Comprehensive Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan

LEPC Region III

Draft 09-24-15

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Add Executive summary ahead of administrative matters: Reference language from the guidance explaining that this is administrative with operational components (Caryn) and include language on available attachments in the back.

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan

Local Emergency Planning Committee- Region III

Adopted on [insert date]

Revised on [insert dates]

Approval and Implementation:

The Local Emergency Planning Committee for Region III has developed this Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan. This Plan meets the requirements of the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act found in Title 42 United States Code Chapter 116, Subchapter I – Emergency Planning and Notification § 11003.

The Local Emergency Planning Committee for Region III reviews this Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan, at a minimum of once per year or more frequently as changed circumstances in the region may require.

This Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan shall be in full force and in effect beginning on the day of its approval.

Approved this insert date day of insert month, insert year.

_____ _____

LEPC Chair, Region III Date

_____ _____

[insert additional officials as desired] Date

_____ _____

SERC Chair Date

Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan			Record of Revisions
Local Emergency Planning Committee Region III:			
Date of Review	Summary of Revision	Date of Revision	Revisions Completed by
Date of annual review	Summarize revision, including page number. Include significant additions, deletions, and changes.	Date the revision was made	LEPC Chair or Chair of the Review/Revisions Subcommittee

Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan			Plan Review Schedule
Local Emergency Planning Committee Region III:			
Date of Review	Date Review Completed	Did the Review Result in Significant Revisions?	Date the Plan was sent to the SERC if there were significant revisions

LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE, REGION III

The Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), Region III was designated by the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) pursuant to the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), Title III, Subtitle A, Section 301(b) and (c). LEPC Region III consists of the following 13 counties:

Butte County	Colusa County	Glenn County
Lassen County	Modoc County	Plumas County
Shasta County	Sierra County	Siskiyou County
Sutter County	Tehama County	Trinity County
Yuba County		

Region III Map

Membership for LEPC Region III		Date: July 1, 2015
Name	Jurisdiction/Representation	Contact Information
Lee Brown	Sierra County Emergency Services/Civil Defense	530-289-2850/ lbrown@sierracounty.ws
Gary Cantwell	Yuba County Environmental Health/Administering Agency-CUPA	530-749-7526/ gcantwell@co.yuba.ca.us
Russ Fowler	Butte County Fire HazMat Team/CalFire/Fire	530-521-8056/ Russ.fowler@fire.ca.gov
William Fuller (Chair)	Yuba City Fire/Emergency Management	530-822-4809/ wfuller@yubacity.net
Dennis Garton	Tehama County Board of Supervisors/Elected Officials	530-200-1984/ dgarton@tehamacountyadmin.org
Gerry Gray	Redding Fire-Shasta Cascade HazMat Response Team/Fire (Alternate)	(530) 225-4573/ ggray@ci.redding.ca.us
Phil Johnston	Tehama County Sheriff's Department/Law Enforcement	(530) 529-7900/ pjohnston@tehamaso.org
Jess Mitchell	California Fish & Wildlife/Local Environmental (Alternate)	530-351-5618/ Jess.mitchell@wildlife.ca.gov
Jaime Montandon	County of Tehama Public Health/Health (Alternate)	530-527-6824/ Jamie.mantandon@tchsa.net
Ken Rickard	CHP/Transportation (Alternate)	530-242-4300/ krickard@chp.ca.gov
Susan Rohner	CalTrans/Transportation	530-225-3263/ Susanne.rohner@dot.ca.gov
Ruth Rowen	St. Elizabeth's Community Hospital, Red Bluff/Hospital	530-*529-8023*/ ruth.rowen@dignityhealth.org
Jerry Sipe	Plumas County Environmental Health/OES/Administering Agency-CUPA (Alternate)	530-283-6367/ jerrysipe@countyofplumas.com
Amy Travis	County of Glenn Public Health/Health	530-934-6588/ atravis@glenncountyhealth.net
Scott Zaitz	Regional Water Quality Control Board/Local Environmental	530-224-4784/ Scott.zaitz@waterboards.ca.gov

The intent of the Federal and State community right to know laws is to ensure that the public and governmental agencies have timely access to information regarding chemicals and chemical releases in their communities. It is a stated purpose of the LEPC Region III to make information available to the public concerning chemicals and emergency response procedures in the thirteen counties comprising Region III. This section describes how the public and governmental agencies may access the information referred to in the Community Right-to-Know Act as required in Section 324 of SARA Title III. *For more Background Information on Federal and State Hazardous Material Planning*, refer to Attachment #1.

PLAN REVIEW, AVAILABILITY AND MAINTENANCE

Prior to being finalized, the draft LEPC Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan should be distributed to all of the members of the LEPC and other appropriate agencies for review and comment. After completion of the Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan, the LEPC must submit a copy of the plan to the SERC for review. For more *Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan Review Reference Information* refer to Attachment #2.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

LEPC Region III holds bi-monthly, noticed meetings in which the public is encouraged to attend and provide input. Citizens are also encouraged to attend meetings to stay informed of activities and plans in the hazardous materials emergency response and planning community. This Region III Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan will be on the agenda annually for public review and comment.

REQUESTS FOR COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW INFORMATION

To obtain information about hazardous chemicals in their communities, the public is encouraged to contact their local Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA). Refer to the table below for the LEPC Region III CUPA contact information or log into: http://www.calepa.ca.gov/CUPA/Directory/default.aspx

PUBLIC OUTREACH

LEPC Region III will provide public awareness and education materials to the public through regional first responders (i.e., fire departments, law enforcement, public health agencies, etc.) who will distribute the materials to schools, hospitals, businesses, local media and the community-at-large. Materials may include, but would not be limited to, evacuation/shelter-in-place instructions, Hazard Communication Standard (HCS)/Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS), transportation of hazardous materials through LEPC Region III (i.e., Oil By Rail) affecting their community, etc.

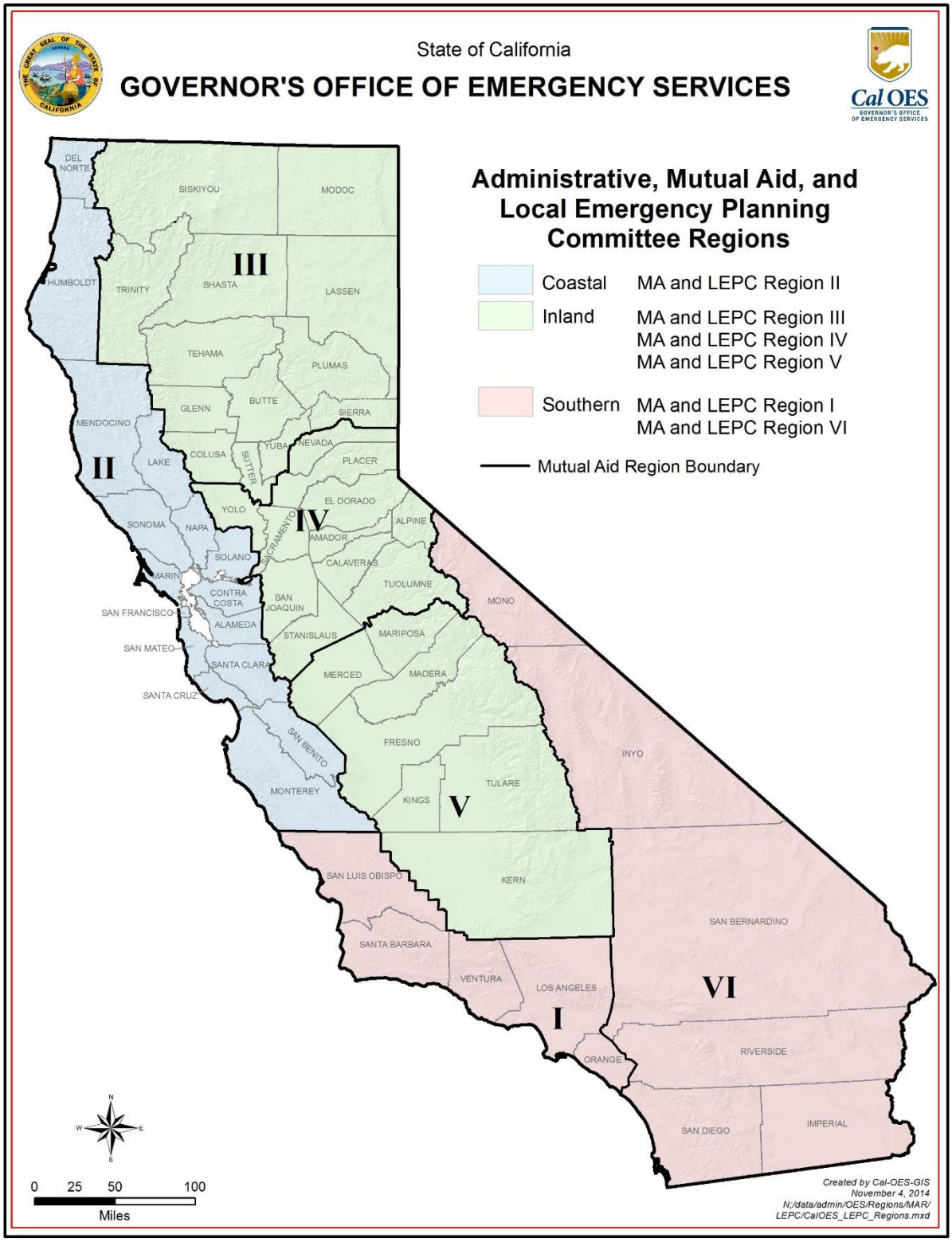
CERTIFIED UNIFIED PROGRAM AGENCIES (CUPAS)

The CUPAs implement the hazardous materials disclosure and emergency planning and community right-to-know program requirements of EPCRA. Within LEPC Region III there are thirteen CUPAs, one for each county in the Region.

LEPC - Region III CUPAs				
COUNTY	**ADDRESS**	**PHONE**	**FAX**	**EMAIL**
Butte County	Environmental Health 202 Mira Loma Dr. Oroville, CA 95965	(530) 538-7281	(530) 538-5339	ccers@buttecounty.net
Colusa County	Health & Human Services 124 East Webster St. Colusa, CA 95932	(530) 458-0395	(530) 458-0204	kmundi@colusadhhs.org
Glenn County	Air Pollution Control Dist. 720 North Colusa St. Willows, CA 95988	(530) 934-6500	(530) 934-6503	escott@countyofglenn.net
Lassen County	Environmental Health 1445 Paul Bunyan Rd. Susanville, CA 96130	(530) 251-8528	(530) 251-2668	schandler@co.lassen.ca.us
Modoc County	Environmental Health 202 West Fourth St. Alturas, CA 96101	(530) 233-6310	(530) 233-6342	chrismurray@co.modoc.ca.us
Plumas County	Environmental Health 270 County Hospital Rd., Suite 127 Quincy, CA 95971	(530) 283-6355	(530) 283-6241	quincyenv@countyofplumas.com
Sierra County	Human Services Dept. 202 Front St. (PO Box 7) Loyalton, CA 96118	(530) 993-6716	(530) 993-6790	envhealth@sierracounty.ws
Siskiyou County	Community Development 806 South Main St. Yreka, CA 96097	(530) 841-2100	(530) 841-4076	cers@co.siskiyou.ca.us
Shasta County	Environmental Health 1855 Placer St., Suite 201 Redding, CA 96001	(530) 225-5787	(530) 225-5413	jwhittle@co.shasta.ca.us
Sutter County	Environmental Health 1130 Civic Center Blvd. Yuba City, CA 95993	(530) 822-7400	(530) 822-7109	SSahota@co.sutter.ca.us
Tehama County	Environmental Health 633 Washington St.,	(530) 527-8020	(530) 527-6617	dshelvock@co.tehama.ca.us

LEPC - Region III CUPAs				
COUNTY	**ADDRESS**	**PHONE**	**FAX**	**EMAIL**
	Room 36 Red Bluff, CA 96080			
Trinity County	Department of Toxic Substance Control 8800 Cal Center Dr. Sacramento, CA 95826	(866) 348-0028		rvintze@dtsc.ca.gov
Yuba County	Environmental Health 915 8th St., Suite 123 Marysville, CA 95901	(530) 749-5450	(530) 749-5454	cpickell@co.yuba.ca.us

LEPC REGIONS IN CALIFORNIA



REQUIRED ELEMENTS OF LEPC REGIONAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY PLANS

EPCRA COMPLIANCE SUMMARY

There are nine EPCRA required elements that must be addressed in each LEPC Comprehensive Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan. Since the federal EPCRA requirement for preparing a Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan does not preempt State or local law (see 42 USC § 11041), the LEPC may complement existing planning efforts already required by State law instead of creating a separate process. This LEPC Plan builds on Local Emergency Plans, CUPA Hazardous Materials Area Plans, facility Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans and Inventories (Business Plans), and other pertinent plans within the LEPC III Region. The completed Compliance Summary Form provided as Attachment #3 indicates which components of the LEPC Region III Hazardous Materials Plan were created new for this Plan and which were appropriated from other pertinent plans.

REQUIRED ELEMENT #1: IDENTIFICATION OF FACILITIES, ROUTES, AND RISK

REGION 3 DESCRIPTION

Identifying the hazardous chemicals that pose a serious threat to the community is the first requirement of the Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan and the first step in a hazard analysis.

The following questions must be addressed:

- What are the major chemical hazards (fixed and mobile) in the community?
- What are the area, population, and resources likely to be affected by a release?

The information provided below identifies the populated and environmentally sensitive areas at risk, the potential for a hazardous materials exposure from fixed facilities and along transportation routes (highways and rails), and other sources including aircraft, pipelines, industry, agriculture, and illegitimate businesses within the LEPC III Region. More detailed hazard identification and vulnerability assessments may be found in the CUPA Area Plans. In addition, the LEPC may choose to conduct a more detailed Hazard Analysis to augment future updates of the LEPC III Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan. Attachment #4 provides information related to hazard identification and risk analysis steps that are required by EPCRA in a Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan. Details on hazards analysis and vulnerability assessment are provided, including suggestions on where to find additional, more detailed information. The topic of commodity flow studies is introduced as related to hazards identification from transportation sources, and information on conducting a commodity flow study is found in Attachment #5.

LEPC REGION III GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

LEPC Region III is located in the north and northeast portion of the State of California covering approximately 34,270 sq. miles with a population of over 802,600. LEPC Region III consists of thirteen counties including Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Sierra, Siskiyou, Shasta, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, and Yuba. The region reflects a diversity of topography, land use, and population. The region stretches from the coastal mountain range on the west, the Siskiyou Mountain range on the north, and the Sierra Nevada Mountains on the east. Central to Region III is the Sacramento Valley, which stretches from the Redding area of Shasta County on the north to the Colusa, Sutter, and Yuba Counties on the south.

The region's waterways and water storage facilities provide water for regional and statewide agricultural irrigation and industrial use, statewide domestic water consumption, recreational usage, and environmental habitat for fish and wildlife. The major regional rivers, the Feather and the Sacramento Rivers, and their tributaries extend the length of the region and major State and federal water storage facilities (Oroville Dam and Shasta Dam) are significant component to the State of California's flood-water management and water delivery system. LEPC Region III represents a heavily rural and agricultural economy that is consistent throughout the Sacramento Valley with various types of rice, nut crops (almonds and walnuts), tomatoes, fruit (prunes, peaches, and citrus), olives, and hay. Timber and forest products production as well as pasture land for livestock production and agricultural-related products are also major operations within the region.

POPULATED AREAS

The major incorporated cities within LEPC Region III with populations over 25,000 include Redding, Chico, Yuba City, and Paradise. These cities have very diverse economies with dense residential areas surrounded by retail, commercial and industrial properties. Incorporated cities with populations between 10,000 and 25, 000 include Live Oak, Oroville, Susanville, Red Bluff, Marysville, and Anderson. Incorporated cities with populations between 5,000 and 10,000 include Yreka, Orland, Corning, Gridley, Willows, Colusa, and Williams. Throughout the region, large populated communities located in unincorporated areas of all thirteen counties exist with populations between 5,000 and 10,000 residents.

TRANSPORTATION ROUTES

There is a real threat of a transportation emergency or hazardous materials (HazMat) event occurring on the major highway and rail routes and pipeline networks that crisscross LEPC Region III.

HIGHWAYS

LEPC Region III has many heavily-traveled traffic corridors serving the region. Interstate Highway 5 runs the length of the region from Colusa County on the south through Siskiyou County to the Oregon border. It is used heavily by interstate, intrastate, regional, and local truck transportation.

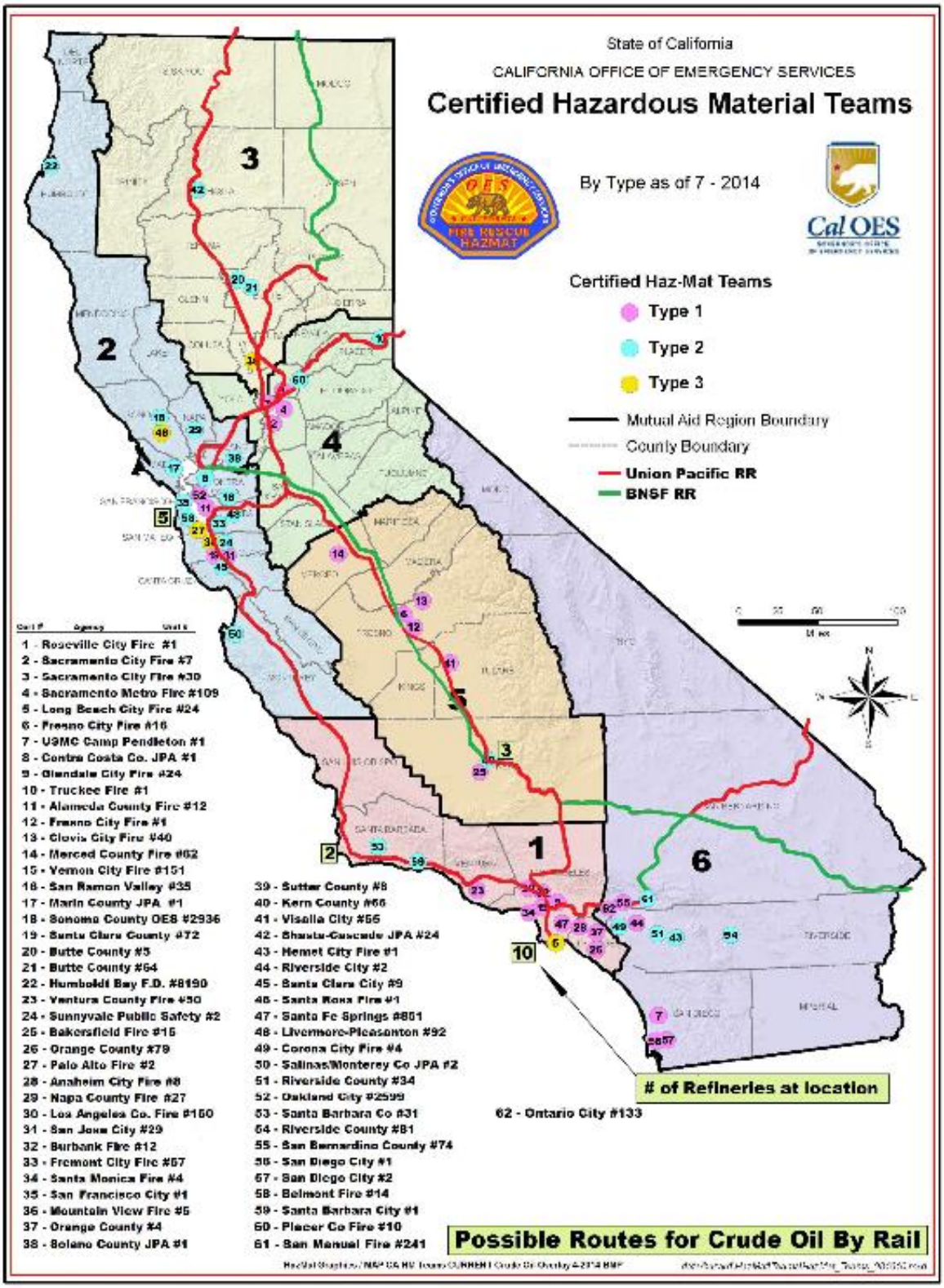
Major north-south State traffic routes include Highways 39, 44, 49, 89, 97, 99, 139, 199, and 395. Major east-west State traffic routes located within Region III include 20, 36, 65, 70, 113, 138, and 299. Though some of the State highways through Region III have portions that are separated 4-lane highways in and around larger urbanized communities, most operate as two-lane rural highways and serve as transportation networks for most of the goods moved in and out of the region. On these rural highways, trucks share the road with automobiles, farm equipment, school buses, mail delivery vehicles, etc. Because the rural roadways must serve a wide spectrum of transportation needs, capacity is reduced, trucking operations are impeded, and there is a greater chance of vehicle accident.

RAIL

Union Pacific (UP), Burlington North Santa Fe (BNSF), and Amtrak provide rail transport services through the area encompassed by LEPC Region III. Union Pacific operates two major rail routes running through the region. Their major north-south rail route connects the State with the Pacific Northwest and passes through the urbanized communities of Marysville/Yuba City, Live Oak, Gridley, Chico, Gridley, Red Bluff, Anderson, Redding, and many unincorporated communities. Union Pacific's major east-west rail route connects the State with the Midwest and eastern markets and passes through the urbanized communities of Marysville/Yuba City, Oroville, and Portola/Plumas County.

The Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad operates from the Pacific Northwest into California through a rail line known as the Inland Gateway, that enters the State at Modoc County and passes through Lassen and Plumas Counties before gaining trackage rights over the Union Pacific Railroad's Feather River route at Keddie for their southbound rail traffic heading for the Bay Area and Southern California. The Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad is a primary transporter of crude oil from the Bakken Region of North Dakota. They have operated unit trains carrying Bakken Region crude oil for delivery to refineries in the San Francisco/Oakland Bay Area and in the Central Valley near Bakersfield.

See the map below showing rail routes and HazMat team overlay.


State of California
CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES
Certified Hazardous Material Teams
By Type as of 7 - 2014
Cal OES
Certified Haz-Mat Teams
Type 1
Type 2
Type 3
Mutual Aid Region Boundary
County Boundary
Union Pacific RR
BNSF RR
1 - Roseville City Fire #1
2 - Sacramento City Fire #7
3 - Sacramento City Fire #30
4 - Sacramento Metro Fire #109
5 - Long Beach City Fire #24
6 - Fresno City Fire #16
7 - USMC Camp Pendleton #1
8 - Contra Costa Co. JPA #1
9 - Glendale City Fire #24
10 - Truckee Fire #1
11 - Alameda County Fire #12
12 - Fresno City Fire #1
13 - Clovis City Fire #40
14 - Merced County Fire #62
15 - Vernon City Fire #151
16 - San Ramon Valley #35
17 - Marin County JPA #1
18 - Sonoma County OES #2936
19 - Santa Clara County #72
20 - Butte County #3
21 - Butte County #64
22 - Humboldt Bay F.D. #8190
23 - Ventura County Fire #50
24 - Sunnyvale Public Safety #2
25 - Bakersfield Fire #15
26 - Orange County #79
27 - Palo Alto Fire #2
28 - Anaheim City Fire #8
29 - Napa County Fire #27
30 - Los Angeles Co. Fire #150
31 - San Jose City #29
32 - Burbank Fire #12
33 - Fremont City Fire #67
34 - Santa Monica Fire #4
35 - San Francisco City #1
36 - Mountain View Fire #5
37 - Orange County #4
38 - Solano County JPA #1
39 - Sutter County #8
40 - Kern County #66
41 - Visalia City #55
42 - Shasta-Cascade JPA #24
43 - Hemet City Fire #1
44 - Riverside City #2
45 - Santa Clara City #9
46 - Santa Rosa Fire #1
47 - Santa Fe Springs #801
48 - Livermore-Pleasanton #92
49 - Corona City Fire #4
50 - Salinas/Monterey Co JPA #2
51 - Riverside County #34
52 - Oakland City #2599
53 - Santa Barbara Co #31
54 - Riverside County #81
55 - San Bernardino County #74
56 - San Diego City #1
57 - San Diego City #2
58 - Belmont Fire #14
59 - Santa Barbara City #1
60 - Placer Co Fire #10
61 - San Manual Fire #241
62 - Ontario City #133
# of Refineries at location
Possible Routes for Crude Oil By Rail

Based upon the Hazardous Materials Area Plans for each county within the region, the railroads carry the following commodities through the area:

- intermodal-wholesale,
- assembled autos and auto parts,
- grain and corn, and
- lumber products.

The hazardous commodities transported through the region include:

- alcohols/N.O.S. (not otherwise specified),
- anhydrous ammonia,
- butane,
- chlorine,
- elevated temperature liquid/N.O.S.,
- freight of all kinds, hazardous (FAK),
- gasoline,
- hydrocarbons/liquid N.O.S.,
- liquefied petroleum gas,
- molten sulfur,
- phosphoric acid solution,
- refrigerated liquid carbon dioxide,
- sodium hydroxide solution,
- styrene monomer/stabilized, and
- sulfuric acid.

In recent years, the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad has been transporting unit trains of Bakken Region crude oil and the Union Pacific Railroad has been transporting tar sand oil.

The Union Pacific and Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroads have independent, 24-hour emergency dispatch centers. However, both centers have a reciprocal agreement should an incident be reported to the wrong emergency dispatch center. This agreement ensures seamless and immediate intercompany notification for proper handling of rail incidents within the region. The 24-hour dispatch center information phone numbers for each company are:

Union Pacific	**Burlington Northern Santa Fe**
1-888-877-7267	**1-800-832-5452**

In the case of the region's railroad operations, trains of the Union Pacific and the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroads travel through the downtowns of the major communities. The two companies' rails are in close proximity to high density residential developments, schools, Chico State University, and large retail, commercial and industrial developments.
Amtrak, the national passenger rail system, operates two daily interstate passenger trains (one northbound and one southbound) over the Union Pacific's north-south rail route with scheduled stops at Chico, Redding, and Dunsmuir.

AIRCRAFT

Aircraft landing at the Sacramento International Airport overfly portions of the region. Within the region, there are two commercial service-primary airports, located in Chico and Redding. There are numerous general service airports (i.e., municipal or county airports) located throughout the region. There are two military airfields located within Region III, Beale Air Force Base (AFB) near Marysville and Amedee Army Airfield at the Sierra Army Depot in Herlong. Additionally, military aircraft from Beale AFB have flight patterns that take them over several of the counties at the south end of Region III. All of these are potential situations for a major transportation emergency.

PIPELINES

Unbeknownst to millions of Americans, their homes, their schools and communities are sitting atop hundreds of miles of pipelines that have the potential to leak or explode at any moment if not properly constructed or maintained. Within LEPC Region III, multiple pipeline operators maintain and operate hazardous petroleum and/or natural gas transmission pipelines throughout the region. Knowing who the operator is for a specific pipeline and, more importantly, how to contact them in the event of a leak, release, or fire is vitally important.

LEPC III- Pipeline Operators			
COUNTY	**COMPANY**	**EMERGENCY Phone**	**NON-EMERGENCY Phone**
Butte	Pacific Gas and Electric Company Wild Goose Storage, LLC	(800) 743-5000 (866) 940-7351	(831) 635-2201 (530) 846-7351
Colusa	Pacific Gas and Electric Company Wild Goose Storage, LLC	(800) 743-5000 (866) 940-7351	(831) 635-2201 (530) 846-7351
Glenn	Pacific Gas and Electric Company Venoco, Inc.	(800) 743-5000 (888) 836-6261	(831) 635-2201 (805) 745-2259
Lassen	Tuscarora Gas Transmission	(800) 447-8066	(775) 336-3200
Modoc	Pacific Gas and Electric Company Tuscarora Gas Transmission	(800) 743-5000 (800) 447-8066	(831) 635-2201 (775) 336-3200
Shasta	City of Redding Pacific Gas and Electric Company	(530) 245-7009 (800) 743-5000	(661) 549-8518 (831) 635-2201
Sierra	There are no hazardous liquid or gas transmission pipeline operators in Sierra County.		
Siskiyou	Pacific Gas and Electric Company Tuscarora Gas Transmission	(800) 743-5000 (800) 447-8066	(831) 635-2201 (775) 336-3200
Sutter	CPN Pipeline Company Pacific Gas and Electric Company Venoco Inc.	(877) 432-5555 (800) 743-5000 (888) 836-6261	(707) 374-1505 (831) 635-2201 (805) 745-2259
Tehama	Pacific Gas and Electric Company	(800) 743-5000	(831) 635-2201
Trinity	Pacific Gas and Electric Company	(800) 743-5000	(831) 635-2201

LEPC III- Pipeline Operators			
COUNTY	**COMPANY**	**EMERGENCY Phone**	**NON-EMERGENCY Phone**
Yolo	CPN Pipeline Company Energy Operations Management Inc. Pacific Gas and Electric Company	(877) 432-5555 (877) 723-3344 (800) 743-5000	(707) 374-1505 (916) 859-4700 (831) 635-2201
Yuba	Pacific Gas and Electric Company	(800) 743-5000	(831) 635-2201

These pipelines need constant attention and repair to remain safe. Oil pipeline leaks can, and do, contaminate drinking water, crops, and residential land. They generate greenhouse gases, kill fish, and cause deaths and injuries from explosions and fires.

Chico is the northern terminus for the Northern California Petroleum Product Pipeline. An 8" diameter pipeline has a capacity of 35,000 barrels of fuel per hour. The pipeline generally follows the right-of-way of the Union Pacific Railroad tracks from Martinez through the eastern portion of the Sacramento Valley through Marysville, Yuba City, and Gridley to Chico. The pipeline is generally located underground, except for a few locations where the pipeline crosses creeks and rivers. At the terminus of the pipeline in Chico is a large tank farm used to store the petroleum until it is ready to be transferred to tanker trucks to fuel station in northern California and southern Oregon. The tank farm has a storage capacity of 500,000 barrels, and 120 to 140 tanker trucks are loaded with petroleum products daily.

There are numerous natural gas pipelines throughout the region that are a part of a statewide natural gas pipeline system. The natural gas pipelines are classified as transmission or distribution lines, and they supply the region with this vital energy source.

INDUSTRY

There are hundreds of facilities handling many forms of hazardous materials in the rural and urban areas of LEPC Region III. Hazardous materials are found at both permanent and temporary locations. These facilities can be both users and/or producers of hazardous materials as part of their operation. Due to the agricultural endeavors in the Sacramento Valley, agricultural production, processing and distribution involves varying pesticides, fumigation, cleaning of processing equipment, and cold storage, which involve hazardous materials. Aside from pesticides, some of the hazardous materials used in conjunction with agricultural and food processing operations are chlorine and anhydrous ammonia.

Multiple cities and service districts operate water treatment and waste water treatment facilities within the region. Hazardous materials, such as chlorine gas, used in those facilities are being delivered via residential streets raising concerns about potential releases in those

areas. Additionally, several large privately-run electrical co-generation plants also operate within the region.

AGRICULTURE

Having a significant agricultural business presence in LEPC Region III, there is a strong potential for a hazardous material emergency due to transporting, application/drift incidents, spillage, or releases of pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, fuel, or other chemicals used in farming and agriculture production. As local, State, and interstate roads and highways are used for transporting these chemicals to their point of application, the potential for incidents impacting many individuals is a significant possibility. Additionally, the use of aerial spray applications of pesticides and other related hazardous chemicals as part of agricultural production adds another potential hazard to hazardous materials response within the region.

The primary agricultural crops grown in the LEPC Region III area include various types of rice, nut crops (almonds and walnuts), tomatoes, fruit (prunes, peaches, and citrus), olives, hay, and pasture land/livestock. Timber and forest products, as well as pasture land for livestock production and agricultural-related products, are also major operations within the region.

ILLEGITIMATE BUSINESS

Illegitimate businesses, such as clandestine drug laboratories (i.e., honey oil and methamphetamine) and illegal marijuana growing operations, are a significant threat to human health, property, and the environment in LEPC Region III. Clandestine dumping is the criminal act of disposing of toxic materials and wastes from drug lab activities on public or private property. In many instances, drug lab wastes are dumped in remote areas of the region and along roadways, posing a serious health threat to the unsuspecting person who might stumble upon it and to the environment. LEPC Region III is experiencing an increase in illegal growing of marijuana, which has the potential to result in unreported hazardous materials storage, such as diesel fuel, as well as improper or illegal application and/or disposal of fertilizers and pesticides which threaten land, regional waterways and unsuspecting property owners.

SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTAL AREAS

The **Sacramento River** flows south from its headwaters in Siskiyou County into Lake Shasta in Shasta County. Water flows south from Lake Shasta through Shasta, Tehama, Glenn, Colusa, and Sutter Counties before merging with the Feather and American Rivers near Sacramento.

Upper Sacramento River Geographic Response Plan – In 1991, a derailment of a Southern Pacific Railroad (now a part of the Union Pacific Railroad system) freight train at the Cantara Loop, located in Shasta County, spilled fungicide into the river killing most fish and vegetation in that part of the river. As a result, in 2005, the Upper Sacramento River Geographic Response Plan was developed establishing the emergency response organization and providing emergency response action guides for reporting and responding to hazardous materials spills

and emergencies for the Upper Sacramento River. It includes river response strategies (i.e., stream flow data from photos) and detailed topographic maps on where to place booms on various locations of the upper Sacramento River watershed from the Box Canyon Dam on Siskiyou Lake to the Red Bluff Diversion.

The **Feather River** flows west from its headwaters in Plumas and Lassen Counties into Oroville Dam in the Oroville area of Butte County. Water flows south from Oroville Dam through Butte, Yuba, and Sutter Counties before merging with the Sacramento River near Sacramento. The Feather River is a key component of the State's delivery system of water to Central and Southern California.

Feather River Geographic Response Plan – In conjunction with the Governor's Office of Emergency Services, California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA), Department of Fish and Wildlife/Office of Spill Prevention & Response (OSPR), Department of Water Resources, and the Union Pacific Railroad, LEPC Region III, and other important stakeholders, a planning effort is underway to develop a Feather River Geographic Response Plan for the area from Plumas County down through Sutter and Yuba Counties. The impetus for this planning effort is the State of California's increased concerns for the significant amount of crude oil, and other 25 top commodities, coming into the State via rail corridors that run through LEPC Region III. The Feather River Geographic Response Plan is currently underway under the coordination of ARCADIS, a leading global natural and built asset design and consultancy firm working in partnership with the above mentioned stakeholders.

TRIBAL NATIONS IN LEPC REGION III

NARRATIVE TO BE DEVELOPED- DENISE SHEMENSKI AND DORE BEITZ

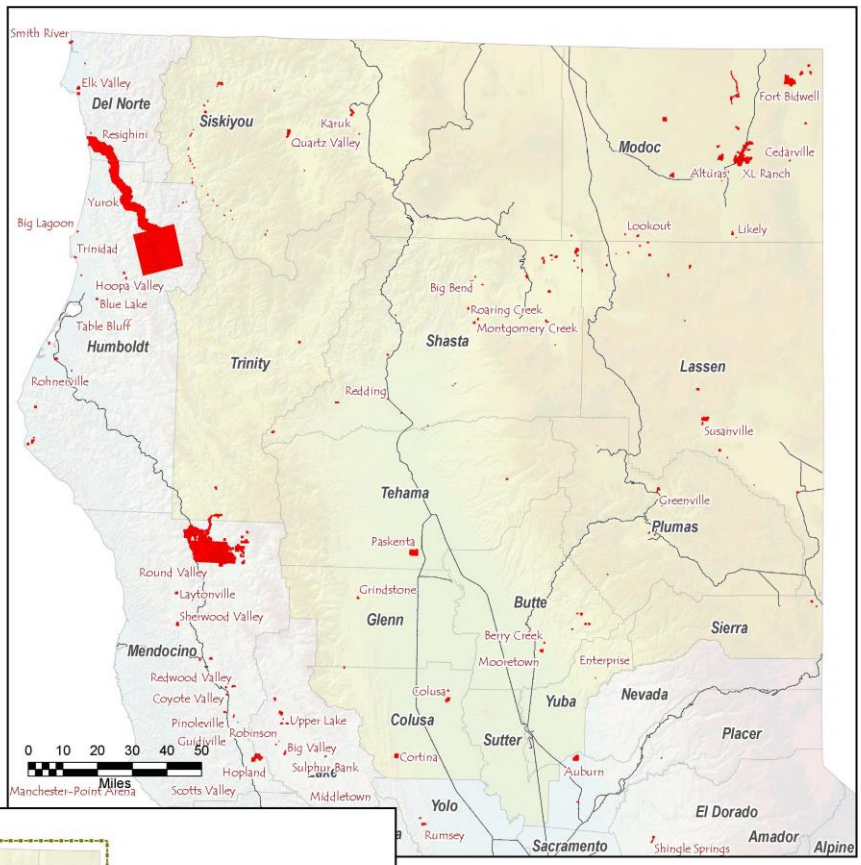
The map below presents the federally recognized tribes and rail transportation routes within Region III.

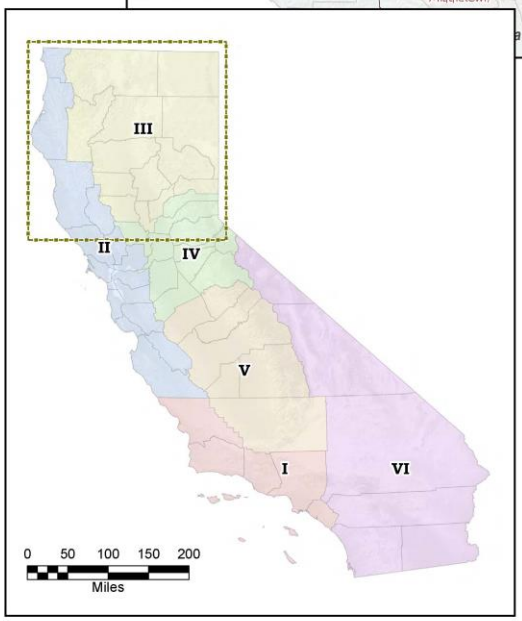
2014 Tribal Emergency Management Mapping

CAL OES FIRE/RESCUE REGION III

Federally Recognized Tribes & Rail Transportation Routes in the Region

DRAFT





BUTTE COUNTY
Berry Creek Rancheria of the Maidu Indians
Enterprise Rancheria of Maidu Indians
Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians

COLUSA COUNTY
Cachil DeHe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa
Cortina Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians

GLENN COUNTY
Grindstone Indian Rancheria of Wintun-Wailaki Indians

LASSEN COUNTY
Susanville Indian Rancheria

MODOC COUNTY
Alturas Indian Rancheria
Cedarville Rancheria
Fort Bidwell Indian Community
Pit River Tribe

PLUMAS COUNTY
Greenville Rancheria

SHASTA COUNTY
Pit River Tribe
Redding Rancheria

SISKIYOU COUNTY
Karuk Tribe
Quartz Valley Indian Community

TEHAMA COUNTY
Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians

TRINITY COUNTY
Round Valley Indian Tribes

Legend

- California Counties
- Tribal Trust Lands
- Active Railroads
- OES F/R Region I
- OES F/R Region II
- OES F/R Region III
- OES F/R Region IV
- OES F/R Region V
- OES F/R Region VI

Created by the Tuolumne Me-Wuk Tribal Council Planning & Development Department on September 23, 2014 by Jonathan J. Rodrigues For informational purposes only Non authorized distribution and/or duplication is prohibited For More Information Contact Dore Bietz at (209) 928-5304

MAPS SHOWING IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS IN LEPC REGION III

IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS- MAP

Future updates may include appropriate maps identifying major HazMat facilities. Refer to CUPAs' Area Plans.

HAZARDS ANALYSIS- MAP

Future updates may include appropriate maps showing potential impacts. Refer to CUPAs' Area Plans.

VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS- MAP

Future updates may include appropriate maps showing vulnerable populations, critical emergency resources, HazMat facilities, and proximate facilitates. Refer to CUPAs' Area Plans.

LEPC REGION III AREA PLANS AND BUSINESS PLANS

Local governments, through the State's Unified Program, are responsible for the integration of hazardous materials planning and response within their jurisdiction. This includes:

- Ensuring the local hazard analysis adequately addresses local risks;
- Incorporating planning for hazardous material incidents into local emergency plans and procedures;
- Assessing capabilities and developing hazardous material response capability using local resources, mutual aid and contractors; training responders; and
- Exercising the plan.

California law requires Cal/EPA to establish a "unified hazardous waste and hazardous materials management" regulatory program (commonly called the Unified Program), in partnership with other State agencies, including the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES). There are approximately 82 Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPAs) certified by Cal/EPA in California, and 13 of these within LEPC Region III (one CUPA for each county in Region III). The CUPAs implement the Business Plan program, required by a California law that preceded EPCRA, found in California Health and Safety Code (HSC) Chapter 6.95 and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 19. Emergency and hazardous chemical inventory forms and chemical information are submitted to the CUPAs through this program by facilities that handle hazardous materials. In turn, the CUPAs prepare local Area Plans (a California right-to-know requirement that preceded EPCRA) based upon this information.

Area Plans are operational as well as reference documents, and may also be used for pre-event planning purposes. Area Plans contain county specific information for required Element #1 including:

- Description of the transportation routes (highways and rail),
- Airports,
- Pipelines,
- Fixed hazardous materials facilities,

- Vulnerable/proximate facilities (hospitals, care facilities, schools, and child care centers)
- Some Area Plans have information about the locations, types, and amounts of the most plentiful hazardous materials in the jurisdiction. Most refer to Business Plans for that information.

The table below provides the links to the Area Plans within LEPC Region III and the contact information for the CUPAs responsible for preparing these plans and some pertinent information included in these plans.

LEPC III- Area Plans	
COUNTY	**AREA PLAN**
Butte	Butte Co Hazardous Material Area Plan - Final- 2014 CUPA/Hazardous Materials http://www.buttecounty.net/publichealth/environmental/hazmat.html
Colusa	Colusa County Hazardous Materials Area Plan Hazardous Materials and Waste (CUPA) http://www.countyofcolusa.org/index.aspx?nid=426
Glenn	Glenn Co 2011 Complete Area Plan County of Glenn Certified Unified Program Agency http://www.countyofglenn.net/govt/departments/cupa/
Lassen	Lassen County Hazardous Materials Area Plan – 2011 Environmental Health http://www.co.lassen.ca.us/govt/dept/enviro_health/default.asp
Modoc	Area Plan with the following sections: • Care and Shelter 2013 • Emergency Comm Dev Plan 2013 • Section 1: Basic Plan http://www.modocsheriff.us/PDF/EOP/EOP%20Part%201.pdf • Section 2: Emergency Operations Center Functions http://www.modocsheriff.us/PDF/EOP/EOP%20Part%202%20Functions.pdf • Section 3: Annexes http://www.modocsheriff.us/EOP.html • Section 4: Appendices • http://www.modocsheriff.us/PDF/EOP/EOP%20Part%204%20Appendices.pdf • HazMat 2012 • Multiple Casualty Medical Emergency Plan 2005 • Pesticide Drift 2013 • Public Information and Alert 2013 • Terrorism Annex
Plumas	Plumas County Emergency Preparedness Commodities Flow Study – 2009 Plumas County Hazardous Materials Area Plan – 2013 Plumas County Hazardous Materials Response Plan http://www.plumascounty.us/DocumentCenter/View/9609

LEPC III- Area Plans	
COUNTY	**AREA PLAN**
Shasta	Shasta County Hazardous Materials Area Plan, September 2012 http://www.co.shasta.ca.us/index/drm_index/eh_index/ehd_programs/cupa/areaplan.aspx
Sierra	Sierra Area Plan Draft Final 9-30-12 Hazardous Materials Management (CUPA) http://www.sierracounty.ca.gov/index.aspx?NID=234
Siskiyou	Part I Siskiyou County Area Plan Final 11-2012 Part II - Roles and Responsibilities 11-2012 Environmental Health Division - Hazardous Materials Management http://www.co.siskiyou.ca.us/content/environmental-health-division-hazardous-materials-management
Sutter	Sutter County Area Plan_Final_2012 Sutter County Certified Unified Program Agency https://www.co.sutter.ca.us/doc/government/depts/cs/ehs/cupa/cs_ehs_cupa
Tehama	Tehama County Area Plan – Tehama County Environmental Health http://www.co.tehama.ca.us/health-public-safety/environmental-health
Trinity	Trinity County Area Plan - 2009 Trinity County Commodities Flow Study - 2010 Trinity County Rural Hazardous Materials Decontamination Team Revitalization - 2012 Department of Toxic Substances Control, Trinity CUPA https://www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/CUPA/Trinity_CUPA.cfm
Yuba	2012 Area Plan - Yuba County Environmental Health/CUPA http://www.co.yuba.ca.us/departments/community%20development/eh/CUPA/cupa.aspx

OTHER RELATED PLANS

There are many other key hazardous materials plans required under State and federal law that provide information related to identifying risks, related response authorities of state and federal agencies, and include key elements that are EPCRA-related. These are summarized in Attachment #6A of this plan. In addition, a "Basic Plans Reference Table for the LEPC" has been included that provides a list of the plans that have specific relevance to the LEPC Region III Comprehensive Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan along with the primary point of contact for each of these plans within the LEPC Region III area. Attachment #6B provides *Additional Information about Hazardous Material Plans in California with Relevance to LEPC Regional Planning* and describes the overlap between federal and state law regarding EPCRA.

REQUIRED ELEMENT #2: METHODS AND PROCEDURES TO RESPOND TO A RELEASE

FACILITIES

Facilities that handle hazardous materials are responsible for making a verbal notification to the local emergency response agency, CUPA (if different from the 911 agency), and the California State Warning Center (CSWC) immediately following a release or threatened release of hazardous materials that could pose a hazard to human health and safety, to property, or the environment.

Facilities must implement their emergency response plans in the event of a release or threatened release of hazardous materials. Some facilities have emergency response teams on-site, which can enter the "hot zone" and take necessary actions to mitigate the release but a majority of facilities are considered "non-responding." If the facility has an emergency response team, these persons would take direction from the Incident Commander on-scene and fill roles as the Incident Commander requests.

Facilities handling hazardous materials must have at least two persons designated as Facility Emergency Coordinators (one as an alternate) and these persons need to have direct knowledge of the process and controls at the facility and would serve as the liaison to the local emergency response agency. The Facility Emergency Coordinator also has the authority to expend facility funds for emergency cleanup actions by contractors. If needed, they would order the evacuation from buildings and direct employees to follow procedures for assembly at a designated location. The Facility Emergency Coordinator is responsible for the following actions:

- Activate facility alarms and communications, which initiate an on-site response.
- Notify appropriate local, State, and federal agencies.
- Immediately identify the hazardous material, characteristics, source, amount, and area of release.
- Assess possible hazards by considering both the direct and indirect effects of the release.
- Determine the cause of the release.
- Determine if any changes need to be made to the Emergency Response Plan or operating procedures to avoid future releases, and to provide a written emergency release follow-up form or report to the CUPA.

The facility is responsible for any costs associated with mitigating the release that could be billed by the CUPA or other agency.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Local governments are responsible for directing and coordinating emergency operations within their geographic boundaries. Each local jurisdiction designates an Incident Commander as identified in their emergency plan. The Incident Commander directs and oversees response activities as identified in their standard operating procedures (SOPs). The Incident Commander, working with a Community Emergency Coordinator, directs the following functions:

- Establish a command post location, evaluate the situation, and implement protective measures for the public (such as, evacuation or shelter-in-place).
- Notify the CSWC of the situation and request mutual aid, if needed.
- Rescue victims, if it can be done safely with available and appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).
- Provide emergency medical care, including decontamination.
- Activate the local emergency operations center (EOC) as necessary.
- Acquire and deploy necessary resources according to the local Emergency Operation Plan.
- As necessary, recommend proclamation of a local emergency.
- Stabilize and secure the scene to ensure the protection of life, safety, property, and the environment from hazardous materials releases and threatened releases.

Under the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), the Local Emergency Coordinator is responsible for opening and closing of the Emergency Operations Center in their response area. The list of Community Emergency Coordinators is included in the table entitled *LEPC Region III Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) Contacts and Local Emergency Coordinators* under Required Element #3.

During any significant hazardous materials release, the local responders from Fire, Law, and Emergency Medical Services (EMS) will provide the initial response, assessment, and protective actions for the incident. Typically, Fire and Law responders will establish the Incident Command System (ICS) for the incident. Once ICS is in place, first responders are trained to establish an isolation perimeter around the incident and are capable of initiating evacuations or shelter-in-place measures, as needed, for all affected persons or populations. These measures are aided to a great extent by the local familiarity and understanding that these responders have of their own jurisdiction. Although the technical capabilities of first responders are often limited to defensive actions it must be emphasized that these personnel will provide the *critical initial response* to any chemical incident within their jurisdiction and this response will have a significant impact on protecting persons threatened by the chemical release. For additional technical assistance or for the offensive capabilities of a HazMat team, first responders should have a clear understanding of the process on how to request the assistance of a HazMat team for their incident. Under no circumstance, however, should life-saving protective measures, such as evacuations or shelter-in-place actions be delayed pending arrival of a team.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE TEAMS

Once a HazMat Response team arrives on the scene of a chemical incident the first task for the team is to determine if the local response and action plan are sufficient to protect human health and safety and the environment from the chemical threat(s). To achieve this, HazMat teams will often deploy sophisticated monitoring and computerized modeling equipment to

enhance the action plan established by the local Incident Commander. It should be noted that the HazMat team will not assume command of the incident, but will rather fill a specific position in the local Incident Command System structure, such as HazMat group Supervisor or HazMat Branch Director. Generally, the local responders retain the Incident Command function of the incident. For more information on HazMat Response Teams within LEPC Region III, refer to *Required Element #6 – Description of Emergency Equipment*.

MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL EVENTS

Multi-jurisdictional events include: (1) events that exceed local capabilities, and/or (2) cross jurisdictional boundaries. In these cases, local responding agencies will first use existing mutual-aid agreements to fulfill additional hazardous materials emergency response needs. The CUPA's hazardous materials Area Plans are required to address coordination of emergency response and emergency assistance between contiguous jurisdictions in accordance with CCR Title 19 Section 2723(b) – Area Plan Pre-Emergency Planning Provision. Refer to the table in the previous section for links to the LEPC Region III Area Plans and to the LEPC Region III CUPA contact information earlier in this plan.

In accordance with the State Emergency Plan (2009), if local agreements do not meet the needs of the event, the responsible local government agency will utilize SEMS to access additional hazardous materials emergency resources, as appropriate, through the Operational Area (OA) Fire Coordinator and the Region Fire Coordinator (elected by the OA Coordinators within that region). The OA serves as the coordination and communication link between the Local Government Level and Regional Level. The Cal OES Regional Level coordinates overall state agency support for emergency response activities within the region. Refer to specific county Emergency Operation Plans (EOPs) for more details regarding response procedures within that county. A CUPA's Area Plan is typically an annex to the EOP. Links to the EOPs are provided in the table below.

REGION III OPERATIONAL AREA (OA) EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLANS	
OPERATIONAL AREA/COUNTY	**OA EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLANS (NAME AND LINK)**
Butte County	Butte County Emergency Operations Plan http://www.buttecounty.net/cob/Agendas/2011/Agenda_031511/3.10.pdf
Colusa County	Emergency Services http://www.countyofcolusa.org/index.aspx?NID=174
Glenn County	Disaster Preparedness Home http://www.countyofglenn.net/govt/departments/disaster_preparedness/ Office of Emergency Services http://www.countyofglenn.net/govt/departments/sheriff/default.aspx
Lassen County	Office of Emergency Services http://www.co.lassen.ca.us/govt/dept/sheriff_oes/default.asp
Modoc County	Section 1: Basic Plan http://www.modocsheriff.us/PDF/EOP/EOP%20Part%201.pdf Section 2: Emergency Operations Center Functions http://www.modocsheriff.us/PDF/EOP/EOP%20Part%202%20Functions.pdf Section 3: Annexes http://www.modocsheriff.us/EOP.html Section 4: Appendices http://www.modocsheriff.us/PDF/EOP/EOP%20Part%204%20Appendices.pdf
Plumas County	Forward, Table of Contents, and Annexes http://www.plumascounty.us/index.aspx?NID=1941 Basic Plan http://www.plumascounty.us/DocumentCenter/Home/View/3804
Sierra County	Emergency Services http://www.sierracounty.ca.gov/index.aspx?NID=223
Siskiyou County	Office of Emergency Services http://www.co.siskiyou.ca.us/content/office-of-emergency-services
Shasta County	Care and Shelter http://www.co.shasta.ca.us/docs/CAO/emergencies/CSPLAN.pdf?sfvrsn=0 Part 1: Basic Plan http://www.co.shasta.ca.us/docs/CAO/emergencies/PARTI.pdf?sfvrsn=0 Part 2: Initial Response Operation http://www.co.shasta.ca.us/docs/CAO/emergencies/PARTII.pdf?sfvrsn=0 Part 3: Extended Operations http://www.co.shasta.ca.us/docs/CAO/emergencies/PARTIII.pdf?sfvrsn=0

Sutter County	Basic Plan https://www.co.sutter.ca.us/pdf/cs/es/eop/Emergency_Operations_Plan_Basic.pdf Annexes https://www.co.sutter.ca.us/doc/government/depts/cs/es/cs_es_home
Tehama County	Office of Emergency Services http://www.tehamaso.org/office_of_emergency_services.htm Health and Public Safety Emergency Services http://www.co.tehama.ca.us/government/124-health-and-public-safety
Trinity County	Trinity County Website http://www.trinitycounty.org/index.aspx
Yuba County	Office of Emergency Services http://www.co.yuba.ca.us/departments/oes/default.aspx

LOCAL MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS

As provided by local mutual aid agreements, any local agency can request assistance on a day-to-day basis directly from another adjacent agency if within the same Operational Area (county). This is especially true where there are existing agreements. These are referred to as Mutual Aid, Auto-Aid, Boundary Drop, or other forms of written aid plans that are pre-planned and negotiated between the participating adjacent agencies. Dispatch and movement of other resources from neighboring agencies to assist the requesting agency is automatic, and is administered through local dispatch centers in accordance to procedures as outlined in the mutual aid plans. Local requests for mutual aid continue automatically until local resources are depleted.

In addition, the State has Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with Public and Private Partnerships. For more information refer to: http://www.caloes.ca.gov/cal-oes-divisions/hazard-mitigation/hazard-mitigation-planning/public-private-partnerships

EXISTING AGREEMENTS WITHIN THE LEPC REGION III

BUTTE COUNTY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TEAM SPECIAL MUTUAL AID JOINT POWERS AGREEMENT

The “Hazardous Materials Team Special Mutual Aid Joint Powers Agreement" between the County of Butte, City of Biggs, City of Chico, City of Gridley, City of Oroville, and Town of Paradise, dated December 18,1990, and as amended effective July 1, 2007, established the Butte County Response Agency. This agency provides for the funding and operation of a county-wide HazMat Team. Under the original agreement Butte County had possession of, and was responsible for, the maintenance of all equipment and the vehicle provided to the County by the State of California for the purpose of maintaining a HazMat team capability in the County of Butte. In 1993 the legal title of this vehicle was transferred to Butte County. According to

the 2007 amendment to the agreement, Butte County and the cities contribute a per capita amount of $0.15 to maintain and operate the equipment. Per the Joint Powers Agreement (JPA), the equipment and vehicle shall be used and operated by the HazMat Team only within the boundaries of the County of Butte and only to provide service within the jurisdictions which are parties to the JPA, unless an agreement to serve other neighboring jurisdictions is entered into and approved by all the parties to the JPA.

SCHMRT MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

The Shasta Cascade Hazardous Materials Response Team (SCHMRT) covers six counties under a Letter of Understanding: Shasta, Trinity, Tehama, Siskiyou, Modoc, and Lassen. SCHMRT is a Type 2 HazMat team comprised of 50 Technicians/Specialists. One vehicle (HM-24) is unstaffed at Redding Fire Station 5 (955 Hartnell Ave, Redding, 96002). SCHMRT can be requested through the SHU ECC (530-225-2411). SCHMRT members are dispatched by the SHU ECC via text messaging, which includes routing directions and special instructions.

YUBA-SUTTER HAZMAT RESPONSE TEAM MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

The Yuba-Sutter Hazardous Materials Response Team covers the two counties under a Memorandum of Understanding between Yuba City Fire, Sutter County Fire, Marysville Fire, Linda Fire Protection District, Olivehurst Fire, Wheatland Fire Authority, and the County of Yuba (Environmental Health Department). Beale Air Force Base Fire Department, though not a signatory to the agreement, is an active participant to the Team. Each participating agency maintains its own HazMat response capability but conducts joint training, standardized purchasing of equipment, standardized dispatching of the regional team, and administration of the team. One agency (Sutter County Fire) is a Type 3 team but the remaining member agencies are un-typed. The Yuba-Sutter Hazardous Materials Response Team is comprised of approximately 50 Technicians/Specialists. The team's response vehicles include two unstaffed vehicles (one with Sutter County Fire Station No. 8, Oswald-Tudor station, 1280 Barry Road, Yuba City) and another with Yuba City Fire Station No.1 (824 Clark Avenue, Yuba City), and a former State HazMat response trailer hosted by Marysville Fire (107 9th Street, Marysville). The Yuba-Sutter HazMat Response Team can be requested through any of the Yuba-Sutter public safety dispatch centers. Team members are dispatched by text messaging and phone call alerts using the Rapid Notify notification system, which includes standby, routing directions, or special instructions. Yuba County Environmental Health handles the financial restitution of response related costs with the individual or company involved in the response, on behalf of the team.

THE STATE MUTUAL AID SYSTEM

A State mandate requires all fire department agencies in the State to be signatory to the *California State Mutual Aid System* and the *Emergency Mutual Aid Plan.* This means that all fire agencies will participate within the program when an emergency arises, so long as it does not adversely impact the emergency response capabilities of a particular agency. Any entity that agrees to participate in the California Fire & Rescue Statewide Mutual Aid System that also has

a HazMat response team that has passed the team typing inspection for certification of Type 1, 2, or 3 is eligible to participate. The agency must agree and understand that a request for HazMat Team resources may require response for considerable out-of-jurisdiction distances and for prolonged periods of time. Refer to the Cal OES Fire & Rescue Division *HazMat Bulletin #20* for more information regarding *"California State HazMat Mutual Aid Roster and HMRT Mobilization"* and for a complete list of all typed teams in the State and map showing where the typed teams are located (Attachment #7). Additional information is found in Element #6.

For a detailed explanation as to how to either initiate (request) or accept (respond through dispatch) a HazMat mutual aid request through the State Mutual Aid System, see Cal OES *HazMat Bulletin #29, "How to Request a HazMat Mutual Aid Using the Cal OES Fire & Rescue State Mutual Aid System"* (Attachment #8). Additional information is found in Element #6.

In general, when the resources acquired through existing local mutual aid agreements are depleted and additional assistance is needed from adjacent agencies (within the same operational area/county) not signatory to a written local mutual aid agreement, the requesting (affected) agency can make a request for additional resources to the appropriate Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinator (OAFRC). The OAFRC evaluates requests for assistance from local agencies and determines if resources from within the operational area can provide sufficient assistance. If not, the OAFRC determines if sufficient assistance is available from an adjacent operational area and if so, requests assistance from the adjacent OAFRC. When resources are needed from more than one adjacent area, the request must be made to the Regional Fire and Rescue Coordinator. Adjacent OAFRCs and the Regional Fire and Rescue Coordinator may request response by typed HazMat teams. When all resources within the Region have been depleted, the Region Fire Coordinator can forward requests for additional resources (not to exceed five single companies or five task forces) to one adjacent Region. If the Region's request for resources exceeds the five maximum total, then the Region Fire Coordinator forwards the request to the Cal OES Fire & Rescue Division for processing. The Cal OES Fire & Rescue Division then disseminates all further requests for resources to all Regions in the State to see if any local agencies can provide the requested resources. California's HazMat mutual aid system is further described in Attachment #7, *Cal OES Bulletin #20*.

CALIFORNIA EMERGENCY FUNCTIONS

When state agency support is warranted, this support will be coordinated through one of the California Emergency Functions (CA-EFs). The *2009 State of California Emergency Plan* established the CA-EFs to coordinate state agency resources when the event warrants the need for them. The CA-EFs consist of 18 disciplines deemed essential to the emergency management community in California (refer to Attachment #9, California Emergency Functions, for the complete list). Led by a State agency, each CA-EF is designed to bring together discipline-specific stakeholders to collaborate and function within the four phases of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. The CA-EFs provide the

subject matter expertise to assist emergency responders in achieving their objectives. This would include, but not be limited to, recommendations for best practices, appropriate application of resources, resources capabilities, alternatives for consideration, resource directory information, coordination of discipline-specific mutual aid, and the source for CA- EF stakeholder contact information.

During a disaster, CA-EF participation would generally be coordinated through the appropriate EOC. Under these conditions, the CA-EF activities would be conducted from the appropriate venue, depending upon the level of involvement and anticipated needs. When providing support and coordination to an EOC, the CA-EF generally reports to, and works under the supervision of, the Operations Section, unless providing specific subject matter expertise to another section as a Technical Specialist. Worksite assignment of a CA-EF Coordinator(s) will be dictated by such criteria as workload, accessibility, immediacy, security, etc.

The most likely CA-EFs to be involved in response to a major HazMat or oil spill emergency include CA-EF 4 – Fire and Rescue, CA-EF 8 – Public Health and Medical, and CA-EF 10 – Hazardous Materials. Cal/EPA is charged with being the CA-EF 10 Lead Agency but does not directly manage the hazardous materials resources. If a hazardous materials emergency response resource request comes into the State Operations Center (SOC), it would be assigned to CA-EF 4 (Fire and Rescue) to coordinate the response. However, there are many non-emergency response HazMat resources (such as air monitoring) that would be coordinated through EF-10 in a regional response. The EF's involvement in the response may expand the structure of the Unified Command.

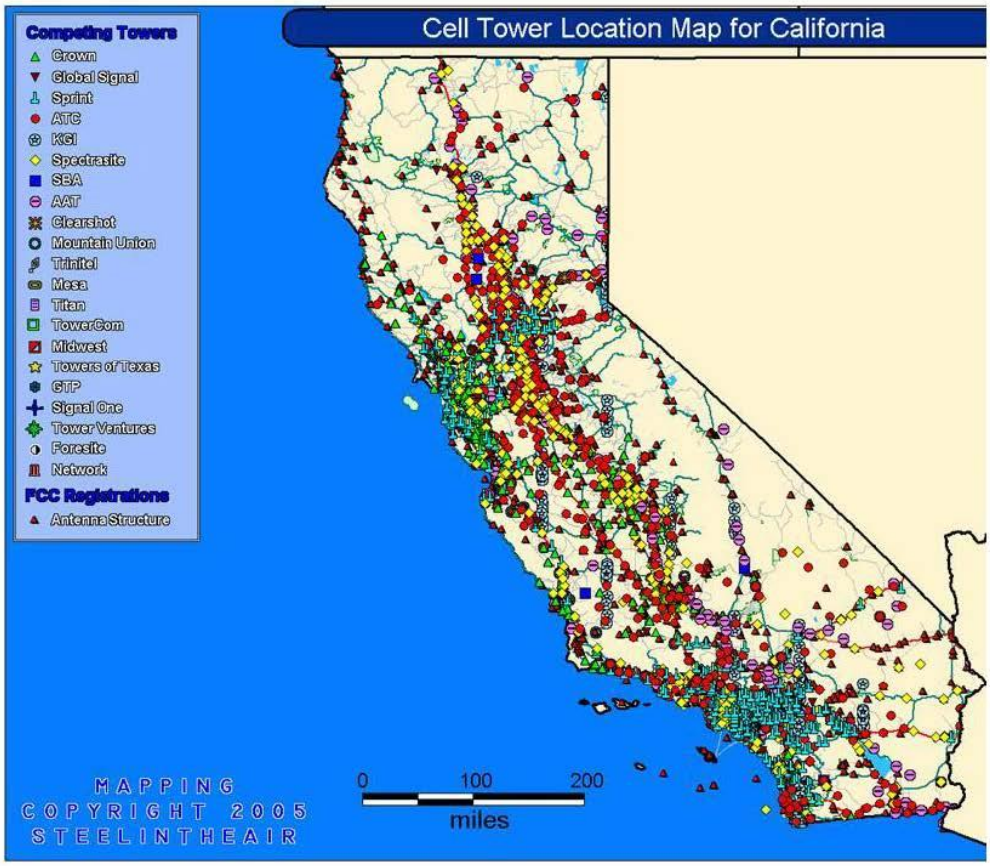
OVERVIEW OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE ROLES

For an overview of *Hazardous Materials Response Roles*, refer to the table in Attachment #10 – Examples of Agency Roles Tables.

CRITICAL RESOURCES, COMMUNICATIONS, AND TRANSPORTATION- MAPS

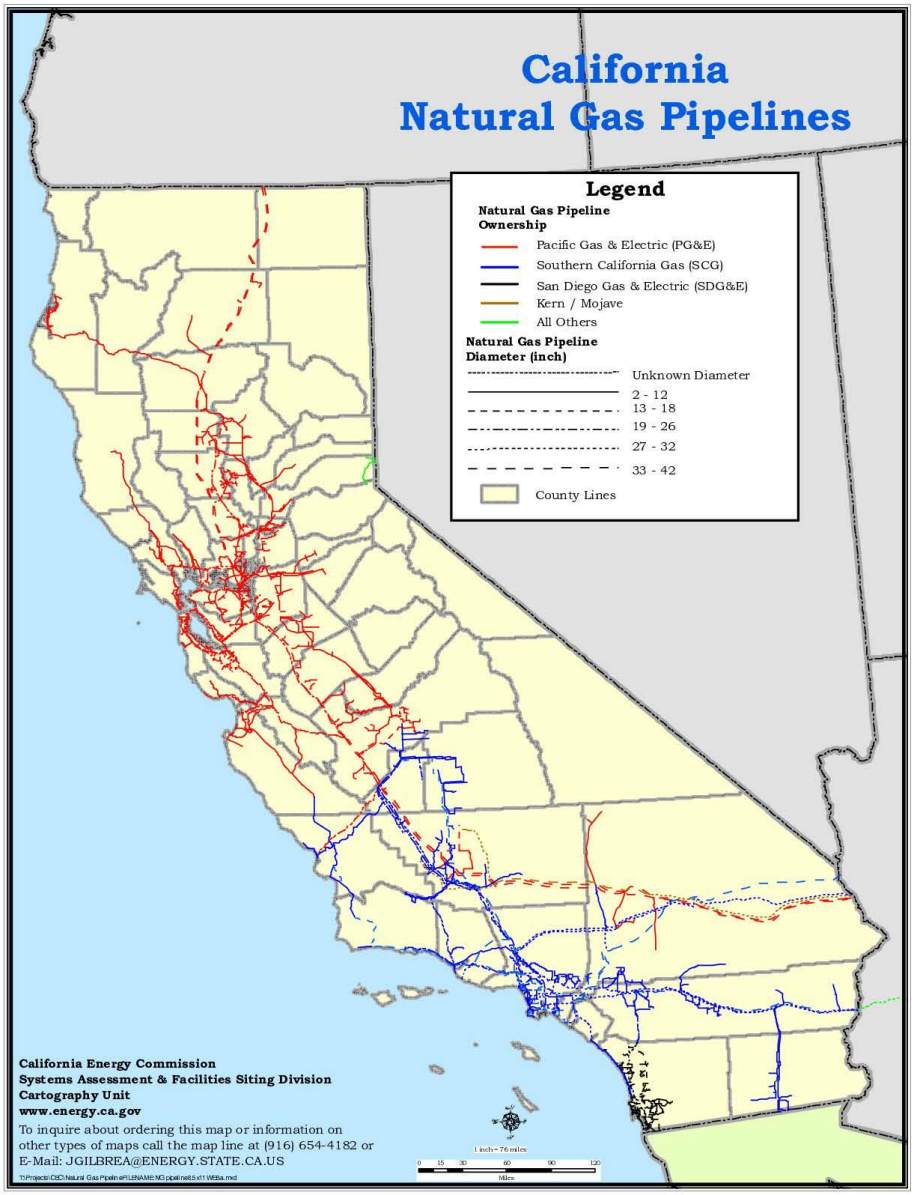
The following maps identify critical resources, communications, and transportation routes, location and related referenced materials within LEPC Region III. These maps are not intended to be exhaustive but are to serve as information sources when quick reference is needed for planning or response purposes. Plan users are encouraged to contact appropriate governmental agencies, private sector organizations, and tribal government for specific data when needed and to refer to the 2015 Cal OES *Guidance for Developing Comprehensive Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Plans* for additional statewide maps.

CA – Overlay – Airports



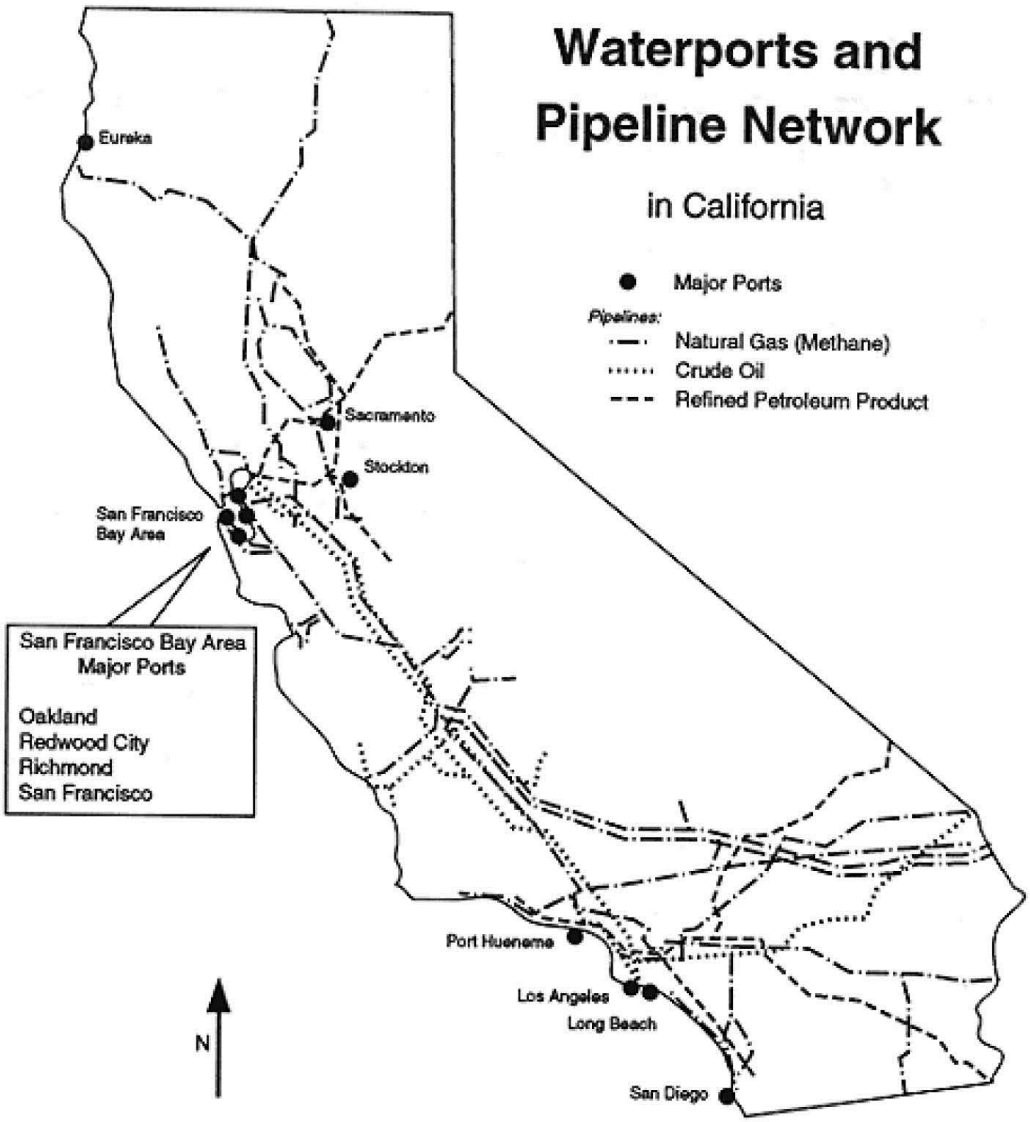
CA – Overlay – Cell Phone Towers

CA - Overlay – Elect Grid Management (Cal ISO)

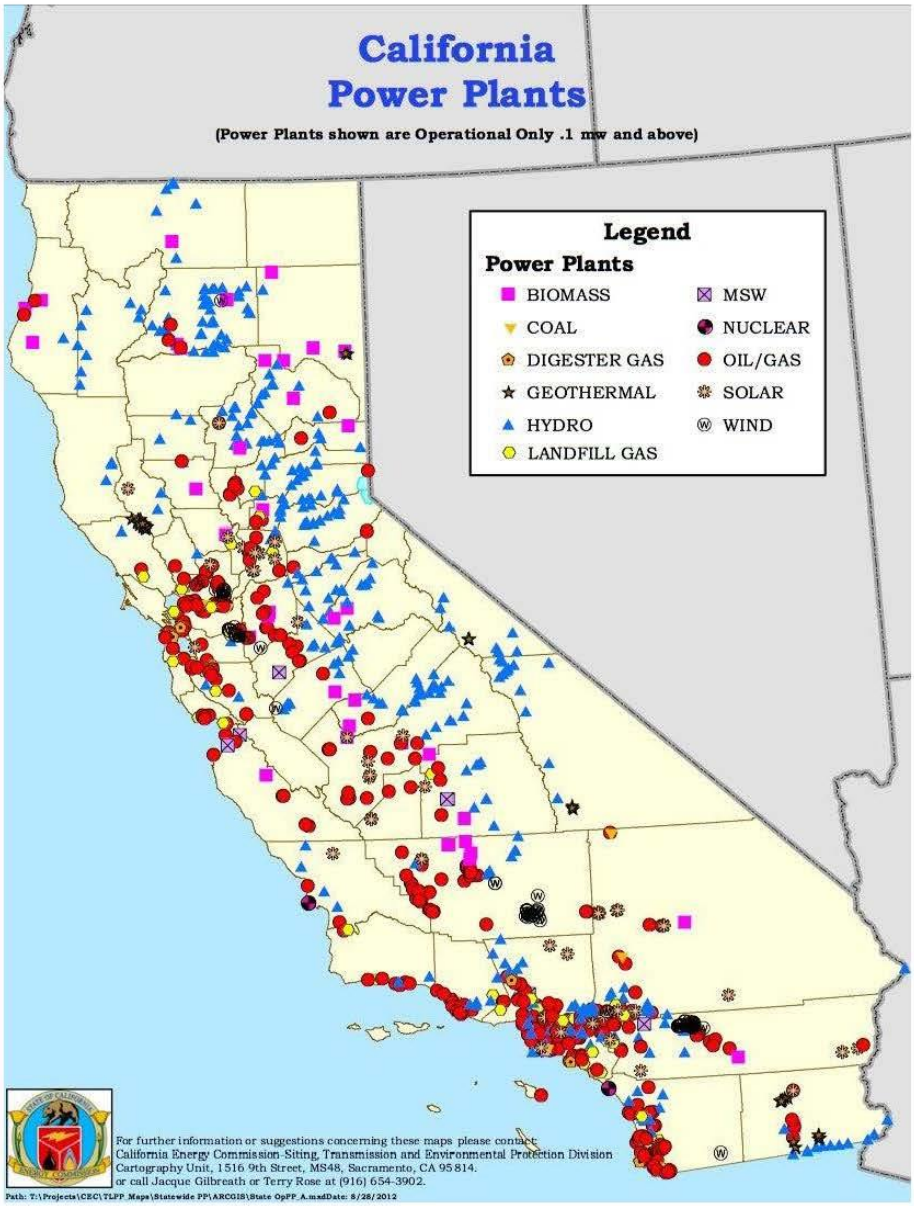


CA - Underlay – Natural Gas Pipelines

CA – Overlay – CalOES Microwave System

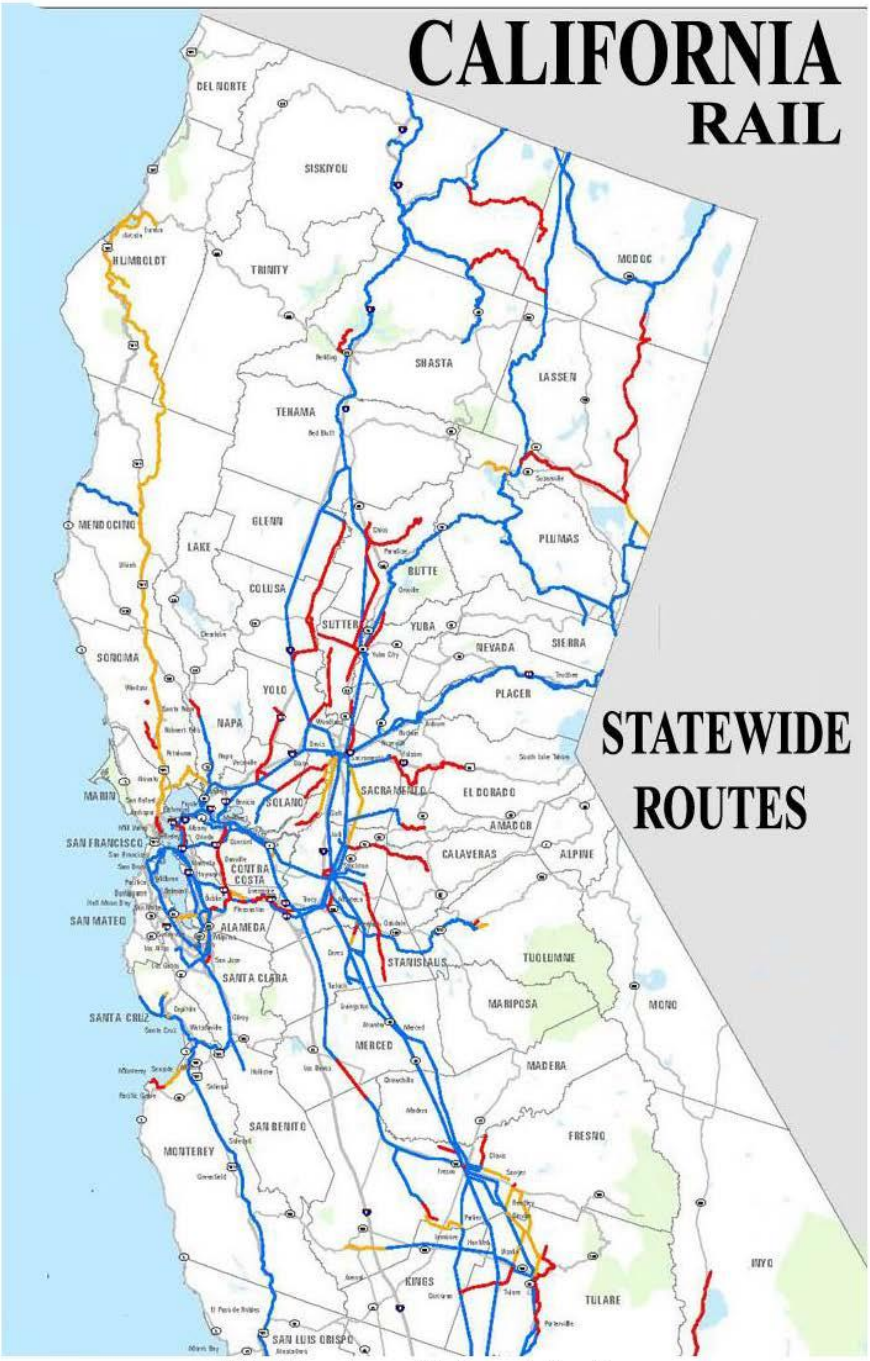


CA – Overlay – Pipelines Crude Oil and Refined Product



CA - Overlay – Power Plants

CA – Overlay – Rail AmTrack Passenger Routes

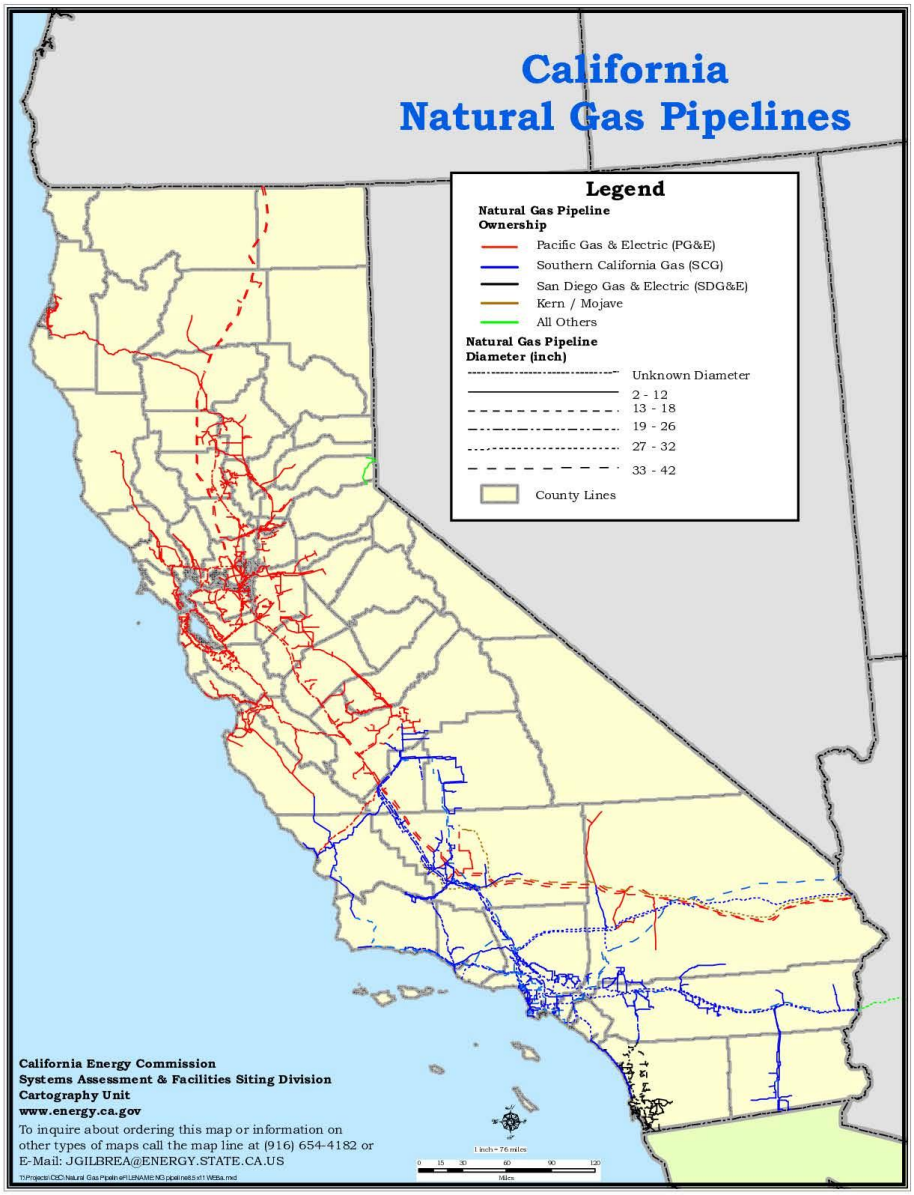


CA - Overlay – Railroad Routes

OREGON
IDAHO
NEVADA
UTAH
ARIZONA
CALIFORNIA
MEXICO
PACIFIC OCEAN
Medford
Crescent City
Yreka
Mt. Shasta
Redwood Nat. Park
McKinleyville
Arcata
Eureka
Redding
Burney Falls
Susanville
Red Bluff
Corning
Chico
Paradise
Oroville
NORTH COAST
Fort Bragg
Mendocino
Ukiah
Clearlake
Nevada City
Yuba City
Auburn
Roseville
Rocklin
Folsom
Rancho Cordova
Sacramento
Healdsburg
Santa Rosa
Sonoma Valley
Petaluma
Napa
Fairfield
Vallejo
San Rafael
Novato
Concord
Stockton
Berkeley
SAN FRANCISCO
Oakland
Manteca
South San Francisco
Hayward
Modesto
San Mateo
Fremont
Turlock
Half Moon Bay
Palo Alto
SAN JOSE
Morgan Hill
Merced
Santa Cruz
Gilroy
Watsonville
Hollister
Marina
Monterey
Salinas
Fresno
Carmel
Seaside
Carmel Valley
Soledad
Big Sur
Madera
Clovis
Reedley
Visalia
Hanford
Tulare
Porterville
Avenal
Delano
Hearst Castle
Paso Robles
San Simeon
Atascadero
Morro Bay
San Luis Obispo
Pismo Beach
Santa Maria
Lompoc
Solvang
Orcutt
Goleta
Santa Barbara
Santa Barbara Channel
Channel Islands Nat. Park
Santa Rosa I.
Santa Cruz I.
Ventura
Oxnard
Santa Monica
LOS ANGELES
Long Beach
Huntington Beach
Laguna Beach
Catalina I.
San Nicolas I.
San Clemente I.
Oceanside
Carlsbad
Encinitas
SAN DIEGO
TIJUANA
BAJA CALIFORNIA
MEXICALI
San Luis Rio Colorado
Reno
Truckee
Carson City
Lake Tahoe
Heavenly Ski Resort
South Lake Tahoe
Olympic Valley
Squaw Valley
GOLD COUNTRY
Bodie State Historic Park
Mono Lake
Yosemite
Jamestown
Mammoth Lakes
Devils Postpile Nat. Mon.
Mariposa
Oakhurst
Bishop
Sierra Summit
Kings Canyon Nat. Park
Manzanar Nat. Hist. Site
Sequoia Nat. Park
Death Valley National Park
Giant Sequoia Nat. Mon.
Ridgecrest
Bakersfield
Arvin
MOJAVE DESERT
Mojave Nat. Preserve
Barstow
Lancaster
Victorville
Apple Valley
Hesperia
Palmdale
Sta. Clarita
Simi Valley
Pomona
San Bernardino
Riverside
Disneyland
Anaheim
Santa Ana
Joshua Tree National Park
Palm Springs
Indio
Palm Desert
Temecula
San Clemente
Escondido
Anza-Borrego Desert State Park
Brawley
El Centro
Chula Vista
Salton Sea
Blythe
Yuma
St. George
Las Vegas
Henderson
Lake Havasu City
Colorado R.
California
0 20 40 60 80
Miles
© World Sites Atlas (sitesatlas.com)

OREGON
NEVADA
MEXICO
OCEAN
Klamath R
Clear Lake Reservoir
Goose Lake
Upper Lake
Middle Alkali Lake
River
Clair Engle Lake
Trinity R
Pit
Shasta Lake
Eagle Lake
Eel River
Sacramento
Lake Almanor
Honey Lake
Lake Oroville
Clear Lake
Russian R
River
Feather R
Lake Tahoe
Lake Berryessa
Mokelumne R
Bodega Bay
Mono Lake
Stanislaus R
San Francisco Bay
Owens River
San Joaquin River
Merced R
Friant-Kern Canal
Monterey Bay
Kings River
Owens Lake
Salinas R
Amargosa R
Kern
Buena Vista Lake
Lake Havasu
Colorado R
Santa Barbara Channel
Salton Sea
Coachella Canal
San Pedro Channel
Outer Santa Barbara Passage

CA - Overlay – Regulated Water Systems



CA - Underlay – Natural Gas Pipelines

REQUIRED ELEMENT #3: DESIGNATION OF A COMMUNITY AND FACILITY EMERGENCY COORDINATORS

This section describes the requirement to designate a Community Emergency Coordinator and Facility Emergency Coordinators under EPCRA. The Facility Emergency Coordinators are designated in the applicable individual Business Plans. In California, the Community Emergency Coordinator role is 'split' and carried out by two traditional mechanisms. First, the CUPAs receive information about releases and disseminate public notification and information. Second, the Regional Administrators of Cal OES coordinate and manage regional response activities. The 13 counties in Region III are also referred to as "Operational Areas." Each Operational Area has a Local Emergency Coordinator and an identified Operational Area Dispatch Center. Each Region has a Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC). The Region III REOC is located at 630 Sequoia Pacific Blvd in Sacramento. Local Emergency coordinators are commonly contacted by the CSWC. This process is outlined in Required Element #4. A list of Region III Community Emergency Coordinators is provided below.

LEPC REGION III CERTIFIED UNIFIED PROGRAM AGENCY (CUPA) CONTACTS AND LOCAL EMERGENCY COORDINATORS		
JURISDICTION	**CUPA CONTACT FOR REGIONAL PLAN INFORMATION PHONE NUMBER AND EMAIL**	**LOCAL EMERGENCY COORDINATOR PHONE NUMBER AND EMAIL**
Butte	Mike Huerta mhuerta@buttecounty.net 530-538-5328	John Gulserian 530-538-7373 (office) 530-538-7451 (24 hr) jgulserian@buttecounty.net
Colusa	Jagjinder Sahota Jagjinder.sahota@colusadhhs.org 530-458-0396	Janice Bell 530-458-0218 (office) 530-458-0200 (24 hr) jbell@colusasheriff.com
Glenn	Eric Scott escott@countyofglenn.net 530-934-6500	Sean Arlin 530-934-6441 (office) 530-934-6431 (24 hr) SArlin@countyofglenn.net
Lassen	Allan Jones ajones@co.lassen.ca.us 530-251-8528	Eric Ewing 530-257-8504 (office) 530-257-5575 (24 hr) Lassen.OES@fire.ca.gov
Modoc	Chris Murray chrismurray@co.modoc.ca.us 530-233-6310	A.J. MCQuarrie 530-233-4416 (office) 530-233-441 ajm@modocsheriff.us

LEPC REGION III CERTIFIED UNIFIED PROGRAM AGENCY (CUPA) CONTACTS AND LOCAL EMERGENCY COORDINATORS		
JURISDICTION	**CUPA CONTACT FOR REGIONAL PLAN INFORMATION PHONE NUMBER AND EMAIL**	**LOCAL EMERGENCY COORDINATOR PHONE NUMBER AND EMAIL**
Plumas	Jerry Sipe jerrysipe@countyofplumas.com 530-283-6367	Jerry Sipe 530-283-6367 (office) 530-283-6300 jerrysipe@countyofplumas.com
Shasta	Jim Whittle jwhittle@co.shasta.ca.us 530-255-5406	Tom Campbell 530-245-6059 (office) 530-410-2246 (24 hr) tcampbell@co.shasta.ca.us
Sierra	Elizabeth Morgan envhealth@sierracounty.ws 530-993-6716	Lee Brown 530-289-2850 (office) 530-289-3700 (24 hr) scoes@sierracounty.ws
Siskiyou	Rick Dean deanrick@co.siskiyou.ca.us 530-841-2113	Lynn Corliss 530-841-2130(office) 530-841-2900(24 hr) corlissl@co.siskiyou.ca.us
Sutter	Sukh Sahota ssahota@co.sutter.ca.us 530-822-7400	Lori Hersant 530 822-7113 (office) 530-682-7902 (cell) 530-822-7191 (fax) lhersant@co.sutter.ca.us
Tehama	Lori Dilworth 530-527-8020 ldilworth@co.tehama.ca.us	Rod Daugherty 530-529-7988(office) 530-529-7900 (24 hr) rdaugherty@tehamaso.org
Trinity	Maria Soria maria.soria@dtsc.ca.gov 510-540-3883	Ken Langston 530-623-8107(office) 530-623-2611(24 hr) Klangston@trinitycounty.org
Yuba	Clark Pickell cpickell@co.yuba.ca.us 530-749-5450	Scott Bryan 530-749-7520(office) 530-749-7777(24 hr) sbryan@co.yuba.ca.us

REQUIRED ELEMENT #4: NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES AND PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Facilities: Pursuant to EPCRA Section 304, facilities are required to provide immediate notification to the National Response Center (NRC), State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), Tribal Emergency Response Commissions (TERCs), LEPCs, Tribal Emergency Planning Committees (TEPCs) of any release of hazardous substances and extremely hazardous substances listed under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). Soon after a release, facilities are required to provide a written follow-up to the SERC, TERCs, LEPCs, TEPCs with additional information regarding the release. The immediate notification and follow-up reports must include:

- The name and quantity of the chemical released;
- The environmental medium to which the chemical was released;
- Known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks;
- Proper public precautions to take (e.g. evacuation or shelter-in-place);
- Actions taken to respond to and contain the release; and
- Advice regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individuals.

Timely, reliable, and effective notification of a release or threatened release of hazardous materials provides emergency responders necessary information to tactically respond to while protecting lives, property, and the environment.

Pursuant to California law (HSC Section 25510 and CCR Title 19, Section 2701-2705), a person shall provide an immediate, verbal report of any release or threatened release of a hazardous material to the CSWC (800-852-7550), the CUPA, and/or 911. Written follow-up reporting, if the release is at or above federal reporting thresholds, is sent to the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services in lieu of the SERC/LEPCs:

Attention: Cal OES HazMat
3650 Schriever Ave
Mather, CA 95655

California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Section 2703 details the criteria to determine if a release of hazardous materials is reportable under California law. Verbal notification as noted above must be made if the release or potential release:

1. Poses a hazard to human health and safety, property or the environment (notification should be made even if the impacts are potential or delayed), or

2. Is equal to or exceeds the CERCLA federal Reporting Quantity (RQ) of an extremely hazardous material – listed in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 40, Part 355, Appendix A. (This list can be found at the web site shown below), or
3. The release is equal to or exceeds the EPCRA federal RQ for a hazardous substance – listed in 40 CFR, Chapter 1, Subchapter J, Section 302.4. These lists can be found at: http://www.epa.gov/oem/content/reporting/rqover.htm

The verbal notification as noted above must specify:

- Who is making the notification and who is the responsible party?
- Where did the release occur? (exact location, address, and county)
- What was the material involved in the release/threatened release?
- What was the quantity released?
- What are the potential hazards presented by this release, if known?
- How did the release happen?
- Whether or not a body of water is affected.
- Local agencies that are on-scene and/or notified
- What containment and/or cleanup actions have been taken?

A business is required to prepare a written follow-up notice, within 30 days of the release, if the release of an extremely hazardous substance (40 CFR, Part 355, Appendix A) or hazardous substance (40 CFR, Chapter 1, Subchapter J, Section 302.4) exceeds the federal Reporting Quantity. CCR Title 19, Section 2705 details the format for the notice and where the notice should be sent. The blank follow-up notice can be obtained at: http://www.caloes.ca.gov/FireRescueSite/Pages/Spill-Release-Reporting.aspx. The completed notice should be submitted to Cal OES at:

Attention: Cal OES HazMat
3650 Schriever Ave
Mather, CA 95655

Transportation: A transporter must fill out a U.S. Department of Transportation (US DOT) Hazardous Materials Incident Report System (HMIS) form for all incidents reported to the NRC or when there is an unintentional release of hazardous materials during transportation. Additional information on US DOT incident reporting requirements can be found at: http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/incident-report. The NRC is the federal government's single-point notification facility available 24 hours a day every day of the year. The 24-hour telephone number for the NRC is:

- (800) 424-8802, or
- (202) 267-2675

The NRC must be notified of oil spills, hazardous chemical releases, pipeline accidents, transportation accidents involving hazardous materials or oil, a release of radioactive material,

and a release of etiological or hazardous biological material equal to or exceeding federal reporting quantities. Federal reporting requirements are summarized at: http://www.epa.gov/superfund/policy/release/rq/

The California State Warning Center: The CSWC is the state's single-point notification facility, available 24 hours a day, every day of the year. The 24-hour telephone number for the CSWC is:

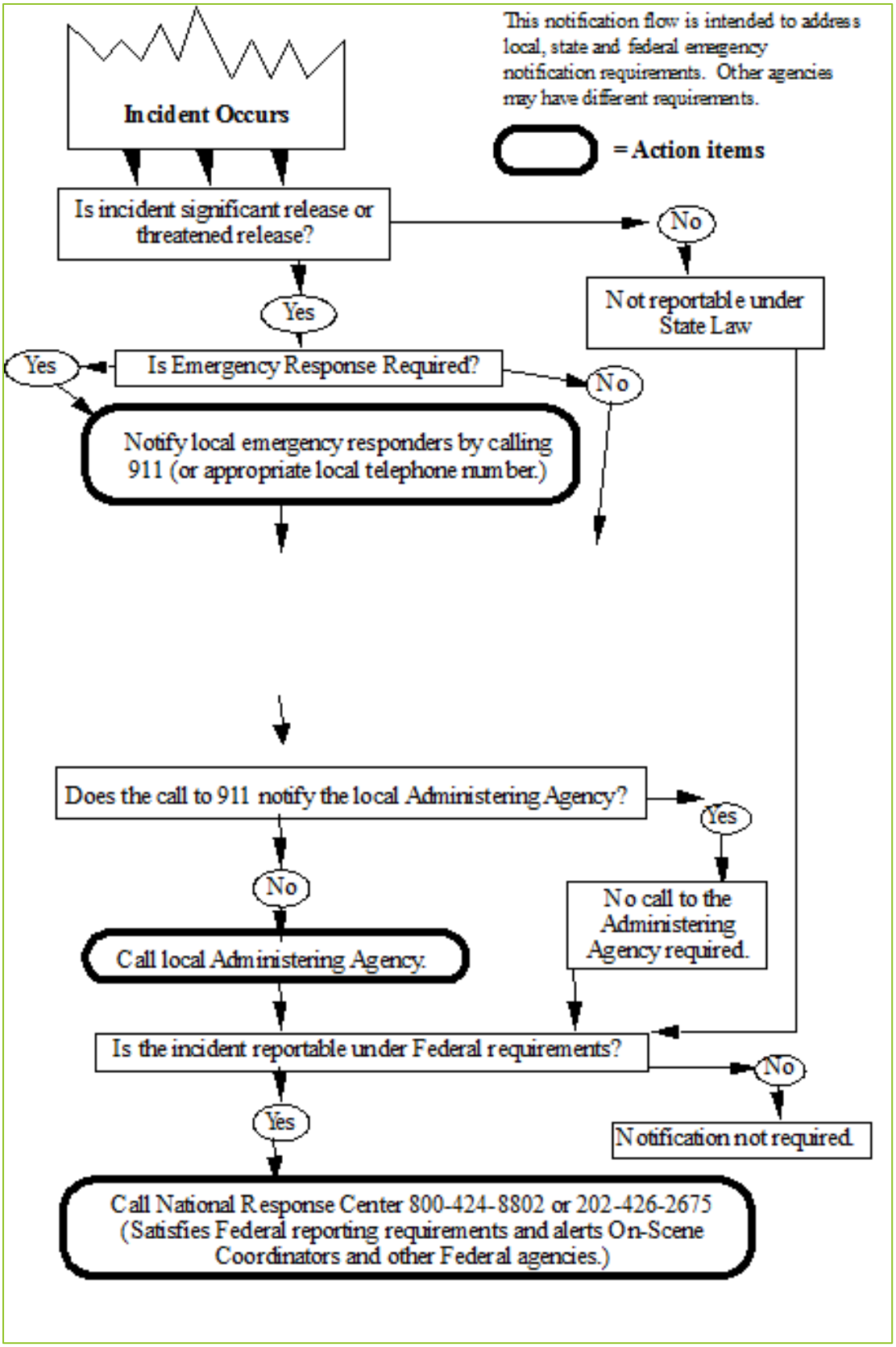
- (800) 852-7550
- (916) 845-8911

The CSWC is the central point in California for the emergency reporting of spills, unauthorized releases, or other accidental releases of hazardous materials. The CSWC coordinates the notification of the appropriate state and local agencies that may be required to respond to those spills, unauthorized releases, or other accidental releases (see California Government Code Section 8589.7).

Upon receipt of a notification, the CSWC assigns a spill control number to a reported release that tracks various activities associated with the spill. Notifying the CSWC will satisfy the requirement to notify the SERC and the LEPCs (CCR, Title 19, Section 2703 (e)). At a minimum, be prepared to provide the following information when calling the CSWC:

- Who is making the notification and who is the responsible party, if different – name, address, and phone number
- Where did the release occur? (Exact location, address, and county)
- What was the material involved in the release/threaten release?
- What was the quantity released/threated to be released?
- What are the potential hazards presented by this release/potential release, if known?
- How did the release happen?
- Is drinking water impacted?
- Local agencies that are on-scene and/or notified
- What containment and/or cleanup actions have been taken?

The following diagram illustrates the decision-making process for notification, and the list of agencies that are contacted by the CSWC. In the event of a hazardous materials incident, the CSWC can also assist responding agencies in contacting other response agencies during business hours and after-hours.


This notification flow is intended to address local, state and federal emergency notification requirements. Other agencies may have different requirements.
Incident Occurs
= Action items
Is incident significant release or threatened release?
No
Not reportable under State Law
Yes
Is Emergency Response Required?
Yes
No
Notify local emergency responders by calling 911 (or appropriate local telephone number.)
Does the call to 911 notify the local Administering Agency?
Yes
No
No call to the Administering Agency required.
Call local Administering Agency.
Is the incident reportable under Federal requirements?
No
Yes
Notification not required.
Call National Response Center 800-424-8802 or 202-426-2675 (Satisfies Federal reporting requirements and alerts On-Scene Coordinators and other Federal agencies.)

Notification Flow Decision Tree

Spill notification to OES from industry or response agencies → **California State Warning Center**

1. Receive report and copy info to a *"Spill Report Form"*
2. Notification within OES → OES Region(s), Hazardous Materials Unit, Fire & Rescue Branch, & Executive Duty Officer
3. Notify via RIMS, fax, phone, and/or page the following agencies:

Local Agencies

- CUPA/AA/PAs
- County OES
- East Bay Regional Park
- UC Santa Barbara

State Agencies

- Air Resources Board
- California Highway Patrol
- Cal/OSHA
- California Department of Transportation
- CA Coastal Commission
- California National Guard
- Emergency Medical Services Authority
- Department of Fish and Game - Office of Spill Prevention & Response
- Department of Fire & Forestry
- Department of Food & Agriculture
- Department of Health Services - District Office
- Department of Parks & Recreation
- Department of Pesticide Regulation
- Department of Toxic Substances Control
- Department of Water Resources
- Division of Oil, Gas, & Geothermal Resources
- Public Utilities Commission
- Regional Water Quality Control Board
- State Water Resources Control Board
- San Francisco Bay Conservation & Development Commission
- State Lands Commission
- Nevada State Emergency Operations Center

Federal Agencies

- National Response Center
- U. S. Coast Guard
- U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
- U. S. Fish and Wildlife Services
- U. S. Minerals Management Services
- Federal Emergency Management Agency
- U.S. Department of Health & Human Services
- U.S. Airforce
- U.S. Army
- U.S. Marines
- U.S. Navy

NOTE: *Agency notifications are made according to Warning Controller Procedures, which are based on current laws and regulations, pre-determined criterion, and agreements made between OES and the agencies that want to be notified.*

***** Not intended to be all inclusive or applicable for all incidents *****

Pursuant to California Government Code Section 8589.7, Cal OES is the only state agency required to make notifications to the following agencies upon receipt of a report concerning a spill, unauthorized release, or other accidental release involving hazardous materials, as defined in California Health and Safety Code Section 25501, or concerning a rupture of, or an explosion or fire involving, a pipeline reportable pursuant to California Government Code Section 51018:

1. For an oil spill reportable pursuant to California Government Code Section 8670.25.5, the administrator for oil spill response, the State Lands Commission, the California Coastal Commission, and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board having jurisdiction over the location of the discharged oil.
2. For a rupture, explosion, or fire involving a pipeline reportable pursuant to California Government Code Section 51018, the State Fire Marshal.
3. For a discharge in or on any waters of the state of a hazardous substance or sewage reportable pursuant to California Water Code Section 13271, the appropriate California Regional Water Quality Control Board.
4. For a spill or other release of petroleum reportable pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Section 25270.8, the local Administering Agency that has jurisdiction over the spill or release.
5. For a crude oil spill reportable pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 3233, the Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources and the appropriate California Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Per Government Code Section 8598.7(c), any notifications made by Cal OES and the CSWC shall not relieve a person who is responsible for an incident from the duty to make an emergency notification to a local agency, or the 911 emergency system, under any other law.
A summary of pertinent emergency notification requirements is found in Attachment #11, *Cal OES HazMat Section Release Reporting Matrix (February 2014)*.

Per Government Code Section 8589.7(d), a person who is subject to Health and Safety Code Section 25510 shall immediately report all releases or threatened releases of hazardous materials to the appropriate local Administering Agency and each local Administering Agency shall notify Cal OES and businesses in their jurisdiction of the appropriate emergency telephone number that can be used for emergency notification to the Administering Agency on a 24-hour basis.

The Administering Agency shall notify other local agencies of releases or threatened releases within their jurisdiction, as appropriate.

Each local emergency response agency should have a comprehensive list and telephone numbers of agencies, resources, and emergency contractors to be contacted in an emergency.

For each Mutual Aid Region (which coincide with the LEPC Regions), Cal OES has compiled a Regional Phone Directory of emergency managers, administrators, and police and fire chiefs. These Regional Phone Directories are updated annually by Cal OES.

Additional guidance on what notifications are required can be found in the Cal OES booklet, "California Hazardous Materials Spill / Release Notification Guidance" (Attachment #12) or at: http://www.caloes.ca.gov/FireRescueSite/Documents/CalOES-Spill_Booklet_Feb2014_FINAL_BW_Acc.pdf. ***Within this attachment, of particular importance are the "Incident/Release Assessment Form" and the "Emergency Notification Summary," which list the required telephone calls for all significant releases of hazardous materials.***

The February 2014 "Release Reporting Requirements Matrix," can be found as Attachment #11 of this plan or at:
http://www.caloes.ca.gov/FireRescueSite/Documents/Release%20Reporting%20Matrix%20-%20Feb2014.pdf

The California State Warning Center web page is:
http://www.caloes.ca.gov/cal-oes-divisions/warning-center

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

EPCRA requires that the Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan include procedures for notification of the public of releases or threatened releases of hazardous materials. Each county within LEPC Region III has documented the public notification procedures in their applicable Area Plan. Refer to Required Element #1 (above) for the links to the Area Plans within LEPC Region III and the contact information for the CUPAs responsible for preparing these plans. Refer to Required Element #3 (above) for the table of CUPA Contacts within LEPC Region III.

Each county disseminates warning from the county warning point through normally-used city and local communication channels. Local government is responsible for providing warning to its population, if needed. This is normally accomplished by mobile public address systems, Emergency Broadcast Systems, local radio and television stations, community alert networks, and other avenues of communications.

Releases of public information will be handled by designated public information officers. It is essential that information distributed by local, state, or federal centers be closely coordinated for consistency and clarity. Public information materials, including press releases, information forms, emergency broadcast systems messages and news releases, are to be retained for documentation and evaluation.

The Information Officer (IO) or Public Information Officer (PIO) is responsible for developing and releasing information about the incident to the news media, incident personnel, general public, elected officials, and other appropriate agencies and organizations. For incidents involving numerous response agencies, a lead PIO will be assigned for the incident operating under the Unified Command. Information officers from responding agencies or jurisdictions will support the lead PIO. All PIOs will work together, utilizing a Joint Information Center to coordinate the release of all emerging public information.

CALIFORNIA REGIONS MAPS

The maps below are provided as an aid to assist in identifying who will be involved in notification for the different organizations.

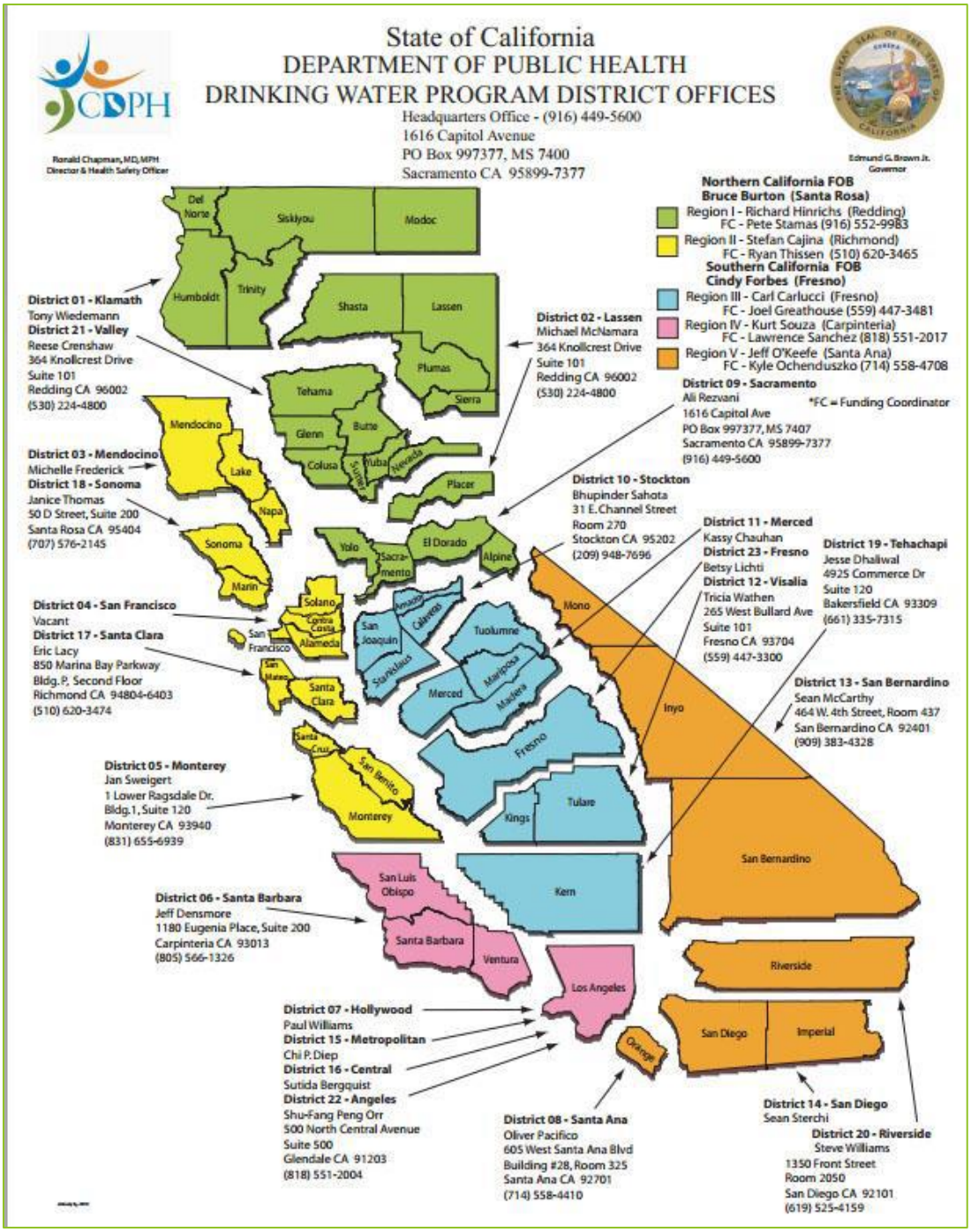
Maps - California Regional Air Districts and Air Basins

Maps - California Cal Fish and Wildlife Districts

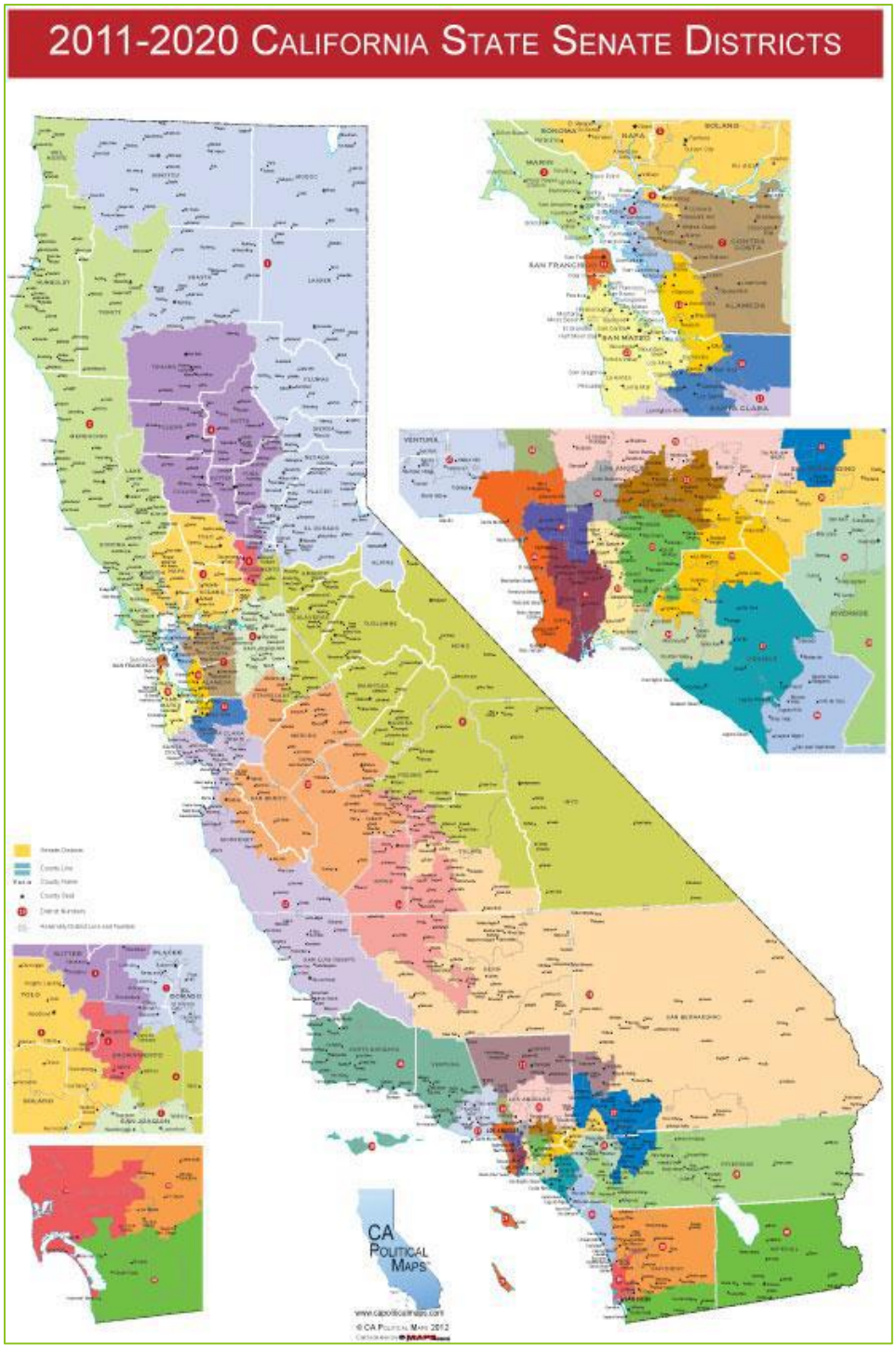
Maps - California Caltrans Districts

Maps - California CHP Divisions

Maps - California Dept. of Public Health Drinking Water Districts

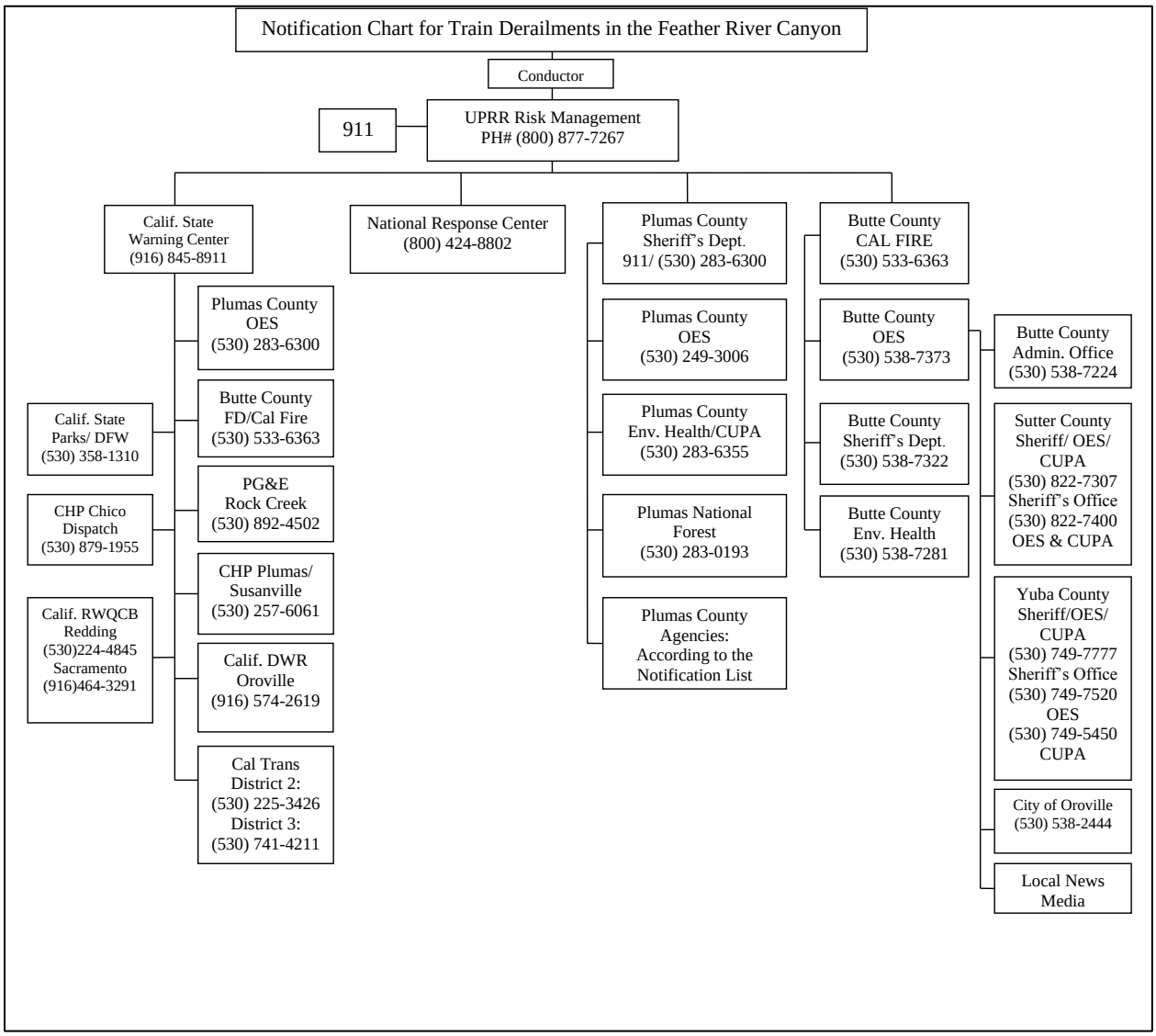


Maps - California Senatorial Districts



Maps - California Indian Tribal Lands

Due to the risk associated with rail transporation in the Feather River Canyon, advanced planning has been done to address response and notification procedures for this specific threat. The following table is included for quick reference pertaining to any incident in the Feather River Canyon. Plan users are also encouraged to reference the incident-specific plan for the Feather River.



REQUIRED ELEMENT #5: METHODS FOR DETERMINING THE OCCURRENCE OF A RELEASE

This element is about how to determine if a release has occurred. Much of the information for determining if a release has occurred is found in Business Plans of facilities that handle hazardous materials and in the operation procedures of the first responder agencies. This Regional Plan defers to those plans and procedures but summarizes the procedures in this element, addresses the notification link and refers back to Required Element #2, Notification. This Element also requires determination of the population likely affected by a release. That analysis depends on information gathered for the hazards analysis in Required Element #1.

RELEASE IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURES

The methods and procedures for determining that a release of hazardous materials has occurred and the areas that might be affected varies by location, personnel qualifications, and type of hazardous material.

Information about whether a release or threatened release is reportable and the associated reporting requirements are found in Required Element #4, Notification Procedures.

Community members, first responders, and the public may report signs of a release of hazardous materials, such as unusual odors, eye irritation, noxious fumes, liquid spills, or observations on the highway to the CSWC as described in Required Element #4.

The following excerpt from the federal Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry provides useful information about how a HazMat release may be identified (taken from the document, Managing Hazardous Materials Incidents March 2001, which can be found at: http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/MHMI/index.asp):

> First responders must be alert for hazardous materials when responding to every call. The dispatcher may provide information such as unusual signs and symptoms (e.g., pungent odor, eye irritation) or the address might suggest that the call may involve a chemical release. The presence of hazardous materials may be obvious, as in the case of noxious fumes, gasoline, or corrosive liquid spills. In other situations, the hazardous nature of the chemical(s) may not be immediately apparent, as with odorless but poisonous and/or flammable vapors and liquids, or radioactive materials. If a vehicle has a diamond-shaped placard or an orange-numbered panel on the side or rear, the cargo should be assumed to be hazardous. Unfortunately, not all hazardous materials transport vehicles are clearly marked. Many delivery trucks regularly carry hazardous materials that could be released in a collision, yet the appropriate signage is often missing. Therefore, first responders should use caution when attempting rescues at any

incident scene. The hazard, or lack thereof, must be determined immediately before first responders enter a chemically contaminated area. While in transit to an incident scene, the responder should pay attention to clues that suggest the possibility of hazardous materials. For example, billowing smoke or clouds of vapor could indicate the presence of a dangerous substance(s). The senses are among the best tools for detecting chemicals, particularly the sense of smell. Should an odor be detected, however, responders are advised to move a safe distance away until they ascertain its source. Failure to do so could result in injury, illness, or death. Despite their value, sensory signals, such as smell, color, and nasal or eye irritation, are not always reliable indicators. Their presence depends on the chemical(s) involved and on the surrounding conditions. The nature of an incident is also key to identifying the possibility of hazardous materials. Accidents involving railroad tank cars or tanker trucks, or incidents at fixed locations where chemicals are used or stored, often indicate the presence of hazardous materials. Emergency responders should pay attention to factors such as wind direction and topography when approaching a suspected hazardous materials incident and advance upwind and upgrade of suspected chemical emissions. They also need to consider that low-lying areas such as streambeds and gulleys, or in urban areas places such as courtyards or near tall buildings, may contain vapor clouds protected from dispersal by the wind.

If a hazardous substance has been identified, responders should locate specific information on the chemical(s) by consulting reference guidebooks, websites, database networks, telephone hotlines, MSDSs, and the DOT's North American Emergency Response Guidebook, in addition to the designated resource center (see Section I Hazard Recognition). Chemical-specific information can help identify possible health hazards, including: (1) the nature of possible injuries; (2) potential routes of exposure; (3) risk of secondary contamination; (4) required PPE; (5) the need for decontamination; (6) decontamination procedures; and (7) the appropriate safe distance from the hazard to protect EMS personnel, the public, and property from exposure to contaminants or other dangers such as fire or explosion. If available, preplans should be reviewed to assist with locating proper vehicle staging locations, evacuation routes, and patient treatment centers. This information may also be available from a command post, if one has been established.

Releases or threatened releases of hazardous materials are reported to CSWC at (800) 852-7550 or (916) 845-8911 and to the local CUPA (see Table of CUPA Contacts in Required Element #3 above) and/or 911. Please be aware that other state and federal agencies may require notification depending on the circumstances. See Attachment #11, Release Reporting Matrix (February 2014).

DETERMINATION OF POPULATION AT RISK

CUPAs use information collected from the Hazardous Materials Business Plans and California Accidental Release Prevention (CalARP) programs to identify hazardous materials in their communities and the risks they pose. This information provides the basis for the Hazardous Materials Area Plan and is used to determine the appropriate level of emergency planning necessary to respond to and minimize the impacts from a release or threatened release of a hazardous material. For reviewing Area Plans and facility information, contact the CUPA having jurisdiction, found in the Table of CUPA Contacts in Required Element #3 above and the List of Area Plans and links found in Required Element #1 above.

REQUIRED ELEMENT #6: DESCRIPTION OF EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE TEAMS

Hazardous Materials Response Teams, also known as HazMat Resources within FIRESCOPE (Firefighting Resources of California Organized for Potential Emergencies), are categorized according to State standards in terms of training, staffing levels, and required equipment. The following is a description of the capabilities of the various types of companies (from FIRESCOPE):

- A **Type III** company is one that is appropriately equipped and trained to handle, and can function in all categories, for all known industrial chemical hazards, in liquid, aerosol, powder, and solid forms. Type III teams are not expected to be fully equipped to intervene and handle vapor/gas emergencies, nor incidents involving weapons of mass destruction chemical and biological substances.
- A **Type II** company is one that meets all Type III requirements, and is appropriately equipped and trained to handle, and can function in all categories, for all unknown industrial chemical hazards, in liquid, aerosol, powder, solids, and vapor and gas forms. Type II teams are not expected to be fully equipped to intervene and handle incidents involving weapons of mass destruction chemical and biological substances.
- A **Type I** Company is one that meets all Type III and Type II requirements, and is appropriately equipped and trained to handle, and can function in all categories, for all known and unknown weapons of mass destruction chemical and biological substances.

Minimum staffing levels are:

- **Type III** – Five members trained to CSTI *HMT* (160 hours);
- **Type II** – Five members trained to CSTI *HMS* (80 additional hours), in addition to the HMT requirements;
- **Type I** – Seven members trained to CSTI *HMS,* and also trained to CSTI *HM/Weapons of Mass Destruction: Terrorism* [CCR Title 19 CCR 2520(ff)] or equivalent.

At least one member of each team must have also completed the CSTI Assistant Safety Officer/HazMat course [CCR Title 19 CCR 2520(r)], or equivalent [ICS-HM-222-5]. The following are the HazMat Teams with in Region III. (As of 12/13/2010)

REGION III HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TEAMS/RESOURCES

Currently, three regional HazMat teams operate within LEPC Region III. The Butte County HazMat Team covers HazMat Response within Butte County. The Shasta-Cascade HazMat Response Team (SCHMRT) covers six counties (Lassen, Modoc, Siskiyou, Shasta, Tehama, and Trinity) and communities within those counties under a joint MOU. Redding Fire Department acts as the coordinating agency for SCHMRT. The Yuba-Sutter HazMat Response Team (YSHMRT) operates under an MOU within Sutter and Yuba Counties and personnel are provided from its six participating fire departments. Beale Air Force Base Fire Department is a participant of YSHMRT but not a signatory to the MOU.

The following are the local government HazMat Teams within LEPC Region III (As of 7/1/2015):

REGION III HAZMAT TEAMS

County	Type	Agency	Unit Designation
Butte County	1-Type II 1-Type III	Butte County Fire/CalFire	HM-5
Colusa County			
Glenn County			
Lassen County		Covered by Shasta-Cascade HazMat Response Team	
Modoc County		Covered by Shasta-Cascade HazMat Response Team	
Plumas County			
Sierra			
Siskiyou		Covered by Shasta-Cascade HazMat Response Team JPA	
Shasta	Type II	**Redding Fire Department/Shasta-Cascade HazMat Response Team** – Joint Powers Authority that includes Lassen, Modoc, Siskiyou, Shasta, Tehama and Trinity Counties, and the cities and communities located within those counties.	HM-24
Sutter	Type III	Sutter County Fire Department (HazMat) /Yuba-Sutter HazMat Response Team	Rescue 8

Sutter	Un-typed	Yuba City Fire Department (HazMat)/Yuba-Sutter HazMat Response Team	
Tehama		Covered by Shasta-Cascade HazMat Response Team	
Trinity		Covered by Shasta-Cascade HazMat Response Team.	
Yuba	Un-typed	Beale Air Force Base Fire Department (HazMat Team)/Yuba-Sutter HazMat Response Team	
Yuba		Yuba-Sutter HazMat Response Team	
Yuba	Un-typed	Marysville Fire Department)/Yuba-Sutter HazMat Response Team	
Yuba		Olivehurst Fire Department)/Yuba-Sutter HazMat Response Team	
Yuba		Wheatland Fire Authority)/Yuba-Sutter HazMat Response Team	

The breakdown of State "typed HazMat teams within LEPC Region III are as follows:

Type I	Type II	Type III	Un-typed
0	2	2	3

The following are the other agencies that maintain HazMat capabilities within LEPC-Region III (As of 7/1/2015):

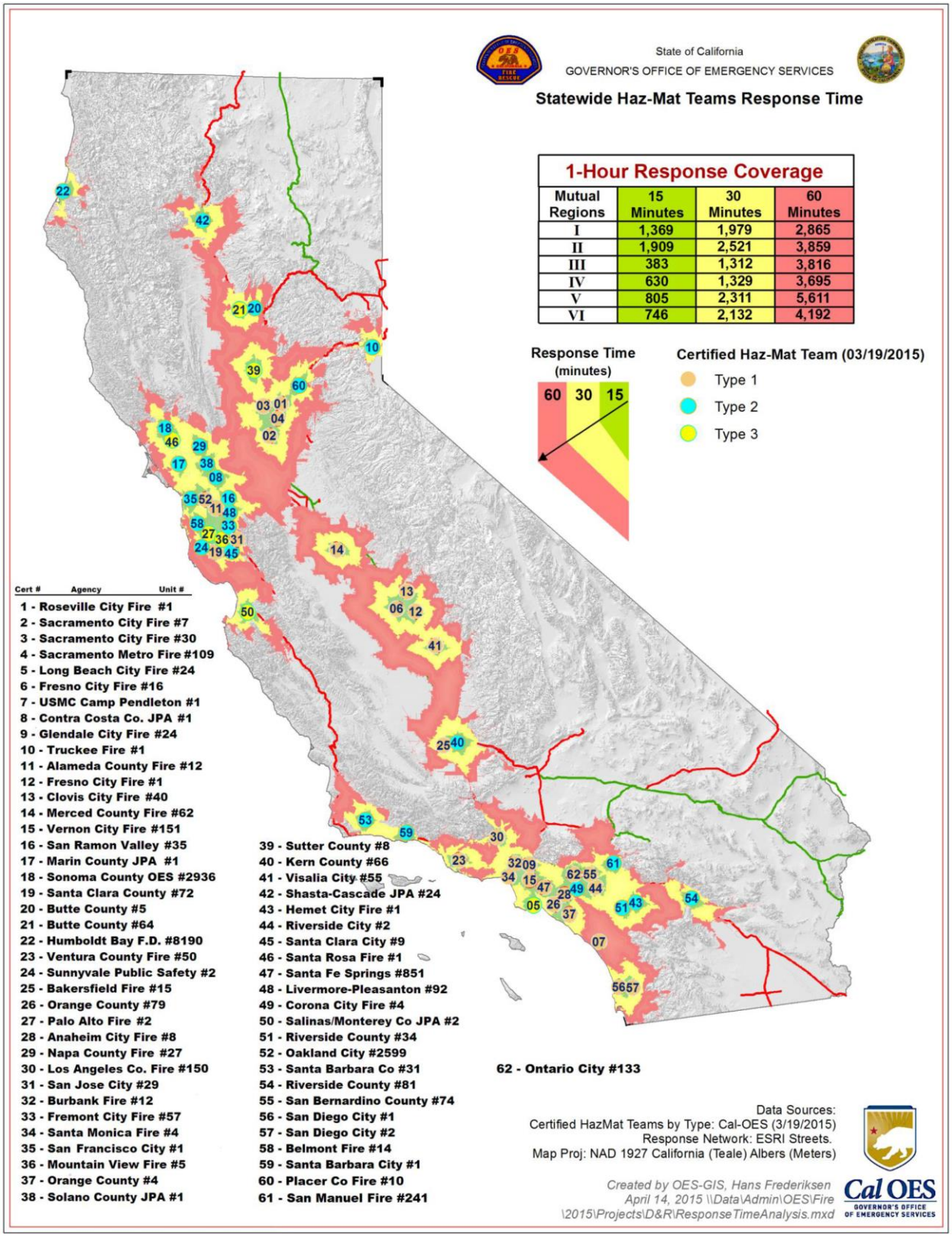
Agency	Type	Response Area	Unit Designation
Union Pacific Railroad			
Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad			
California Department of Water Resources			
Caltrans			
U.S. Forest Service			
Beale Air Force Base			
Sierra Army Depot			
U.S. Postal Service			

REGIONAL DECONTAMINATION TEAMS AND OTHER SPECIALIZED RESOURCES

The following table provides a quick reference summary of LEPC Region III available HazMat decontamination teams and other specialized equipment or resources. This list is not

exhaustive and plan users are encouraged to reference the specific MOU, jurisdiction, or private sector organizations for specific details and inventory information.

Hazardous Materials Specialty Response Equipment and Resources			
EQUIPMENT TYPE OR DESCRIPTION	**LOCATION OF EQUIPMENT**	**ORGANIZATION RESPONSIBLE FOR EQUIPMENT**	**CONTACT PERSON**
Decontamination Team & Equipment	Trinity County	Weaverville Fire Department	
Decontamination Team & Equipment	Shasta County	Anderson Fire Protection District	
Decontamination Team & Equipment	Shasta County	Burney Fire Protection District	
Decontamination Team & Equipment	Tehama County	Red Bluff Fire Department	
Decontamination Team & Equipment	Yuba	Linda Fire Protection District	
DTSC Cleanup Contractor	Chico	NRC Environmental	1-800-33-Spill
Other Cleanup Contractors in Area	Chico	NRC Environmental	530-343-5488
		PGE	
		Caltrans	
		Beale	



1-Hour Response Coverage

Mutual Regions	15 Minutes	30 Minutes	60 Minutes
I	1,369	1,979	2,865
II	1,909	2,521	3,859
III	383	1,312	3,816
IV	630	1,329	3,695
V	805	2,311	5,611
VI	746	2,132	4,192

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CONTRACTORS

Some jurisdictions have contracted with private industry for the provision of emergency response or remediation services at hazardous materials spill sites. If the jurisdiction is willing to bear the cost of these contracts, they should make arrangements prior to an incident, and incorporate these contracted services into the local emergency management plan. The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, 40 CFR part 310, ensures that local governments can pursue payment for cost incurred in response to a hazardous material release where that response was necessary to protect public health or the environment. A list of 24-Hour HazMat Clean-up Contractors in Northern California and the Bay Area is provided below.

24 HOUR HAZMAT CLEAN-UP CONTRACTORS IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA AND THE BAY AREA

NRC Environmental (Chico)	1-800-33-Spill
Decon (Hayward)	510-475-2901
Ecology Control Industries (Richmond)	1-800-236-7324
Morgan Environmental (Oakland)	510-533-2001
Phillips Services (Benicia)	1-800-800-7472
Crosby and Overston (Oakland)	510-686-0366
Clean Harbors (San Jose)	408-451-5000
NRC Environmental (Chico)	530-343-5488
Ramos Environmental (West Sacramento)	916-371-5747
Clearwater (Union City)	1-800-499-3676
Chemical Waste Management (Fremont)	510-651-2964
Fremouw Environmental Services (Vacaville)	1-800-559-3274
Veolia Industrial Services (Benicia)	745-0501
Clean Harbor (Benicia)	747-6699
Advanced Cleanup Technologies Inc. (Benicia)	1-800-334-2284
RAH Environmental (Loomis)	916-563-7770
Safety Kleen Corp (Sacramento)	916-386-4999
Environmental Compliance Management (Orangevale)	916-988-0867
General Environmental Management (Rancho Cordova)	916-351-0980
Advanced Chemical Transport (San Jose)	408-487-9222
Delta Oilfield Services (Woodland)	530-662-2841
TTS Environmental (Vacaville)	429-2409

REQUIRED ELEMENT #7: EVACUATION PLANS

EVACUATION AND SHELTER IN PLACE

When a hazardous situation endangers the public, there are two primary options are available to emergency responders: evacuation or sheltering-in-place.

The Incident Commander or Unified Command will generally make the decision whether to evacuate or shelter-in-place based upon information about the health properties of the material provided by the County Health Officer, technicians within the ICS (such as Safety Officer and Technical Specialist), and other resources such as CHEMTREC, Poison Control, the California Office of Health Hazard Assessment, the DOT *Emergency Response Guidebook*, or other guidelines. While deciding the course of action, the Incident Commander must consider area topography, meteorology, hydrology, demography, facility characteristics, hazards of the released substance(s), and the delineation of potentially impacted areas.

An Incident Action Plan (IAP) should be developed to assist in the decision to shelter-in-place or evacuate and may include the following elements:

- Determination of the necessity for evacuation;
- Consideration of sheltering-in-place;
- Centralized coordination of information with local law, fire, Sheriff, health services, medical, and other emergency response agencies;
- Release of safety information to the public;
- Notification of medical and health facilities of the nature of the incident and the substance(s) involved;
- Description of hazardous materials involved such as quantity, concentration, vapor pressure, density, and potential health effects;
- Possible release scenarios;
- Facility characteristics, topography, meteorology, and demography of potentially affected areas;
- Ingress and egress routes and alternatives;
- Location of medical resources trained and equipped to hazardous materials response;
- Mass-care facilities, reception areas, and shelters; and
- Procedures for post-emergency period population recovery.

The CUPAs' Area Plans include public safety provisions including notification and evacuation. Refer to the CUPA Area Plan table in Required Element #3 above.

For additional ICS evacuation guidance refer to the FIRESCOPE Field Operations Guide (FOG) Protective Action Guidelines (Attachment #13).

EVACUATION ORDERS

An evacuation may be a voluntary evacuation, where the governing body recommends but does not require the evacuation of an area. Alternately, an evacuation may be mandatory, where the governing body determines that under its police power it can require the people within an area to leave that area in order to protect life, safety, or the general welfare of the population during an emergency. The local governing body may impose voluntary or mandatory evacuation orders pursuant to their police powers. The preferred practice is to proclaim a local emergency under provisions of the California Emergency Services Act and then issue any evacuation order pursuant to that authority.

The list of evacuee shelters for each jurisdiction may be found in their local Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). Links to the EOPs within the LEPC III Region are provided in a table in Required Element #2 above. Many of the EOPs within LEPC Region III do not have pre-established evacuation centers and instead rely on the American Red Cross or other organizations to establish evacuation centers in response to the specific emergency.

The CUPAs' Area Plans address evacuation, precautionary evacuation, and alternative traffic routes. Area Plan contact information is provided in the Area Plan Table in Required Element #1 above.

SHELTERING-IN-PLACE

The legal authorities for sheltering-in-place are similar to those for issuing a "Quarantine" by the local health officer or agricultural officer. "Quarantine" is the prevention or restriction of movement of persons or property for the purposes of protecting public health. In the case of a hazardous materials incident, other agencies or personnel acting as the Incident Commander can be authorized under the police powers of the State to enforce a shelter-in-place order to protect the public health and the public safety (refer to the Cal OES Legal Guidelines for Controlling Movement of People and Property, 1999, on the Cal OES website: http://www.caloes.ca.gov/PlanningPreparednessSite/Documents/LegalGuidelinesforControllingMovementPeopleProperty(FEAT%20doc).pdf

NOTIFICATIONS

A Telephone Notification System can be used to notify residents and business of actions to take, such as shelter-in-place or evacuate. The evacuation warning should include such information as:

- Reason for evacuation;
- Type of evacuation (voluntary or mandatory);
- Best available routes out of the area;
- Location of reception and care facilities, if established;
- Anticipated duration of the emergency; and

- Time remaining before the situation becomes critical.

Each county disseminates warning from the county warning point through normally-used city and local communication channels. Local government is responsible for warning its population. This normally is accomplished by mobile public address systems, Emergency Broadcast Systems (EBS), local radio/television stations, community alert networks, and other avenues of communications.

Releases of public information will be handled by designated public information officers. It is essential that information distributed by local, state, or federal centers be closely coordinated for consistency and clarity. Public information materials, including press releases, information forms, emergency broadcast systems messages and news releases, are to be retained for documentation and evaluation.

The CUPAs' Area Plans include public safety provisions including notification and evacuation. Refer to the List of CUPA Area Plans and links found in Required Element #1 above.

FACILITY SPECIFIC EVACUATION PLANS

Each facility that is captured by the Hazardous Materials Business Plan or Risk Management Plan program must prepare an evacuation plan for their business. These plans, submitted to the CUPA, are available to emergency personnel and the public for review. Refer to the CUPA contact list in Required Element #3 above.

For more information on *Methods, Procedures, and Equipment* with regards to complying with EPCRA requirements 2 through 7, refer to Attachment #14.

REQUIRED ELEMENT #8: TRAINING

TRAINING OVERVIEW

The HazMat teams in LEPC Region III continue actively engaged in regular training to ensure that the Specialists and Technicians on each team remain comfortable with their assigned roles during a HazMat incident. HazMat personnel on each team must have a clear understanding on their expectations. Additionally, the HazMat teams of Region III shall continue to interact with each other through the LEPC and through local training opportunities to ensure interoperable capabilities on multi-team incidents.

Some teams in Region III may have specialized resources and capabilities not available to other teams. The Shasta-Cascade HazMat Response Team (SCHMRT), for instance, has a wireless entry video system which allows the Technical Reference crew to monitor the entry via live video. SCHMRT, however, does not have the capability of conducting a "stinger operation" on a damaged petroleum tanker truck – this capability is provided for and is available by the Butte County HazMat team.

Personnel involved in hazardous materials response participate in ongoing programs to continually meet the training requirements as established by State and federal regulations. Training standards are defined in CCR Title 19, Section 2725; CFR Title 29, Section 1910.120 (federal OSHA); CCR Title 8 Subchapter 7, Section 5192 (Cal OSHA); CCR Title 19, Section 2428 (SEMS); and Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-5.

The following topics are covered in training courses:

- Health and safety procedures for response personnel;
- Use of emergency response equipment and supplies;
- Procedures for access to mutual-aid resources;
- Identification of medical facilities;
- Evacuation plans and procedures;
- Monitoring and decontamination procedures for personnel and equipment;
- First-aid procedures;
- Procedures for informing the public;
- Psychological stress;
- National Incident Management System (NIMS);
- Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS);
- Weapons of Mass Destruction; and,
- Terrorism.

There are a variety of organizations that provide training to meet federal and State standards. Cal OES provides information on required training and also provides training via the California

Specialized Training Institute (CSTI), which is the training branch of Cal OES. CSTI provides certified training for hazardous materials response, including SEMS, First Responder Awareness and Operations, Hazardous Materials Specialist and Technician, Incident Command, Safety Officer, Train-the-Trainer, and Executive Management courses. Specialized courses in radiological response, decontamination, rail cars and cargo tank, clandestine drug labs, response to terrorist incidents involving nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, and criminal investigation of environmental crimes are also provided. Cal OES is responsible for coordinating and monitoring the integration of SEMS and NIMS.

CSTI offers a full spectrum of training classes for all levels of government. The course catalog and schedule can be viewed at http://www.caloes.ca.gov/cal-oes-divisions/california-specialized-training-institute/general-information/course-catalog. Courses are scheduled contingent upon the availability of funding. Cal OES prepares and disseminates a training schedule to local emergency management agencies, local law enforcement agencies, and local fire departments. Agencies within LEPC Region III recruit participants for these courses from local emergency response agencies and organizations. Training methods include classroom lecture, online courses, field exercises, and incident critiques.

Other sources for training include public institutions such as California State Universities, Community Colleges, and University of California systems. There are also hazardous materials extension classes offered at University of California at Davis as well as other colleges and universities. The web site for UC Davis Extension is http://extension.ucdavis.edu .
The Continuing Challenge Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Workshop is held in Sacramento annually in September. This workshop for hazardous materials emergency response personnel is another forum for training, networking, and hands-on learning opportunities. It is sponsored by local, state and federal government as well as private organizations. The website is www.hazmat.org.

Private companies, such as the Union Pacific Railroad, Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroads, Transcaer, petroleum and chemical companies (such as, Phillips 66 and Dow Chemical), also provide training, or access to training, on all aspects of hazardous materials response, incident command, SEMS, and NIMS.

TRAINING DOCUMENTATION

Each local government agency is responsible to assure that local emergency response personnel receive adequate hazardous materials training annually. The county or local agency maintains records of training completed by their personnel. These records are updated to reflect refresher training taken.

CUPA Area Plans address training for emergency response personnel. Refer to the List of Area Plans and links to these plans/plan contacts in Required Element #1 above.

TRAINING COMPLETED AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Annually, CSTI requests each LEPC to prioritize its training needs for the upcoming year so as to assist in identifying and setting training priorities and the agenda for the year. Each LEPC contacts its member agencies and requests that they submit a prioritized list of the HazMat related classes that individual agencies need. This request is sent out to the full membership list, so fire, law, public health, emergency management, environmental health, CUPAs, hospitals, and more get their training needs consideredwhen LEPC Region III develops their prioritized regional training needs for submittal to CSTI. Categories such as Hazardous Materials Technician and Specialist, HazMat Assistant Safety Officer, HazMat Incident Commander, Technical Reference, HazMat Technician/Specialist Refresher, First Responder Awareness, First Responder Operational, First Responder Operational/Decontamination, Hospital First Receiver/Decontamination Class, HazMat railcar safety, and SEMS and NIMS courses are included in the annual prioritization.

LEPC Region III maintains a list of the individuals who participated and completed each individual CSTI-sponsored training course.

A needs assessment of HazMat-related response equipment, teams, and training will be undertaken by LEPC Region III during a future Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness (HMEP) grant cycle. The preparedness of first responders to respond at all levels will be evaluated. The response areas of regional HazMat teams will be evaluated as well. This information and incident statistics will be used to allocate resources in the future. The Director of Cal OES has indicated that funding will be available to each LEPC to conduct public outreach and awareness efforts, public education, to conduct targeted and strategic planning related to HazMat response, and to fund needed training. Additionally, Cal OES is working with the California Governor's Office on a legislative agenda related to a State-wide HazMat response agenda that is focused on creating sustainability of funding for HazMat response and training.

For more information on state and federal training requirements, training sources, training documentation, funding and needs assessment refer to Attachment #15 – *Training Reference Information.*

REQUIRED ELEMENT #9: DRILLS AND EXERCISES

Exercises and drills need to be conducted periodically to evaluate the adequacy of hazardous materials emergency plans and the proficiencies of emergency response personnel. Results of exercises and drills provide a basis for changes in the response plans, in implementing procedures, and for future scheduling of training for emergency response personnel. Each agency periodically conducts exercises at the tabletop, functional, and full scale levels involving hazardous materials incidents. CUPAs Area Plans address training for emergency response personnel. Contact your local CUPA to determine the drill and exercise schedule. Refer to the list of Area Plans in Required Element #1 above or the Table of CUPA Contacts in Required Element #3 above.

A drill is a brief repetition of one specific action and is usually conducted by individual agencies or businesses to assure that their personnel know and understand their internal SOPs. Exercises should have an after-action report or exercise critiques to ensure that the exercise met its objective and to clearly define additional planning or training that may be necessary.

Grant money is available through the Cal OES-managed HMEP grant program to conduct training and tabletop exercises. Additionally, HMEP grant funds can be used to assess the needs and capabilities of regional HazMat response teams and their capabilities. Though the HMEP grant funds cannot be used to cover overtime or backfill costs associated with sending first responders to HazMat-related training, the funds can be used to pay for venue, instructors and evaluators, and classroom materials. In developing a training strategy for the region, LEPC Region III will explore how best to incorporate HMEP grant funds into meeting the regional training needs.

For more information on EPCRA drills and exercise requirements and documentation refer to Attachment #16 – *Drills and Exercises Reference Information.*

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS DOCUMENT

AA.....Administering Agency
AFB .....Air Force Base
BNSF .....Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad
CalARP .....California Accidental Release Prevention
Cal/EPA.....California Environmental Protection Agency
CA-EFs .....California Emergency Functions
Cal OES .....California Governor's Office of Emergency Services
CalOSHA .....California Occupational Safety and Health Agency
CCR .....California Code of Regulations
CERCLA .....Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR .....Code of Federal Regulations
CSTI.....California Specialized Training Institute
CSWC.....California State Warning Center
CUPA .....Certified Unified Program Agency (there are approximately 82 CUPAs in California)
DOT .....federal Department of Transportation
DTSC .....California Department of Toxic Substances Control
EBS.....Emergency Broadcast Systems
EF.....Emergency Function
EMS .....Emergency Medical Services
EOC.....Emergency Operations Center
EOP.....Emergency Operations Plan
EPCRA.....Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, also known as SARA Title III
FIRESCOPE .....Firefighting Resources of California Organized for Potential Emergencies
FOG.....Field Operations Guide
HazMat..... Hazardous Materials
HMEP Grant .....Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Grant
HMIS.....Hazardous Materials Incident Report System
HMS.....
HSC .....California Health and Safety Code
HMT.....
IAP .....Incident Action Plan
ICS.....Incident Command System
IO .....Information Officer
JPA.....Joint Powers Agreement
LEPC .....Local Emergency Planning Committee (there are six LEPCs in California)
MOU .....Memorandum of Understanding
NIMS.....National Incident Management System
NOS .....Not Otherwise Specified

NRC .....National Response Center
OA .....Operational Area
OAFRC .....Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinator
OEHHA .....California Office of Health Hazard Assessment
OSHA .....federal Occupational Safety and Health Agency
OSPR.....Office of Spill Prevention and Response
PIO.....Public Information Officer
PPE .....Personal Protective Equipment
REOC.....Regional Emergency Operations Center
RMP.....Risk Management Plan
RQ.....federal Reporting Quantity under CERCLA
SARA.....Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SARA Title III.....This is EPCRA, a free-standing law in SARA
SCHMRT .....Shasta Cascade Hazardous Materials Response Team
SEMS .....Standardized Emergency Management System
SERC .....State Emergency Response Commission
SOC.....State Operations Center
SOP .....Standard Operating Procedure
TEPC .....Tribal Emergency Planning Committees
TERC .....Tribal Emergency Response Commission
UP.....Union Pacific Railroad
USDOT.....U.S. Department of Transportation
YSHMRT .....Yuba-Sutter HazMat Response Team

LEPC Region III- Attachments

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 .....Background Information on Federal and State Hazardous Material Planning
Attachment 2 .....Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan Review Reference Information
Attachment 3 .....EPCRA Compliance Summary Form- WILL NEED TO BE FILLED OUT BY LEPC
Attachment 4 .....Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment Reference Information
Attachment 5 .....Steps in a Commodity Flow Study
Attachment 6A .....Cross Walk Table and Descriptions Showing Hazardous Material Plans in California with Relevance to LEPC Regional Planning - WILL NEED TO BE FILLED OUT BY LEPC
Attachment 6B .....Additional Information about Hazardous Material Plans in California with Relevance to LEPC Regional Planning
Attachment 7 .....California State HazMat Mutual Aid Roster and HMRT Mobilization
Attachment 8 .....How to Request a HazMat Mutual Aid Using the Cal OES Fire & Rescue State Mutual Aid System
Attachment 9 .....California Emergency Functions
Attachment 10 .....Examples of Agency Roles Table
Attachment 11 .....Cal OES Release Reporting Requirements Matrix (2014)
Attachment 12 .....California Hazardous Materials Spill/Release Notification Guidance (2014)
Attachment 13 .....FIRESCOPE Field Operations Guide (FOG), Protective Action
Attachment 14 .....Methods, Procedures, and Equipment Reference Information
Attachment 15 .....Training Reference Information
Attachment 16 .....Drills and Exercises Reference Information
Attachment 17 .....California Executive Order Establishing the State Emergency Response Commission
Attachment 18 .....References and Resources
Attachment 19 .....Tribal Reference Materials
Attachment 20 .....Glossary