

Marin County Oil Spill Contingency Plan

2020 Update

An Annex to the Marin County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan

**RESOLUTION NO. 2021-65
RESOLUTION OF THE MARIN COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

WHEREAS, the coastal area within the County of Marin is at risk of a major oil spill impact; and

WHEREAS, Marin has been struck by historic events such as the Cosco Busan and Arizona Standard / Oregon Standard spills in 2007 and 1971 respectively; and

WHEREAS, during such incidents, oil or other deleterious material may invade the shores of Marin potentially causing harm to humans, the natural environment, and economic or historical sites; and

WHEREAS, the Marin County Sheriff's Office of Emergency Services and the County of Marin along with non-governmental, residential, and private sector, local, state, and federal, government partners including the California Office of Emergency Services, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife Office of Spill Prevention and Response, and the United States Coast Guard Sector San Francisco have joined together to plan for oil spill response and recovery.

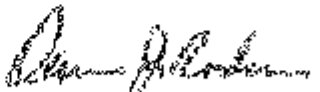
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Supervisors of the County of Marin hereby adopts the Marin Emergency Operations Plan Oil Spill Annex to the Marin County Emergency Operations Plan.

PASSED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Marin held on this 24th day of August 2021, by the following vote:

AYES: SUPERVISORS Damon Connolly, Katie Rice, Stephanie Moulton-Peters, Judy Arnold, Dennis Rossi

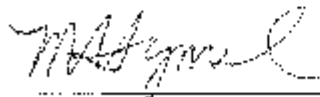
NOES: NONE

ABSENT: NONE



PRESIDENT, BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

ATTEST:



CLERK

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1.0 PURPOSE

This is a supporting plan to the Marin County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). This plan outlines procedures that guide a collaborative response by local governments, special districts, and allied agencies in the Marin County Operational Area to the threat of or actual major oil spill (greater than 50 gallons). An oil discharge may occur due to natural circumstances such as an oil seep, or may be a result of human activity, unintentional or intentional.

This annex to the Marin EOP provides direction for Operational Area stakeholder organizations including County departments, cities, special districts, community groups, and others, ensuring interagency coordination in accordance with the County's EOP, United States Coast Guard Area Contingency Plan (ACP), California Emergency Services Act, Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), and National Incident Management System (NIMS). This Annex is designed to accomplish the following:

- Serve as a planning document to support further development of associated response plans by County departments and agencies;
- Provide an overview of the threat that a major oil spill poses to the Operational Area and describe the potential scope of impacts; and
- Provide the response management Unified Command with contextual information to guide response planning.

This update rectifies past inconsistencies with the federal Area Contingency Plan and was supported by a grant from the Oil Spill Prevention and Administration Fund (Grant # P1375016). As a grant recipient, Marin County is required to prepare the plan in accordance with Sections 852.60.1 - 852.62.3 in Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (The Oil Spill Contingency Plan Element Grant Regulations). This Local Plan is consistent with the State Oil Spill Contingency Plan and the federal San Francisco Bay and Delta ACP.

The objective of the County Oil Spill Contingency Plan (Local Plan) is to provide for a coordinated response and cleanup effort between local governments and state and federal officials in order to provide the best achievable protection of the County's coastal resources. The Administrator of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife Office of Spill Prevention and Response (CDFW OSPR) has the lead state authority and responsibility for overseeing oil spill response and cleanup activities in the waters of the State, both marine and inland waters, identification of natural resources, protection priorities and damage assessment after an oil spill, in consultation with other state agencies and local governments. Pursuant to Sections 8670.35 and 8670.38-40 Government Code, local governments, adjacent to marine waters, are encouraged to complete, update or revise their local Plan.

2.0 BACKGROUND

The risk of a major oil spill impacting Marin County is a reality due to local conditions as well as historic events such as the Cosco Busan and Arizona Standard / Oregon Standard spills in 2007 and 1971 respectively. During such incidents, oil or other deleterious material may impact the shores of Marin potentially causing harm to humans, the natural environment, and economic or historical sites.

Marin County originally prepared a County Oil Spill Contingency Plan (Local Plan), received approval from OSPR, and the plan was adopted by the County Board of Supervisors in March of 2009. Detailed site-specific information compiled in the Local Plan was used during the subsequent development of the Federal Area Contingency Plan (ACP) in 1995. Since then ongoing revisions and extensive format changes have occurred to the ACP, reflecting the ongoing efforts of government, organizations and volunteers to continue to plan, drill, research, test, in order to provide the best achievable protection of our coastal waters.

The State of California, Department of Fish and Wildlife, Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) was established under Senate Bill 2040 (the Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act of 1990). The OSPR Administrator, subject to the Governor, has the primary authority to direct prevention, removal, abatement, response, containment, and cleanup efforts with regard to all aspects of any oil spill in the waters of the state, both marine and inland waters, including decisions regarding in situ burning, dispersants, and cleanup agents. [GC §8670.7(a), §8670.62; FGC §5655(d)] Federal legislation created the Oil Protection Act (OPA) of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2701-2761), which amended Section 311 of the Clean Water Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. This improved the nation's ability to prevent and respond to oil spills. The OPA also required the development of Area Contingency Plans (ACP) to prepare and plan for oil spill response on a regional scale. Under OPA, Area Committees are established to develop detailed, location-specific ACPs and to systematically exercise and update the ACPs with lessons learned and new response technologies as they become available

The statutes (OPA 90 and SB 2040) enacted in consequence of the catastrophic oil spills of 1989, required contingency planning by both state and federal governments. The United States Coast Guard (USCG and OSPR) agreed to joint preparation of contingency plans through co-chairing the three Port Area Committees for Contingency Planning: USCG Port Areas for San Francisco, Los Angeles/Long Beach, and San Diego. The San Francisco Bay and Delta ACP includes North Coast and Central Coast Area Committees (http://www.dfg.ca.gov/ospr/san_francisco_plan.aspx).

3.0 OBJECTIVES

The initial objectives for response to a major oil spill are:

1. Provide protection of life, public health, safety, welfare to the community and responders, the natural environment, and economic or historical sites.

2. Maintain situational awareness on any potential oil spill-related impacts to the Operational Area (OA or Region; provide regular updates to OA partners.
3. Establish thresholds for supplementing State of Federal notifications and OA driven notifications, coordination efforts, activations, increased staffing, etc.
4. Communicate with and advise potentially impacted communities.
5. Establish and maintain communications among the Unified Command (Federal On-Scene Coordinator, State On-Scene Coordinator, Local Government On-Scene Coordinator, and the Responsible Party), the Operational Area Emergency Operations Center (EOC), and Operational Area stakeholders.
6. Facilitate efforts between Marin County Department Parks and Open Space and partner organizations to post beach closure and other signage as appropriate to support the response.
7. Prepare for increased demand for spontaneous, unaffiliated volunteers to join the response.
8. Communicate with the Unified Command, through the Local Government On-Scene Coordinator or Liaison, regarding affected areas to facilitate public information and to prioritize local response efforts, if applicable.

4.0 EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION

Guidelines from the United States Coast Guard (USCG) and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) endorse immediate notification / informing the public of a spill and the recommended action they should take..

Prior to shoreline impacts, the State Warning Center, Unified Command (UC), or Marin OES will attempt to notify potentially affected populations, property owners, and site operators. The notification will attempt to contact potentially affected populations and property owners by phone call, email, and/or SMS text to contacts on file. During spill response and recovery, the UC will attempt to send updates using the same methods.

The UC or Marin OES will attempt to contact public safety agencies and/or local governments prior to public notification as conditions permit. Per the ACP, the National Response Center (NRC) will provide notice to cities, counties, and emergency response partners in advance of notifying the public about a potential shoreline impacts. The UC may provide descriptions or maps of areas potentially impacted as conditions permit.

The Operational Area and its cities, towns, and special districts may also provide additional notifications in their jurisdictions.

Initial Operational Area Notification:

If the threat of oil impacts to Marin is potentially significant, and upon receipt of information from the State Warning Center or a local on scene Incident Commander, the Marin County Office of Emergency Services (Marin OES) will notify local governments, County departments, and public safety agencies utilizing Marin OES Staff Duty Officer notification procedures.

The current contact List for Oil Spill Notifications from the State Warning Center or the UC to the Marin OA includes: the County Comm Center / PSAP who will contact the local Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA), County Fire CC (“Woodacre”), and the Marin OA OES Duty Officer, – see Table 1 below.

Table 1 - Marin County Initial Emergency Response Contacts

Contact	Telephone
Primary: County Communication Center / PSAP ("Comm Ctr")	(415) 473-2311
Secondary: County Fire Emergency Command Center ("Woodacre")	(415) 473-6717

Table 2 - Additional State of California Emergency Response Contacts

State Agencies	Telephone	Email Address
California State Warning Center	(800) 852-7550 or (916) 845-8911	

Table 3 - Additional Federal Emergency Response Contacts

Federal Agencies	Area Office	Telephone
U.S. Coast Guard	Sector San Francisco Bay	(415) 399-3547
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Region IX	(800) 321-7349 (415) 947-8000
N.O.A.A. Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary National Marine Fisheries Service	Main Office - Monterey Marin Lab	(831) 647-4201 (831) 420-3662
Federal – National Response Center	Online: www.nrc.uscg.mil/report	(800) 424-8802 (202) 267-2675 24-hour

Operational Area Emergency Conference Call:

In the case of a major spill, a county-wide conference call may be warranted. Marin OES staff will schedule an Operational Area Emergency Conference Call. Marin OES staff will invite potential participants and lead the call to share emergency information and coordinate efforts.

Emergency Conference Call Agenda

- Roll Call and Rules
- National Weather Service (NWS) or state weather forecast
- Information update from the UC
 - Conditions summary
 - Beaches, harbors, and facilities impacted or likely to be impacted
 - Estimated time for initial response and associated operations
- Jurisdiction / agency status
 - Preparedness/response activities
 - EOC activations
- Communications systems status/issues

- Public information efforts/messages
 - PIO (names and contact information)
 - Joint Information System (JIS) status and access information
- Time/date of next conference call

5.0 RISK COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC INFORMATION

During any emergency, risk communication and public information is a critical component of response activities. Appropriate and timely communication of credible information will assist in reducing life safety threats and address public concerns.

Emergency information systems that may be used include AlertMarin and Nixle as well as mass media and social media. A public information hotline or the 2-1-1 system may also be employed.

Mass alert & warning systems – such as the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) which includes wireless emergency alerts [WEA], emergency alert system [EAS] – may be used only if there is a concurrent imminent life safety threat, such as wildfire. Emergency public information may become the primary response function during the event.

EOC Public Information Officers (PIOs) and the Regional Joint Information System (JIS) will be consulted if time permits. All messages to traditional and social media will be coordinated with the Marin County OA PIO. Messages will be crafted to the specific response needs of the incident. Safety messaging may include areas to avoid and how to report oiled wildlife.

6.0 MARIN COUNTY ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Marin County OES is responsible for management of the Operational Area Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The County Operational Area EOC is located in the Marin Emergency Operations Facility (EOF). The County Administrative Officer (CAO), or their designated staff, may serve as the EOC Director.

7.0 GEOGRAPHIC SETTING

Marin County, one of 58 counties in the state, is located on northern California’s Pacific coast, just north of San Francisco. Marin County is bordered by Sonoma County to the north; the Pacific Ocean to the west; the City and County of San Francisco to the south, and San Pablo Bay to the East. Marin County spans 828 square miles, of which 520 square miles is land and 308

square miles is water. This footprint makes Marin County among the four smallest counties in the State; the only smaller counties being San Mateo County, Santa Cruz County, and the City and County of San Francisco.

Marin County was incorporated in 1850 as one of the original 27 counties of California. Within its boundaries are 11 municipalities, 20 Census Designated Places, and 8 recognized unincorporated communities. The county seat is the City of San Rafael. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, and using the Population Estimates Program which produces July 1 estimates for years after the last published decennial census (2010), the 3.5% population increase to the 2015 estimate brings the population to 261,221. The county has 111,990 housing units, of a theoretical buildout amount of 120,755. The majority of the county's population resides within the municipalities along Highway 101.

Marin County's identity is largely shaped by its abundant natural resources and long history of open space preservation efforts to retain its rural character. A variety of factors have strictly limited development in the County including large swaths of permanently protected federal and state parkland, large acreage of farm and ranch lands permanently protected through conservation easements, and Countywide Plan policies and development codes which restrain growth in sensitive habitat areas and/or flood hazard areas.

The entire western boundary of Marin County consists of over 70 miles of Pacific Ocean coastline ranging from small sheltered coves, rocky outcroppings, sheer cliffs and open expansive sandy beaches. Tidal estuaries, lagoons and fresh water wetlands add another layer of complexity to response operations. The Marin County Geographic Information Systems Mapping Application can be accessed using the following hyperlink:

<http://www.MarinMap.org>

The following protected areas are within or contiguous to Marin*:

National Protected Areas:

- Golden Gate National Recreation Area (U.S. National Park Service)
- Marin Islands National Wildlife Refuge
- Muir Woods National Monument
- Point Reyes National Seashore
- San Pablo Bay National Wildlife Refuge
- Greater Farallones National Marine Sanctuary

State Parks:

- Angel Island State Park
- China Camp State Park
- Mount Tamalpais State Park

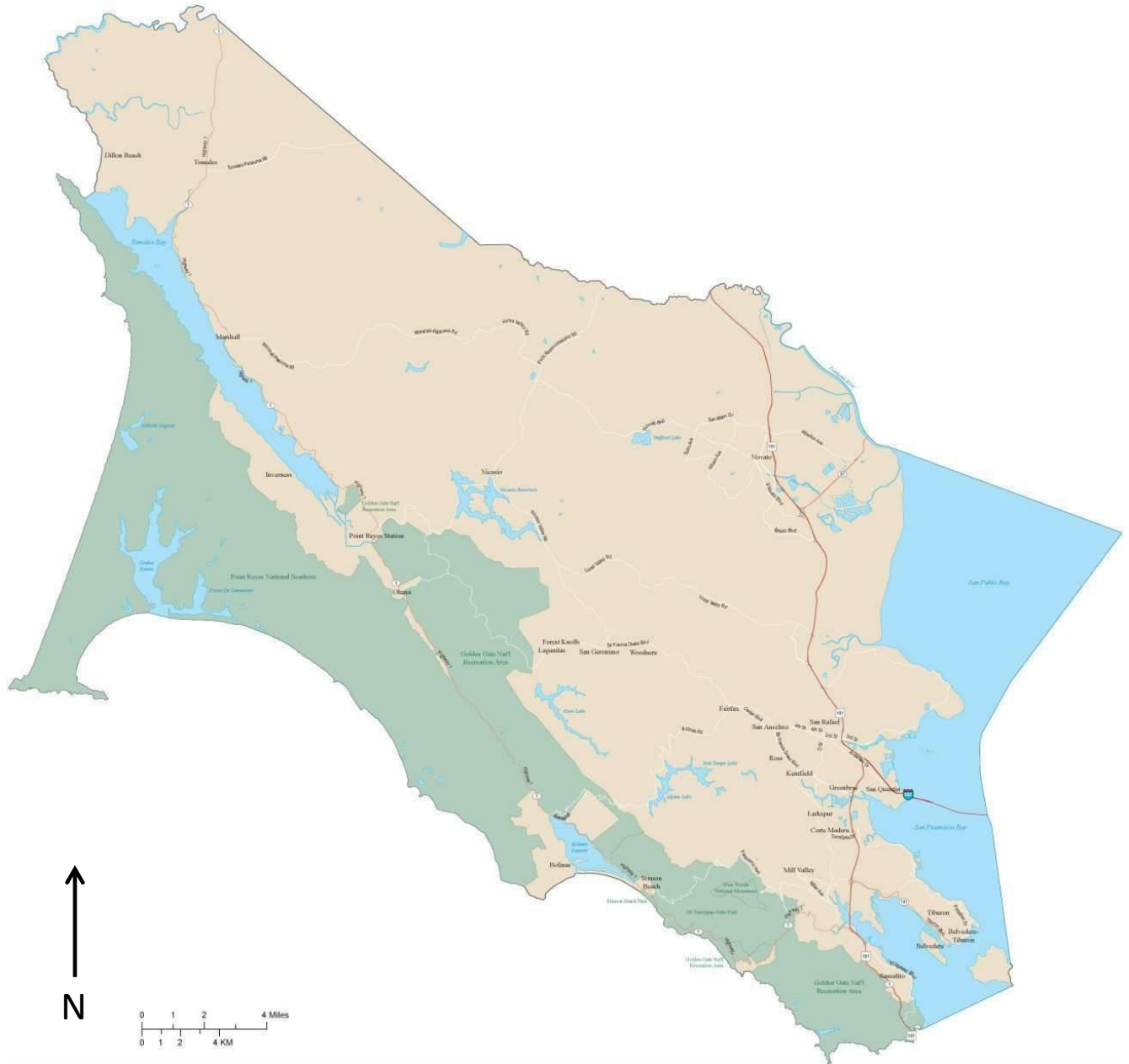
- Olompali State Historic Park
- Samuel P. Taylor State Park
- Tomales Bay State Park

Marine Protected Areas:

- Duxbury Reef State Marine Conservation Area
- Estero Americano State Marine Recreational Management Area
- Estero de San Antonio State Marine Recreational Management Area
- Point Reyes State Marine Reserve & Drakes Estero State Marine Conservation Area

*See NOAA Environmental Response Management Application (ERMA) Southwest for contact information

Figure 1 - Map of Marin County



8.0 AUTHORITY FOR OIL SPILL RESPONSE

8.1 Local Response Policy

The following documents are authorities under which this plan is written, and serve as reference sources for operations in Marin County. They provide the basic authority for the conduct of emergency operations following a declaration of an emergency by the President or proclamation of an emergency by the Governor and/or Marin County or Operational Area authorities.

- Marin County Operational Area Plan
- Marin County Hazardous Materials Area Plan
- Marin County Code, Chapters 2.26 and 7.100
- Marin County Mutual Aid Agreement for Fire Service
- Marin County Medical-Health Departmental Emergency Operations Plan
- Marin County Public Works Departmental Emergency Operations Plan
- California Oil Spill Contingency Plan
- Federal Water Pollution control Act (FWPCA) as amended by the Clean Water Act (CWA) & Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90)
- Federal Region 9 – Regional Contingency Plan

Marin County will assume responsibility for coordinating the local government response to an offshore or coastal oil spill directly impacting the Marin coast. The County will be directly responsible for coordinating the following:

- 1) Operational Area local government incident notification
- 2) Activating public alert and warning systems should public safety be threatened
- 3) Instituting evacuation of populations at risk
- 4) Maintaining effective local interagency communications; providing site security and access control
- 5) Implementing and supporting care and shelter activities for evacuees
- 6) Supervising public health and safety operations; coordinating the deployment of local government response resources in support of overall incident management
- 7) Directing local spontaneous, unaffiliated volunteers to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife Office of Spill Prevention and Response (CDFW OSPR) volunteer program.

The County will work closely with adjacent counties, local municipalities, involved special districts and interest groups, the responsible party, and state and federal on-scene incident representatives. Depending upon the scope and severity of the incident, the County may choose to activate its Emergency Operation Center and may take additional actions as necessary to provide for the safety and general wellbeing of the public impacted by the release.

The Marin County Operational Area is organized under the Standardized Emergency Management system (SEMS) that is compliant with the National Incident Management System (NIMS). SEMS requires emergency response agencies to use basic principles and components of emergency management, including the Incident Command System (ICS), multi-agency or inter-agency coordination, the Operational Area (OA) concept, and established mutual aid systems.

8.2 Local Response System

The Communications Division of the Marin County Sheriff's Office operates the Marin County Communications Center located in San Rafael. The center provides service to the Sheriff's Office, five police departments, nine fire departments, six paramedic service areas, Marin County Department of Public Works, and many other city and town and county government service departments.

The first public safety unit on the scene will establish communications with the Communication Center either through direct channel access or through the unit's normal communications protocol. It is standard that status reports from the scene begin immediately for relay to the other responders, including directions, weather conditions, and other critical information. As in any hazardous materials emergency incident, the first arriving agency implements the ICS and assumes the role of Incident Commander (IC) until relieved by the agency having legal responsibility in the jurisdiction in which the incident occurred.

Protection of life is the first concern in any incident, and is the priority governing actions of any incident's management. Responding to oil spill incidents requires specialized training and equipment; frequently the material spilled is unknown and requires elaborate precautions to safely identify. The safety of the community and those working the spill is paramount.

For a hazardous material spill such as an oil spill on or adjacent to the coast, the local fire agency of jurisdiction would typically be a first responder and serve as the initial IC. For oil spills occurring offshore, the U. S. Coast Guard would likely serve as the initial IC.

The first responder Incident Command staff in the field determines the necessity and typing of resources and coordinates the initial request for dispatch of those resources through the County Communications Center or County Fire Emergency Command Center.

8.3 Emergency Operations Center

For a spill beyond a local jurisdiction's capabilities, the County's Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be activated to serve as the central point for incident support. The County EOC may call on additional resources depending upon the threat posed by the incident and the type of resources necessary for positive resolution. Any of the following County departments and support agencies involved in incident mitigation may serve in the County EOC. Local support agencies are requested by the Unified Command through the Local Government On-Scene Coordinator (LGOSC), Agency Representative, or Liaison.

8.4 Local Government Participants

1) County Office of Emergency Services

The County Office of Emergency Services has overall responsibility for:

- a) Coordination of EOC activities
- b) Support of local response activities.
- c) Notification of the federal National Response Center and the California State Warning Center if not conducted by the Responsible Party or other agencies.
- d) Coordination support of mutual aid resources as requested by the Unified Command (UC).
- e) Notification of local government officials in the Operational Area.

The County Office of Emergency Services is automatically notified of all incidents within Marin County, inclusive of the eleven incorporated cities and towns, for purposes of statistical tracking and advance coordination.

2) Sheriff-Coroner/ Police Departments and Agencies

Depending upon jurisdiction, either the Sheriff-Coroner or a local Police Chief has the responsibility for assisting in the management of hazardous materials emergencies and protection of life and property. Law enforcement will be responsible for:

- a) The evacuation of populations in endangered areas.
- b) Maintenance of security for evacuated areas.
- c) Traffic control.
- d) The Sheriff-Coroner serves as the County Law Enforcement Coordinator for incidents requiring mutual aid among local law enforcement agencies.

3) County Fire, Fire Protection Districts, city and town Fire Departments

Depending upon their level of training and equipment, County Fire, Fire Protection Districts, city and town Fire Departments will:

- a) Accept initial incident command.
- b) Prevent and suppress fire.
- c) Isolate and deny entry.

- d) Identify and contain hazardous materials.
- e) Perform rescue operations.
- f) Provide decontamination and first-aid for victims prior to ambulance transportation.
- g) Provide Hazardous Materials Response Team.

4) Public Health Officer

The County Public Health Officer is responsible for:

- a) Coordination of specific medical responsibilities and procedures once a hazardous materials emergency incident has been identified.
- b) Disaster medical operations are implemented through the Emergency Medical Services Coordinator.

5) Environmental Health Services

The County Environmental Health Services Director or designee will respond to the scene of all on-land hazardous materials releases, Level II and III, occurring within areas of the County and to any Level I incident upon request:

- a) Assist in the identification of unknown substances.
- b) Recommend and/or take actions necessary to reduce or mitigate health hazards.
- c) Close or post beaches
- d) Coordinate with and provide technical reference assistance to the Hazardous Materials Response Team in incidents where the Team is activated.
- e) Seek criminal prosecution as necessary and as appropriate within its legal authority and jurisdiction.

6) County Public Works Department

Public Works engineers have maps of water systems, storm drains and roads. When notified of a hazardous materials incident, the County Department of Public Works can respond, under the direction of the incident command Safety Officer, to mitigate the incident by:

- a) Provision of barricades for rerouting or restricting traffic.
- b) Provide information about minimizing environmental damage to infrastructure in their jurisdiction.
- c) When safe, construction of dams or dikes to contain released materials.

- d) Coordinate with City and Town Public Works staff on response to incidents in their jurisdictions.

7) County Parks and Open Space

County Parks and Open Space staff may assist with signage and other mechanisms to reduce potential harm to members of the public from hazards related to an incident.

- a) Assist in placing signage for closed beaches and other sites.
- b) Assist with logistical support.

8.5 Unified Command:

The Unified Command team shall consist of the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC), the State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC), the Responsible Party (RP), and a Local Government On-Scene Coordinator (LGOSC) to serve as a representative from the local jurisdictions impacted by the spill (see Figure 3-1). Should a spill occur on or near the Marin County coastline, the FOSC shall evaluate the nature and severity of the spill, jurisdictions that may be affected, potential for public involvement, and the need for local agency support. Local governments may request appointment of a LGOSC via the SOSC utilizing the coordination procedures outlined under San Francisco Bay and Delta ACP. Local Agency Representatives (AREPs) will continue to operate under the Liaison Officer (LNO). Additional local government representatives may serve as needed in the Planning and Operations sections. (Refer to Section 2000 of the federal Region 9 Contingency Plan and to the California Oil Spill Contingency Plan.

(http://www.dfg.ca.gov/ospr/fed_region_9.aspx)

Local governments may establish a Local Government Regional Coordination Group (RCG). The RCG shall nominate a representative from among its member agencies to serve as the LGOSC and Deputy or Assistant LGOSC as part of the UC. A summary of the selection process, recommended LGOSC certification guidelines and basic LGOSC duties and responsibilities are listed below in sections 8.6, 8.7, and 8.8.

The LGOSC will present the RCG's concerns and viewpoints to the UC, provide the UC with pertinent information on the availability of local resources, and address information distribution, operational coordination and policy issues with the UC. The Deputy or Assistant LGOSC will ensure the LGOSC is informed of ongoing RCG issues and that the RCG is informed of UC actions.

Agency representatives will continue to operate under the LNO in their usual role. Additional local government representatives may serve as needed in Incident Command Post or Emergency Operations Center positions. An LNO and/or AREP may identify a situation which

requires LGOSC attention. In these cases, the LNO can elevate the issue to the LGOSC via UC briefings or messages.

Final approval authority with regard to the over-arching threshold requirements for the statutory and certification qualifications of the LGOSC residing in UC will rest with the FOSC and SOSC.

8.6 LGOSC Selection

A Regional Coordination Group (RCG) may be established by the California Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC) Director. The RCG will consist of representatives from impacted or potentially impacted Operational Areas.

The RCG will select individuals to serve as LGOSC and Deputy or Assistant LGOSC from among its member agencies. Depending on the nature of the incident and the availability of qualified individuals, the RCG may also select LGOSCs or Deputy or Assistant LGOSCs from outside its member agencies. As conditions permit, the names and qualifications of individuals selected to serve as LGOSC will be forwarded to the FOSC and SOSC for review.

8.7 LGOSC Qualifications

LGOSCs should meet the following professional education, certification, and competency requirements which include those identified in OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.120(q)(6)(v)) for Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response:

- ICS 100 Introduction to the Incident Command System
- ICS 200 ICS for Single Resources and Initial Action Incidents
- ICS 300 Intermediate Incident Command System
- ICS 310 Intermediate Incident Commander
- ICS 400 Advanced Incident Command System
- ICS 700 NIMS: An Introduction
- ICS 701 Multi-Agency Coordination Systems (MACS)
- ICS 703 NIMS Resource Management
- ICS 800b National Response Framework – An Introduction
- Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Field Module
- Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER), Operations Level (24 hour)
- EROS Environmental Response to Oil Spills

Competencies include:

- 40 hours experience serving in a command or general staff position in an IC or EOC environment. This could include field-level IC, EOC Director or Section Chief, or Oil Spill ICP AREP.

- Demonstrated understanding of the San Francisco Area Contingency Plan (ACP) and participation in oil spill drills.
- Demonstrated understanding of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) and Lempert-Keene Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act.
- Familiarity with the San Francisco Area Committee and its member organizations and agencies.
- Familiarity with the United States Coast Guard and the Incident Management Handbook (IMH).

8.8 LGOSC Duties / Responsibilities

The LGOSC will operate under the authorities and policies outlined in the ACP. Upon appointment, the LGOSC no longer serves as a representative of their agency or jurisdiction but instead represents the responsibilities and interests of all cities, towns, special districts, and county governments in the affected areas. Specifically, the LGOSC will:

- Provide input to UC regarding Local Government resources and concerns
- Facilitate deployment of Local Government resources as needed
- As possible, obtain input from RCG
- Relay policy issues and status to RCG
- Participate as a member of UC

8.9 Liaison Officer (LNO)

Incidents that are multi-jurisdictional, or have several agencies involved, may require the establishment of the Liaison Officer (LNO) position on the Command Staff. Only one primary LNO will be assigned for each incident, including incidents operating under the UC and multi-jurisdiction incidents. However, multiple Assistant LNOs may be assigned as needed.

8.10 Agency Representative (AREP)

In many multi-jurisdiction incidents, an agency or jurisdiction may send an Agency Representative (AREP) who is not on a direct tactical assignment, but is there to assist in coordination efforts. An AREP is an individual assigned to an incident from an assisting or cooperating agency who has been delegated the authority to make decisions on matters effecting that agency's participation at the incident and commit the agency's resources at the incident. AREP's report to the LNO.

The major responsibilities of the AREPs are:

- Check in with the LNO at the Command Post.
- Obtain briefing from the LNO.
- Ensure that all agency resources are properly checked in at the incident.
- Attend Planning meetings as needed.

- Inform assisting or cooperating agency personnel on the incident that the AREP position for that agency has been filled.
- Provide input on the use of agency resources when a Resource Technical Specialist is not available from the agency.
- Cooperate fully with the UC/IC and the General Staff on agency involvement at the incident.
- Advise the LNO of any special agency needs or requirements.
- Report to home agency EOC or home agency on a pre-arranged schedule.
- Have a debriefing session with the LNO before demobilization

8.11 Joint Information System (JIS)

During an oil spill event it is important to establish a Joint Information System (JIS) as quickly as possible. A coordinated effort with federal, state, RP, and local agencies will allow for more accurate and effective communications to the public.

When multiple public or private agencies and organizations come together to respond to an emergency or manage an event, efficient information flow is critical to effectively carry out the Public Information Officer (PIO) responsibilities and meet the expectations of various publics. A JIS is a centralized “communication hub” that serves to achieve efficient information flow.

Establishing a JIS, developing processes, procedures, and the training of staff on how to operate a JIS effectively allows response organizations to be more proactive in responding to the information needs of responders, the public, federal, state and local governments, and the RP. Because of the critical nature of providing accurate emergency information to disaster victims, it is vital to take the time to get organized rather than releasing an immediate reactionary statement at the time of an event. This type of reactionary response may lead to confusion and a loss of public confidence.

Through a JIS, the different agencies (including state, local, and other entities) involved in a response can work in a cohesive manner, enabling them to “speak with one voice”. By maintaining a centralized communication process, resources can be better managed and duplication of effort is minimized. Finally, the use of a JIS allows for the tracking and maintaining of records and information more accurately, thereby improving the ability to conduct post-incident assessments that can be used to improve crisis communication and general response activities during future incidents.

JIS personnel deployed to the field, public workshops, or media events should wear either identifying clothing or badges so they are readily identifiable by responders and members of the media and the public.

8.12 Wildlife Response

As identified in section 3007.01 of the Regional Contingency Plan, Wildlife Operations, there are three elements of a resource protection program: Protection, Collection, and Rehabilitation.

During response to a seep or spill, natural resource trustees and managers may provide technical assistance and expertise on potential effects on fish and wildlife and their habitats, or other sensitive environments that can be found in the affected area.

There is a partnership between OSPR and the U.C. Davis Wildlife Health Center Oiled Wildlife Care Network (OWCN), widely recognized as the world leader in wildlife oil spill response, rescue, rehabilitation and research. As described below in the California Code of Regulations, the OWCN is the oiled wildlife organization designated by OSPR for oiled wildlife response and supported by interest from OSPR's Oil Spill Response Trust Fund.

As identified in section 14 CCR 679(d):

“(d) Prohibition on Picking Up Disabled Wildlife in a Department Designated Oil/Toxic Spill Area. No person may enter a department designated oil/toxic spill area for the purpose of picking up disabled wildlife or transport or possess wildlife disabled by an oil spill or other spilled toxic substance unless that person has completed the training required by subsections 817.02(i) and (j), Title 14, CCR, and has authorization from the department. Designated oil/spill areas shall be clearly posted by the department.”

To address statutory mandates for the protection of oiled wildlife, the Wildlife Response Plan for California (Wildlife Response Plan) has been developed by a group of federal and state agencies and other interested parties. The Wildlife Plan is part of the Regional Response Plan/Area Contingency Plan for California, a joint document of U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) and California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR).

The Wildlife Response Plan details the Wildlife Operations Branch purposes, goals, objectives, responsibilities, and structure. The Wildlife Operations Branch is in the Operations Section of the Incident Command System for oil spill response. The Wildlife Operations Branch structure needed in California and detailed in this plan is expanded beyond that described in the USCG Incident Management Handbook at the “group” level.

In California, the principal objectives of Wildlife Operations during a spill response are to:

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

The Wildlife Response Plan has been written with the view that CDFW-OSPR staff will usually assume the role of Wildlife Branch Director during a spill response. This is a natural consequence of the pivotal position of the CDFW, because the Department:

- Is the lead state trustee agency for California's fish and wildlife
- Has permits and agreements with other agencies to care for special status species and other protected wildlife
- Has legal mandates to protect wildlife, beyond OPA 90 and OSPRA
- Has the needed expertise, training and experience

While the Wildlife Response Plan has been designed principally to cover oil spills in marine waters as required by Federal and State law, it is applicable to inland oil and non-oil spills as well. The organizational structure, roles and responsibilities remain the same, although some functions may be altered, as appropriate.

The following is a list of OWCN partner organizations in Marin County:

- Marin Humane
 - www.marinhumane.org
 - (415) 883-4621
 - 171 Bel Marin Keys Blvd, Novato, CA 94949
- WildCare
 - www.discoverwildcare.org
 - (415) 456-7283
 - 76 Albert Park Ln, San Rafael, CA 94901
- The Marine Mammal Center
 - www.marinemammalcenter.org
 - (415) 289-7325
 - 2000 Bunker Rd, Sausalito, CA 94965
- University of California San Francisco Estuary & Ocean Science Center
 - www.eoscenter.sfsu.edu
 - (415) 338-3700
 - 3150 Paradise Dr, Tiburon, CA 94920

For a complete review of the California Wildlife Response Plan please go to:

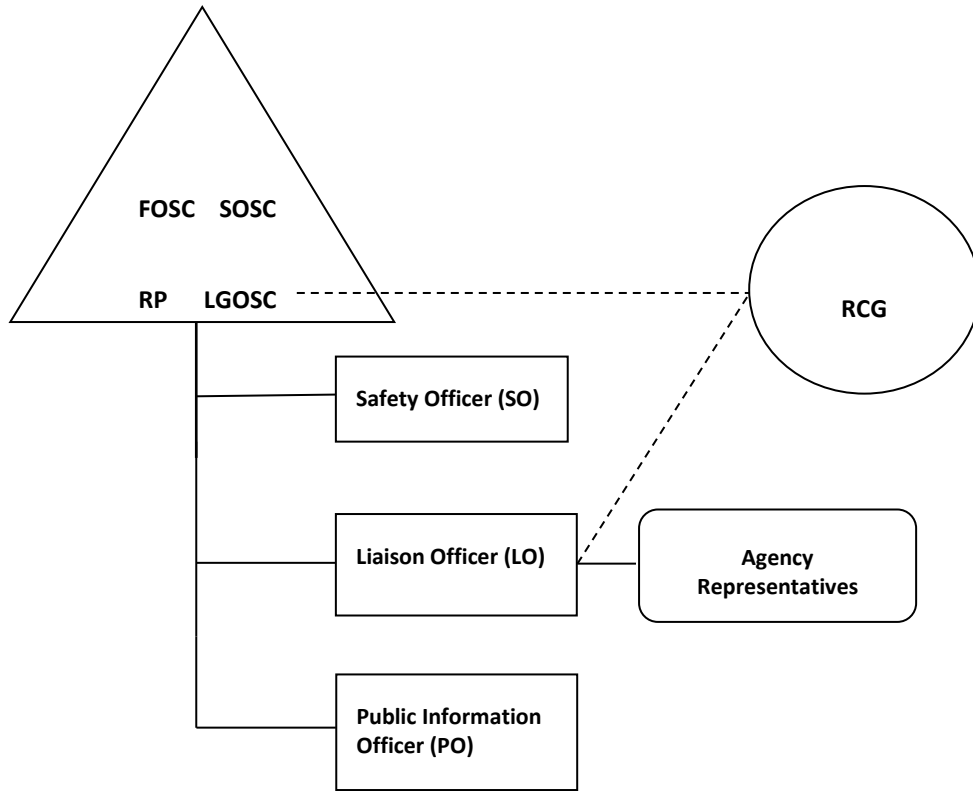
<https://wildlife.ca.gov/OSPR/Science/Wildlife-Response>

As required, the local government representative(s) has been designated within this local oil spill contingency plan. Such participation by local governments in the UC is conditioned on the following:

- a) Completion of a plan that meets California Government Code Section 8670.35 and its implementing regulations;
- b) Participation by the local government in the Area Contingency Planning process of the U.S. Coast Guard;
- c) Recognition of the Federal On-Scene Coordinator and the State On-Scene Coordinator who have the authority to issue orders and direction to the responsible party (RP), if identified; and

- d) A memorandum of understanding (MOU) has been entered into between the Administrator of OSPR and the local government. The MOU is for the purpose of ensuring a unified and coordinated effort between state and local government agencies through appropriate mutual aid in the event of an oil spill incident.

Figure 2- Local Government on-Scene Coordinator as member of Unified Command



The County of Marin will be represented in the Unified Command by a Local Government On-Scene Coordinator (LGOSC), who will also represent all local impacted jurisdictions as a part of the Regional Coordination Group (RCG) function of the response. The RCG will also have communication channels with the Liaison Officer (LO) or designee as part of the Management Section of the response.

9.0 LOGISTICS FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE

This section provides information essential for an effective and timely emergency response. The information provided will assist in the identification of local resources which may be used during an oil spill response.

9.1 Potential locations for oil spill Incident Command Post (ICP)

Table 4 - Marin County – Potential ICP Sites and Lodging		
Possible Locations	Existing Facilities	Contact Name/Number
Marconi Conference Center	A/V, Lodging, Kitchen	(415) 553-9020
Golden Gate National Recreation Area Building 1033	A/V, Kitchen, Helo	(415) 332-5771
Cavallo Point Hotel at Fort Baker	A/V, Lodging, Kitchen, Helo	(415) 339-4725
Sheraton Inn	A/V, Lodging, Kitchen, Helo	(415) 479-8800
Embassy Suites Hotel	A/V, Lodging, Kitchen	(415) 499-9222
USACE Bay Model	A/V, Kitchen	(415) 289-3051 Marty Plisch
Marin Rod and Gun Club	Kitchen, Dock, Helo	(415) 456-3123 Thomas Yasuda
Loch Lomond Yacht Club	Kitchen, Dock	(415) 259-9894 Commodore Colleen Stauss
Romberg Tiburon Center	A/V, Dock, Helo	(415) 819-2070 Director Karina Nielsen

Table 5 - Marin County – Communication Resources

County Communication Center / PSAP

The Communications Division of the Sheriff’s Office operates the Marin County Public Safety Communications Center / Public-Safety Access Point located in the City of San Rafael. The center provides service to the Sheriff’s Office, five police departments, nine fire departments, six paramedic service areas, Marin County Department of Public Works, and many other city and county government service departments. The Center operates the Intergraph CAD system, Vesta Phones and Motorola Radio consoles.

MERA

MERA is a collection of public agencies formed in partnership to provide and operate a public safety radio system. The system of 17 base station radio and receiver sites (using frequencies in the 480 MHz UHF-T band) provides regional or countywide radio communications among dispatch centers and mobile units throughout the county.

VHF Overlay

If a large scale, unexpected event occurs concurrent to a spill (such as an earthquake, or large urban interface fire), it may be advisable to migrate fire service users to the VHF Overlay to eliminate or respond to MERA overload. See VHF Overlay Plan for details.

Additional Communications Support

ACS-RACES – Auxiliary Communication Service Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (ACS-RACES) will provide, upon request from the Office of Emergency Services, radio communications from the Emergency Operations Center or Incident Command Post to all elements involved including:

1. Incident Command Post to EOC.
2. Incident Command to evacuation control points.
3. Incident Command Post or EOC to mass care facilities.

The ACS-RACES system will provide communication capabilities for interconnection with the communication systems established as part of the response.

Note: Refer to the Marin County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan for a complete description of the County's communications capability.

9.2 Emergency Response Supplies and Equipment

Table 7 - Marin County – Emergency Response Equipment

For the most current list of available response equipment, use the ERMA Southwest tool (Screenshot of Grant Response Equipment Locations below):

The screenshot displays the ERMA Southwest web application interface. The main map shows Marin County, California, with various geographical features and cities labeled, including Nicasio, Novato, San Rafael, and Tiburon. A red dot on the map indicates the location of Richmond Terminal 4. The interface includes a top navigation bar with tabs for Information, Help, Recent Data, and Dashboards. A search bar contains the text 'Shoreline Access Names - ACP 2-6 (OSPR, 2016)'. Below the navigation bar are several icons for map navigation. On the right side, there is a 'Layers' panel with a list of map layers. The 'Tool' section is collapsed, and the 'California' section is expanded, showing several layers. The 'Grant Response Equipment Locations (OSPR, 2020)' layer is checked and highlighted in blue. Other layers in the 'California' section include 'Oil Pollution Risk Areas [OPRA] (OSPR, 2009)', 'Oil Spill Response Organization (OSRO) - Statewide (OSPR, 2019)', and 'Oiled Wildlife Care Network Facility (OSPR)'. The 'Inland Response Plans' and 'Marine Response Plans' sections are also expanded but their layers are unchecked. The 'ACP Boundary Lines' section has two layers checked: 'ACP Boundary Line (OSPR)' and 'ACP Boundary Name (OSPR)'. The 'ACP Counties', 'Dispersants', 'Operational Divisions', 'Potential Places of Refuge', 'SCAT Segments', and 'Sensitive Sites' sections are expanded but their layers are unchecked. The 'Shoreline Access' section has two layers unchecked: 'Shoreline Access - ACP 2-6 (OSPR, 2016)' and 'Shoreline Access Names - ACP 2-6 (OSPR, 2016)'. At the bottom of the map, there is a scale bar showing 'Scale: 1 : 170,558', a zoom level of 'Zoom Level: 11.0', and a location coordinate of 'Location: 38.0800°, -122.7976°'. A 'clean' button is visible in the bottom right corner.

9.3 Local Airports and Heliports

Table 8 - Marin County – Local Airports and Heliports		
Name	Type/Use	Resources
Marin County Airport (or Gness Field) ATA: NOT ICAO: KDVO FAA LID: DVO	General Aviation	<u>RUNWAY 13/31</u> 3300 ft. x 75 ft. Surface Type ASPH <u>Heliport H1</u> 60 ft. x 60 ft. Surface Type CONC
San Rafael Airport CA35	Private use only	<u>RUNWAY 04/22</u> 2700 ft. x 30 ft. Surface Type ASPH

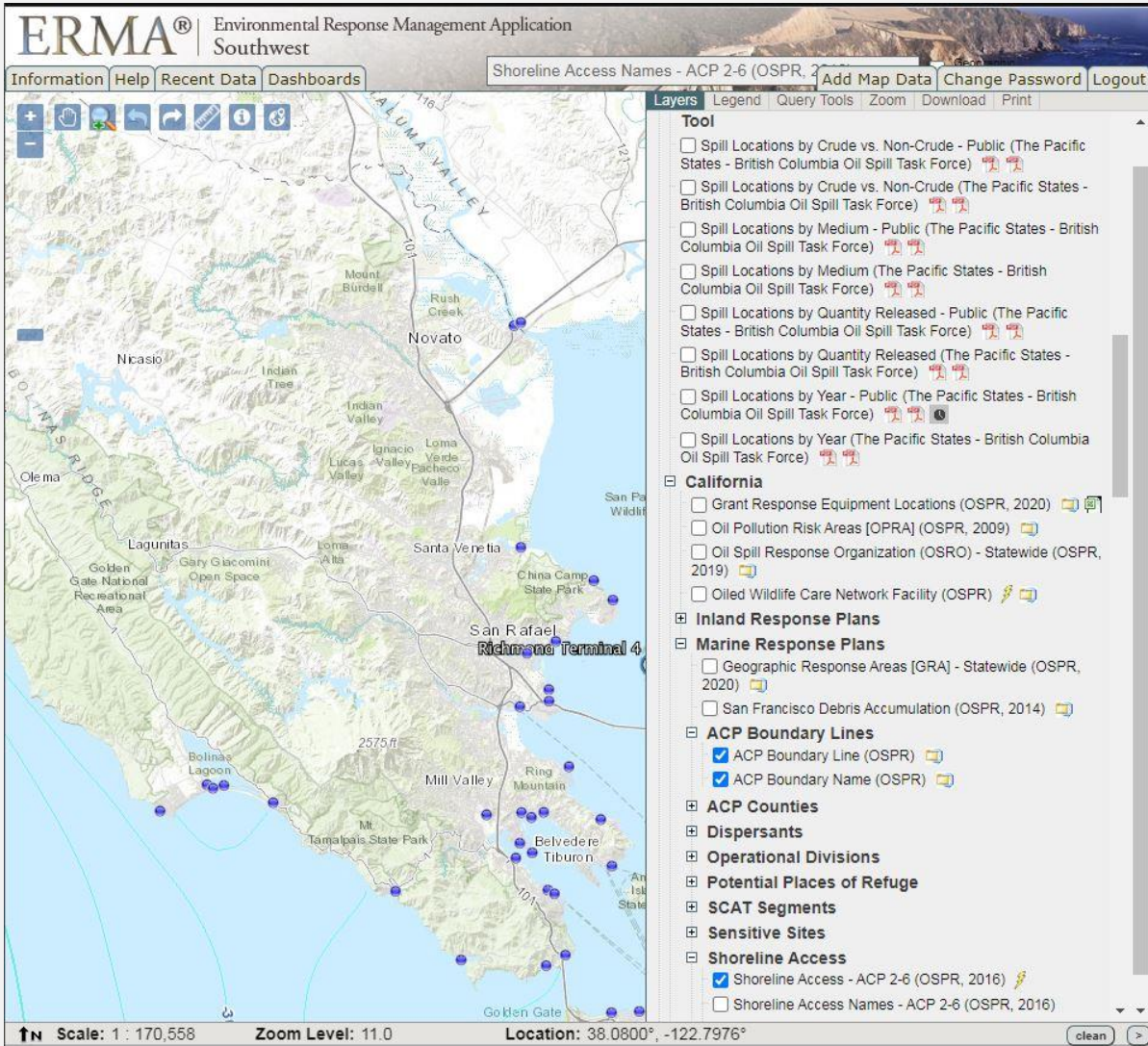
9.4 Potential temporary hazardous waste storage sites

Table 9 - Marin County – Hazardous Waste Storage/Temporary Disposal Sites
None in Marin County as of the writing of this plan.

9.5 Shoreline Access Information (Private and/or Public Property)

Table 10 - Marin County – Shoreline Access Information

Private Property, use the ERMA Southwest tool for current Public Access Locations
(Screenshot of Public Access Locations below)



Location Site Characteristics

Access Ownership

Special Features

9.6 Socioeconomic Sensitive Sites

Per the federal Oil Pollution Act of 1990, economic resources are strictly designated as the third priority for dedication of oil spill response resources, following human health and safety (including critical infrastructure) and environmental resources. Economic resources that have a greater potential for long-term high consequence impacts receive a higher priority for emergency response and are identified in the ERMA system. Protection of economic resources under direction of Unified Command would occur only when response equipment, personnel resources or significant environmental factors dictate adaptations in response priorities. Economic sensitive sites include facilities, businesses, or other resources that directly use coastal or bay waters to support their economic activity and are at risk of long-term, high consequence impacts due to oiling.

Examples of economic resources that could be captured in the Socioeconomic Sensitive Resources section:

- Public marinas and harbors
- Public transit ferries
- State, county, and city parks and beaches, as appropriate

Lists of socioeconomic resources are not intended to be exhaustive and may include various types of economic resources depending on the specific features of each ACP region. Regardless of inclusion on the Socioeconomic Sensitive Site Lists, any entity may submit a third-party claim for damages and costs incurred due to specific oil spill impacts to these resources. Additionally, some businesses, as well as local government offices or departments, may have access to privately owned or contracted response equipment and resources that can be deployed at these locations. It is encouraged that stakeholders with jurisdictional authority over their economic resources arrange for their protection and/or file a third-party claim for impacts.

9.6.1 Socioeconomic Sensitive Sites List

Each Government Regulatory Agencies (GRA) or County contains a list of sensitive socioeconomic resources at the end of each GRA section in the ACP. Below is a description of the types of information that may be provided for each identified socioeconomic resource. For security purposes, some information is omitted for specific resources identified within the ACP.

- Site name
- Geographic location
- Contact numbers (24-hour access if available)
- Brief description

Priority Code designations:

- HHS = Human health and safety resources plus critical infrastructure, as identified in Section 9804.1 of the ACP
- D = Sensitive economic resources, as identified in Section 9804.2 of the ACP

See Section 9803.6 of the ACP for a list of ERMA economic resource data layers.

A complete and current list of all Socioeconomic Sensitive Site is listed in the ERMA (Southwest) tool (<https://erma.noaa.gov/>)

9.7 Assistance with public noticing of Fisheries Closures

Fishery closures, reopening and resumption of commercial and sport fishing are under the jurisdiction of the Director of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (Fish and Game Code §5654).

California Fish and Game Code Section 5654 specifies that the CDFW must close areas where fishing may occur within 24 hours of being noticed of an oil or other petroleum product spill of 42 gallons (1 barrel) or more into waters of the state unless the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) determines that there is no likely public health threat. Within 24 hours following a closure (i.e., within 48 hours of being noticed of the spill), CDFW, in consultation with OEHHA is required to assess the public health hazard in the area of the spill, the need for additional closures, and how long the closure should last. Within 7 days of notification, if it is determined that significant risk is likely, CDFW (in consultation with OEHHA) must begin expedited tests to determine levels of contamination in fish and shellfish.

CDFW must post closure signs in appropriate places and must attempt to coordinate closures with local agencies and non-governmental organizations. CDFW may request assistance from local agencies for public noticing of fisheries closures, including sign posting, and related activities. The CDFW Director shall consult with the fishing industry, if impacted, on the extent and duration of any closure and on testing protocols and findings.

Contact County OES: (415) 473-6584 for County staff assistance with posting public noticing about beach and fisheries closures.

9.8 Marin County Environmental Health Ocean and Bay Water Quality Testing Program

The County of Marin Environmental Health Service routinely monitors rivers, creeks, and ocean swimming areas in Marin County, on a weekly basis, for the potential presence of disease-causing organisms. If a site exceeds state standards, the site is posted with Water Quality Advisory signs. County staff's local knowledge with posting beaches and fishing areas could be a valuable resource in the event of an oil spill.

9.9 Local Volunteer Resources

Refer to the State Oil Spill Contingency Plan regarding the use of Volunteer workers and the OSPR Administrator's Volunteer Program for Oil Spills. OSPR collaborates with local government emergency volunteer centers regarding non-wildlife volunteer opportunities. The San Francisco and Delta Area Contingency Plan's Non-Wildlife Volunteer Plan can be found at:

http://www.dfg.ca.gov/ospr/san_francisco_plan.aspx

Contact Marin County OES: (415) 473-6584 for information concerning local volunteer response groups.

9.10 Public Information Resources

Contact Marin County OES: (415) 473-6584 for information concerning local media contacts or public information representatives.

9.11 Potential Locations for Emergency Volunteer Centers

Sites selection was based on the following:

- Accessibility to main roads, freeways.
- Central location; site familiar to locals.
- Parking and restroom facilities.
- Meeting/conference rooms.
- Availability of food and water.
- Primary usage that may affect availability during event (i.e., Sunday church services; classroom in daily use).

9.12 Hazardous Material Response Resources

Refer to the following document:

Marin County Area Plan for Hazardous Materials Emergency Response – 2008 Update.

Available on-line at:

<https://www.marincounty.org/userdata/bs/agendas/080722/080722-16-PW-attach-REP.pdf>

10.0 TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

Refer to the following documents:

Marin County Area Plan for Hazardous Materials Emergency Response – 2008 Update.

Available on-line at:

<https://www.marincounty.org/userdata/bs/agendas/080722/080722-16-PW-attach-REP.pdf>

California State Oil Spill Contingency Plan, January 2010

<http://dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=16612>

U.S.C.G Sector San Francisco Bay Area Contingency Plan (ACP2)

<http://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=45839&inline=true>

11.0 DRILLS AND EXERCISES

Refer to the OSPR Drills and Exercise Calendar posted online at:

<https://wildlife.ca.gov/OSPR/Drills-Exercises>

County contacts for drill participation:

Emergency Services Coordinator: (415) 473-6584

Environmental Health Hazardous Materials Program Manager (415) 473-6528

12.0 INCIDENT AFTER ACTION/CORRECTIVE ACTION REPORT

After a release or threatened release of oil into the waters of the state an after action/corrective action report shall be filed. The report shall include an interagency meeting to evaluate the response, to improve future response, and to determine if any oil spill contingency plan revisions are necessary.

The County and other jurisdictions in the Operational Area may develop an incident After Action Review / Improvement Plan to provide feedback to participating entities on their performance during the activation. The AAR/IP summarizes exercise events and analyzes performance of the tasks identified as important during the planning process.

13.0 COST RECOVERY PROCESS

13.1 Third Party Claim Process

The OSPR is the lead agency in responding to oil spills in waters of the state. Generally, the state and local government agencies perform removal actions under the direction of the Incident's Unified Command. Working within the Incident Command System (ICS) structure, OSPR can assist state and local agencies to recover their response costs.

Responsible Party Funds - In most cases, responsible parties are held liable for all damages and costs incurred as a result of an oil pollution incident. In the event a responsible party (RP) is designated and accepts financial responsibility to pay full spill response costs, state and local agencies should seek reimbursement directly from the RP. In some instances, these costs may be coordinated through OSPR.

Federal Funds - If the Federal Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund is opened to provide funds for a spill incident, the OSPR may function as Finance Liaison for State agencies. Local government agencies should seek reimbursement directly from the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC). Whenever the Federal Fund is opened, each state and local agency should immediately submit a Pollution Removal Funding Authorization Request (PRFA) to the FOSC.

Upon approval/authorization from the FOSC, the assisting Agency will provide a daily estimate of personnel & operating costs listing activities authorized by the Incident Command.

Reimbursement using the PRFA process usually results in full recovery of costs if proper documentation is complete.

State Funds - If Federal Funds are not available, or will not be available in an adequate period of time, and a RP does not exist (or is unable or unwilling to provide adequate and timely cleanup), State of California Oil Spill Response Trust Fund may be accessed. This fund may be used to pay necessary costs for responding to, containing, and cleaning up the oil spill. State and local agencies should submit their invoices to the State of California Office of Spill Prevention and Response. If a claim is under \$50,000, the claim may be submitted directly to OSPR. If the claim exceeds \$50,000, it must be submitted to the federal fund prior to submission to OSPR.

Documentation Requirements - In order to recover costs, expenses must be properly documented to provide an accurate accounting of payments due. Furthermore, if litigation is required, documentation must be admissible in court. Documentation requirements will vary between responsible parties. If reimbursement is being sought from a RP, documentation requirements should be coordinated with the RP, discussed and agreed upon as early as possible in the response process.

Cost documentation should be completed as close to the time of activity as possible. When completed, the documentation should provide a complete and accurate audit trail for internal and external auditors so that compliance with applicable regulations, guidelines, and procedures can be verified. Documentation should, at a minimum, include the following:

Personnel Costs - Details should include: name of employee, classification, activity/duty, hours worked, hourly salary and total costs for employees' daily. These daily costs should be summarized to total the entire personnel costs of the billing period.

Operating Costs - Line-item or object detail should be provided on a daily basis, with a summarized total by billing period. Equipment usage costs should be detailed and include the hourly or daily usage rate of each item.

Each agency should provide adequate cost documentation to support each item of expense. For example; copies of signed employee time reports, and support for the hourly billing rates (how the rates were determined); copies of vendor invoices; and travel expense claims, including airline and rental car charges, per diem and mileage charges and per diem schedules.

For further questions or to express concerns, please contact State of California, Department of Fish and Wildlife Finance Resources at:

<https://wildlife.ca.gov/OSPR/Response/Finance>

13.2 Third Party Claim Process for Oil Spill Cost Recovery Procedures for Private Entity

If a private entity is damaged as a result of the oil spill, the first avenue of reimbursement would be to follow the claims process established by the RP who will likely publish a toll free number for a larger spill. If there is no RP claims process available, it is advisable to file a claim with the National Pollution Fund Center (NPFC) using the information on their website at www.uscg.mil/npfc

Types of claims for private entities allowed under the Oil Pollution Act include:

- Removal costs
- Real or Personal Property Damage
- Loss of Profits and Earning Capacity
- Subsistence Loss

If federal funds are sought, thorough documentation is required by NPFC. Refer to the Claimant Guide located on NPFC's website and 33 CFR Part 136 "Oil Spill Liability Trust fund; Claims Procedures; Designation of Source; and Advertisement" for further details. Contact NPFC at 1-800-280-7118 or arl-pf-npfcclaimsinfo@uscg.mil for additional information on the claims process.

Appendix A

DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

Abatement: The actions taken to reduce the amount, degree of the hazard or intensity of the release or threatened release of a hazardous material.

ABST: Above Ground Storage Tank.

Access Control Point: The point of entry and exit which regulates access to and from the control zones.

ACP: Area Contingency Plan.

ACS - RACES: Auxiliary Communications Service - Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service.

Air Modeling: Mathematical models used to predict movement and concentrations of chemicals in the atmosphere.

Ambient Air Quality: Quality of the surrounding atmosphere or circulating air.

Area Plan: A plan established for emergency response to a release or threatened release of a hazardous material within a city and town or county.

Assessment: To determine the nature and degree of a hazardous material or a hazardous materials incident from a safe vantage point by any means possible.

Boom: A floating physical barrier serving as a continuous obstruction to the spread of a contaminant.

California Fire Mutual Aid Plan: An established agreement made up of all fire jurisdictions in the state to respond and assist in the event of any incident which has been determined to be outside the local fire jurisdictions capabilities.

California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan: Establishes the state policy for law enforcement mutual aid and outlines the procedures from coordination of alerting, dispatching and utilization of law enforcement personnel and equipment resources.

California State Emergency Plan: The plan established pursuant to Section 8568 of the California Government Code that addresses the State's response to extraordinary emergency situations associated with natural disasters, technological incident and war emergency operations.

CalOES: California Office of Emergency Services.

CAO: County Administrative Officer.

CARB: California Air Resources Board.

Catastrophic Incident: An event that significantly exceeds the resources of a jurisdiction.

CCC: California Conservation Corps or California Coastal Commission, based on context.

CDFW: California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

CDPR: California Department of Parks and Recreation.

CEQA: California Environmental Quality Act.

CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, known as CERCLA or the "Superfund" amendment. It addresses hazardous substance releases into the environment and the cleanup of inactive hazardous waste. It also requires those who release hazardous substances, as defined by the EPA, above certain levels (known as "reportable quantities") to notify the National Response Center.

CHEMTREC: Chemical Transportation Emergency Center.

CHMIRS: The California Hazardous Materials Incident Reporting System.

Clean Up: Incident scene activities directed to the removal of hazardous materials, contaminated debris, damaged containers, tools, dirt, water and road surfaces in accordance with proper and legal standards, and returning the site to as near as normal as it existed prior to the incident.

Cleanup Operation: An operation where hazardous substances are removed, contained, incinerated, neutralized, stabilized, cleared up or in any other manner processed or handled with the ultimate goal of making the site safer for people or the environment.

COMM CTR: The Marin Consolidated Communication Center / Public Safety Access Point – The primary dispatch center for coordinating response to emergencies.

Command Post: The location from which all incident operations are directed and planning functions are performed.

Containment: All activities necessary to bring the incident to a point of stabilization and to establish a degree of safety for emergency personnel greater than existed upon arrival.

Cost Recovery: A procedure that allows for the agency having jurisdiction to pursue reimbursement for all costs associated with a hazardous materials incident.

CUPA: Certified Unified Program Agency

CWA: Clean Water Act

Decontamination: The physical and/or chemical process of reducing and preventing the spread of contamination from persons and equipment used at a hazardous materials incident.

DFW: California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

DHS: California Department of Health Services.

DPR: California Department of Parks and Recreation.

DSR: Damage Survey Report.

EBS: Emergency Broadcast System.

EMS: Emergency Medical Services.

EOC: Emergency Operations Center.

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency.

ERMA: Environmental Response Management Application (Southwest)

ERT: Environmental Response Team.

FEMA: Federal Emergency Management Agency.

FOSC: Federal On-Scene Coordinator.

GRA: Government Regulatory Agencies

Hazardous Material: A substance which by its nature, containment and reactivity has the capability of inflicting harm during an accidental occurrence; characterized as being toxic, corrosive, flammable, reactive, an irritant or a strong sensitizer and thereby posing a threat to health and the environment when improperly managed.

HAZMAT: Hazardous Materials.

HAZWOPER: Hazardous Waste Operation and Emergency Response.

IC: Incident Commander.

ICS: Incident Command System.

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health.

LGOSC: Local Government On-Scene Coordinator.

LNO: Liaison Officer.

Mitigation: Any action employed to contain, reduce or eliminate the harmful effects of a spill or release of a hazardous material.

Monitoring: To determine contamination levels and atmospheric conditions by observation and samples.

MOU: Memorandum of Understanding.

MSO: Marine Safety Office (USCG).

Mutual Aid: An agreement to supply specifically agreed upon aid or support in an emergency situation between two or more agencies, jurisdictions or political subdivisions.

NCP: National Contingency Plan.

NOAA: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

NRC: National Response Center.

NRDA: Natural Resource Damage Assessment.

NSF: National Strike Force.

OEHHA: Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment

OA: Operational Area

OES: Office of Emergency Services.

Oil: Oil of any kind, including crude, refined, petroleum, fuel oil, animal oil, sludge, oil refuse and oil mixed with waters.

OSC: On-Scene Coordinator.

OSPR: Office of Spill Prevention and Response.

OWCN: Oiled Wildlife Care Network.

PIO: Public Information Officer.

PRFA: Pollution Removal Funding Authority.

Proclaimed Emergency: An action taken by a jurisdiction according to the California Emergency Services Act and local ordinances in response to the impact of a real or threatened hazard that exceeds local resources.

PST: Pacific Strike Team.

RCG: Regional Coordination Group.

RCP: Regional Contingency Plan.

RP: Responsible Party.

RRT: Regional Response Team.

SEMS: Standardized Emergency Management System.

SONS: Spill of National Significance.

SOP: Standard Operating Procedures.

SOSC: State On-Scene Coordinator.

SSC: Scientific Support Coordinator.

USCG: United States Coast Guard.

Appendix B

**MOU between Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Office of Spill
Prevention and Response (OSPR) and County of Marin**