REGION V
LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY PLAN

SEPTEMBER 2009
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

There are six California Emergency Management Agency (CalEMA) mutual aid regions in California which have the same boundaries as the Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs). The LEPCs are designated as emergency planning districts to prepare Hazardous Materials Emergency Plans pursuant to the Superfund Amendments an Reauthorization Act (SARA), Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know) found in Title 42, United States Code §110003(a).

The Region V LEPC district is comprised of the seven inland central California counties of Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Mariposa, Merced and Tulare. Region V LEPC prepared a Hazardous Materials Response Plan in 1990 and it is being updated in the 2008-2009 Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Grant cycle.

This Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan builds on the Hazardous Materials Area Plans of local government and facility Hazardous Materials Business Plans located within the emergency planning district. It is a regional planning tool that describes the identity, location and emergency contacts for facilities that handle above threshold quantities of extremely hazardous substances, procedures for immediate response to a chemical release, ways to notify the public about actions they must take if a release occurs, emergency coordinators at the county government level and plans for exercising the Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan.

PLAN ORGANIZATION

The Region V Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan is organized into three basic sections: Part I, Part II and Part III.

Part I - Regional Plan Basics

Part I provides background information, facilities in the planning basis, concept of operations including notification and response procedures, training and emergency equipment information as well as public notification requirements.

Part II - Roles and Responsibilities

This section describes the roles and responsibilities of local, state and federal agencies in a hazardous materials emergency.

Part III - Attachments

Part III is comprised of Attachments which provide supporting documentation and more detailed information.
Region V
Local Emergency Planning Committee
Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan
September 2008-2009

The Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan is required by the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA), Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know).

Review was conducted by the Region V LEPC Planning Subcommittee and California Emergency Management Agency (CalEMA):

✓ Howard Wines, Bakersfield Fire Department
✓ Ernie Candelaria, Kern County Fire Department
✓ Dexter Marr, Madera County Health Department
✓ Kevin Nagata, Central Valley California Emergency Management Agency

Acknowledgments to Christina Ortiz, Kern County Health Department for the Off-Site Consequence Maps

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First Edition: 1990
Revised: 2009
# REGION V LEPC
# HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY PLAN
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A. INTRODUCTION – BACKGROUND AND AUTHORITY, PURPOSE, OBJECTIVES, AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

1. Background and Authority

There are six California Emergency Management Agency (CalEMA) mutual aid regions in California, which have the same boundaries as the Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs), designated as emergency planning districts to prepare Hazardous Materials Emergency Plans pursuant to the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know) found in Title 42, United States Code §110003(a).

The Region V LEPC district, comprising seven inland counties, prepared a Hazardous Materials Plan in 1990. A Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Grant was obtained in the 2008 grant cycle to update the existing Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan (HMEP).

2. Purpose

This HMEP builds on the Hazardous Materials Area Plans (Area Plans) of local government and Hazardous Materials Business Plans (HMBPs) of facilities within the emergency planning district. It is a regional planning tool which identifies the location of hazardous materials businesses which store above threshold quantities of extremely hazardous materials; describes procedures for immediate response to a chemical release; defines ways to notify the public about actions they must take; lists names of coordinators at plants and describes plans for testing the HMEP.

This HMEP is consistent with, and complementary to the California Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan and local Area Plans.

After completion of the HMEP it was sent to the State Emergency Response Commission for review. The LEPC periodically tests the HMEP by conducting emergency drills and will review the plan at least annually.

3. Objectives

The objectives of this HMEP are to meet Federal requirements as detailed in SARA Title III, Section 303 (c) and to make this plan a usable document for agencies who may be involved in a hazardous materials emergency.

Specific objectives of the plan are to describe or identify:

a. Facilities in the region that have above threshold quantities of extremely hazardous substances and the transportation routes along which such substances may move within the region.

b. Facilities that may contribute or be subject to additional risk by virtue of their proximity to the above-mentioned facilities.

c. A community emergency coordinator and facility emergency coordinator, who shall make determinations necessary to implement the plan.

d. Methods for determining the occurrence of a release and the area or population likely to be affected by such release.
PART I – REGIONAL PLAN BASICS

INTRODUCTION

e. Emergency equipment and facilities in the community and at each
facility in the community subject to the requirements of this subtitle
and an identification of the persons responsible for such equipment
and facilities.
f. Methods and procedures to be followed by facility owners and
operators and local emergency and medical personnel to respond to
a release of extremely hazardous substances, including evacuation
plans.
g. Methods and schedules for exercising the emergency plan.
h. Training programs, including schedules, for training of local
emergency response personnel.

4. Authorities

The following provide authority to implement the Hazardous Materials
Emergency Plan:

Federal

✓ Title 42, of the United States Government Code, Section I 1001 et seq., the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986,
(SARA), Title III;
✓ Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 300, 310, 350, 355, 370 and 372 (RCRA)

State

✓ Governor's Executive Order No. 48078.
✓ California Government Code, Title 2, Division 1, Chapter 7, Section 8550 et seq., the California Emergency Services Act.
✓ California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.95, Section 25500 et seq.
✓ California Vehicle Code, Sections 2450 -2454, the Hazardous Substances Highway Spill Containment and Abatement Act.
✓ California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Chapter 2, Subchapter 3, Section 2620 et seq.

5. References

The following are references to the Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan:

✓ California Master Mutual Aid Agreement
✓ California Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan
✓ California Hazardous Materials Incident Tool Box (January 2008)
✓ Regional and local mutual aid agreements
✓ Local jurisdictions Hazardous Materials Area Plans
✓ Local jurisdictions Emergency Operations Plans
✓ Wikipedia for some jurisdictional summary information
B. ADMINISTRATION

1. LEPC Region V Planning Basis

The area designated by the State Emergency Response Commission as Region V is composed of the following counties and city:

1. Fresno
2. Madera
3. Mariposa
4. Merced
5. Kern
   - City of Bakersfield
6. Kings
7. Tulare

Each of these local governments, referred to as Administering Agencies or Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPAs) are required to develop and maintain a Hazardous Materials Area Plan (Area Plan) which describes the agency’s plan for preparing for and responding to a hazardous materials emergency. These Area Plans provide the basis for Region V’s HMEP. The contact and phone numbers for each of these agencies is included in Attachment 1.

The LEPC is composed of members from various disciplines including community groups, fire, law enforcement, media, transportation, health, industry, hospital, agriculture, elected officials, emergency management, civil defense, tribal, administering agency and local environmental groups. There are twelve mandated positions that are nominated by the committee. Ad-hoc members are also included such as Governor’s Office of Emergency Services staff, education and legal professionals. The LEPC meets on a quarterly basis to discuss various hazardous materials related planning, training and equipment issues.

The LEPC Region V, with assistance from CalEMA Inland Region staff serves as lead agency for purposes of preparing and maintaining the Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan.


This Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan was developed using the following references: Title 42, Chapter 116, Subchapter I, Section 11003 (a)-(g), Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide (NRT-1) National Response Team, LEPC and Deliberate Releases (EPA August 2001). Each requirement in the law has been addressed in this HMEP.

A Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan Cross Reference Table of Compliance, located on page one (1), provides the page number in the document where each requirement is addressed.

Prior to being finalized, the Region V HMEP was sent to the agencies on the Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan Distribution List (Attachment 2) for review and comment. The local emergency response teams (HazMat teams) were also sent a copy for their review and comment. It was on the agenda at a LEPC Region V quarterly meeting, which is when the public had an opportunity to review and comment on the document.

Members of the public can contact their local CUPA representative noted on Attachment 1 to review the document.

4. Plan Availability, Review and Maintenance

The California Emergency Management Agency Fresno Office has copies of the Region V HMEP on compact disc and also hard copy versions are available. Copies are also available at each CUPA office (see Attachment 1 for a listing of those agencies, contacts, street addresses, email addresses and phone numbers).

The LEPC Region V Chair and CalEMA Inland Region staff are responsible for updating the Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan. The Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan is a working document. By statute, the Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan is required to be reviewed and updated annually. The process for updating is as follows:

- At the March LEPC meeting, the review of the Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan will be placed on the agenda. A sub-committee will be formed to review the HMEP and make changes if necessary. The Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan review and update should be completed by October of each year.

- Each time the HMEP is updated, a Record of Revisions page will be updated by holders of the HMEP which will indicate the changes, the date and the posting individual. This is included in Attachment 3.

- The State Emergency Response Commission will be sent a revised copy of the HMEP if substantial changes are made to the document.
C. HAZARDS ANALYSIS

1. Purpose

A hazards analysis is a critical component of planning for hazardous materials releases. It consists of identifying potential hazards involving accidental releases of extremely hazardous substances, whether they are natural, technological or national security related. The hazards analysis consists of three components, which are defined as follows:

a. Hazards identification provides specific information on situations that have the potential for causing injury to life or damage to property.
b. Vulnerability analysis identifies property and individuals in the community that may be affected by a hazardous materials spill or release.
c. Risk analysis is an assessment by the community of the likelihood (probability) of an accidental release of a hazardous material and the potential consequences.

This is an on-going task performed at the local level by CUPAs by evaluation of information in facilities Risk Management Plans and other sources of accident release data. It can also be performed on a regional level. Several regional transportation studies were conducted in 1996 and 1997 related to hazardous and extremely hazardous materials transportation via rail, pipeline and highway. A discussion of highlights of the reports is included in this section.

A comprehensive Risk Management Plan facility Hazards Analysis would be useful to perform on a regional level to determine risks that cross county boundaries and identify how County Fire and Environmental Health Departments are prepared to deal with releases from these businesses as roles and responsibilities of Fire Departments and Environmental Health Departments vary from county to county.

2. Transportation Studies

In 2007 a Regional Transportation Plan was completed by the Merced County Association of Governments. This study identified the transportation needs and issues of the region and established improvements and programs needed to address them. A section of the document focused on goods movement and emphasized the demand for trucking throughout Merced County and the impact trucking has on the road systems and adverse affect on air quality. It also mentioned rail and natural gas pipelines but was not specific about hazardous materials transported in the region.

A Transportation Study on the Movement of Extremely Hazardous Substances in LEPC Region V was completed in July 1996. The study had ambitious objectives to identify the type and volume of commercial hazardous materials flowing into and through the LEPC Region V on major transportation routes and profile hazardous materials flow. Telephone calls to businesses and surveys were the main tools used to obtain data. The study did show that 41 extremely hazardous substances were routinely transported throughout the region for use at fixed facilities. The results were
disappointing as it did not determine the routes or total volumes of extremely hazardous materials transported or any usage details. It suggested as a recommendation to conduct a roadside survey and to update Hazardous Materials Business Plan databases to improve their accuracy.

In 1997 another transportation study was undertaken with very specific goals to develop a database for transportation related incident history in Region V; compile information on hazardous materials transported by rail and pipeline through Region V and to provide useful planning data to LEPC Region V. The California Hazardous Materials Incident Reports were reviewed and found that they were not a reliable source of statistical information as local governments were not using these forms consistently for reporting spills and releases. Other conclusions of the study included:

- The majority of hazardous materials transported via highway and pipeline are petroleum related and training and equipment for emergency response should focus on those materials;
- DOT databases for railroad incidents don't include chemical names or amounts and State Fire Marshal pipeline information is difficult to acquire. It recommended agency personnel use the internet for data gathering and input.

### 3. Identification of Risk Management Plan Facilities and Maps of Chemical Endpoints

Facilities that exceed threshold amounts of extremely hazardous substances (those chemical on the federal list [40 CFR 68.130] or the state list [19 CCR 2770.1, et. seq.]) in a process are required to prepare a Risk Management Plan (RMP). The California Accidental Release (CalARP) Program merges the federal and state programs for the prevention of accidental releases of regulated toxic and flammable substances and is administered locally by the CUPAs.

CalARP designated facilities are required under state and federal law to prepare RMPs which describe the accidental release prevention and emergency response policies and procedures at each facility. The RMP contains a hazards analysis and an analysis of the off-site consequence of an accidental release at the facility. These off-site analyses consider sensitive populations including schools, hospitals, long term health care and child care facilities, park and recreation areas and major commercial, office and industrial businesses.

The RMPs also contain emergency response plans with procedures for notifying and interfacing with the public and emergency response agencies. Facilities are categorized into “responding facilities” and “non-responding” facilities based on the capability to respond to an accidental release at their facility. If “non-responding,” they must have a mechanism in place to notify local responders and the facility must make other arrangements for appropriate response (for example, by establishing a mutual aid agreement with an industry or private response team).

**Attachment 4** contains a list of facilities subject to the CalARP program in
LEPC Region V, the facility coordinator and includes whether they are a responding or non-responding facility and if they have specialized emergency response equipment.

Attachment 5 contains maps of each county and the CalARP facilities with their corresponding chemical endpoints depicted in colored circles. In broad terms, the chemical endpoint is the distance a toxic vapor cloud, heat from a fire, or blast waves from an explosion will travel before dissipating to the point that serious injuries from short-term exposures will no longer occur. These maps are very useful in that they show the potential areas that a release would affect including if the release “footprint” would extend out of county boundaries. Adjacent counties need to be aware of the potential for a release and plan accordingly, for example, conduct training with the adjacent county and facility and evaluate evacuation routes that may be in another county’s jurisdiction.

4. **Hazardous Materials Business Plan program**

The Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) program is required by Chapter 6.95 Division 20 of the California H&SC. This program provides information essential to fire fighters, health officials, planners, elected officials and workers in meeting their responsibilities for the health and welfare of the community. The HMBP program also incorporates the community’s right to know about the hazardous materials in their community. This law requires businesses which handle hazardous materials over threshold amounts (55 gallons for liquids, 500 pounds for solids, and 200 cubic feet for compressed gases) or extremely hazardous substances over threshold quantities listed in 40 CFR Part 355 Appendix A, to submit a HMBP to the CUPA. A HMBP consists of: general business contact information, an inventory of hazardous materials, a map showing the location of the materials and evacuation routes, an emergency response plan and a training plan for employees. All HMBPs are required to be revised annually or plan holders must submit a statement certifying the continued accuracy of the HMBP.

The HMBPs are on file in jurisdictional CUPA offices. Copies of HMBPs (or electronic versions) are sent to the fire agency having jurisdiction. In a hazardous materials emergency at a facility, the applicable HMBP can then be accessed by the appropriate fire department or district.

5. **Pesticide Drift Requirements in CUPA Area Plans**

The Pesticide drift law (SB 391) became effective on September 30, 2004; however, the regulations to detail how to implement the law have yet to be finalized.

The law affected pesticide regulations as well as CUPA Hazardous Materials Area Plan (Area Plan) regulations. The pesticide law changes include placing the financial burden to pay for acute medical costs on those businesses responsible for harm. It increases penalties the Department of Pesticide Regulations (DPR) and the County Agricultural Commissioners can impose for pesticide violations. This law only applies only to incidents in which pesticides were used in production of an agricultural commodity.
Furthermore, the medical payment provisions are limited to persons who at the time of exposure were not performing work as an employee.

CUPA Area Plans must include standard operating procedures for pesticide drift exposure incidents, defining the process for responding to calls, notifying residents and coordinating evacuation. Each local CUPA Area Plan will address the specific requirements.

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<td>The Office of the State Fire Marshal regulates the safety of approximately 5,500 miles of intrastate hazardous liquid transportation pipelines and acts as an agent of the federal Office of Pipeline Safety concerning the inspection of more than 2,000 miles of interstate pipelines. The State Fire Marshal can provide Geographic Information Systems (GIS)-based maps of all regulated pipelines to agencies upon request. This information was requested as a task of this Regional Plan but is considered security sensitive and is not included in this Regional Plan. The maps were sent to the local response agencies and CUPAs.</td>
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1. Fresno County
   
a. General Area
   
   » Fresno County consists of 5,963 square miles of land and 55 square miles of water.
   » Fresno County is located near the center of California's San Joaquin Valley which, together with the Sacramento Valley to the north, forms the Great Central Valley, one of the distinct physical regions of the state.
   » The Coast Range foothills, which form the county's western boundary, reach a height of over 4,000 feet near Coalinga while some peaks along the crest of the Sierra Nevada, the county's eastern boundary, exceed 14,000 feet. The valley floor in between is fifty to sixty miles wide and has an elevation near the city of Fresno of about 325 feet.
   » Fresno County is California's sixth-largest county in land area and serves as a financial, trade, commercial, and educational center for Central California.

b. Population Centers
   
   » Fresno County population is currently estimated at 909,153 people.
   » The City of Fresno is one of 15 incorporated cities in Fresno County. Over 60% of the County's total population is in the neighboring cities of Fresno and Clovis.

c. Transportation Routes
   
   » Interstate 5 and State Highway 99 are the major highways through the county. There are also seven State Routes, 33, 41, 43, 145, 180, 198, and 269. A network of County roads connects the various communities to these major arteries. Most of the county's industrial and residential activity is positioned along Highway 99.
   » The Burlington Northern Santa Fe, Union Pacific, and San Joaquin Valley Railroads maintain major rail lines through the County.
   » The Fresno Yosemite International Airport in Fresno serves several major airlines for both passengers and freight, and Chandler Field handles small private flights. Both facilities are located within Fresno city limits. General aviation lines include Firebaugh Airport, Mendota Airport, New Coalinga Municipal Airport, Reedley Municipal Airport, and Sierra Sky Park Airport.
   » There are several hundred dams in Fresno County constructed for flood control, irrigation storage, electrical generation, recreation, and stock watering purposes.
   » There are two major petroleum pipelines in Fresno County owned by Kinder Morgan and Chevron.
   » Fresno County has a natural gas pipe line.
   » The 144th Fighter Wing next to Fresno Yosemite International airport.
PART I - REGIONAL PLAN BASICS

The military also has an ordnance storage facility within Fresno County.

» Public transportation includes; Fresno Area Express, Clovis Transit Stageline, Reedley Transit, Fresno County Rural Transit Agency, Greyhound, Orange Belt Stages, and Amtrak San Joaquin.

d. Industry

» There are 2829 facilities in the Hazardous Materials Business Plan program, 434 facilities in the Underground Storage Tank program, 127 facilities in the Risk Management Plan program, 266 facilities in the Above Ground Storage Tank program, 17 active facilities in the Hazardous Waste Treatment program and 1428 facilities in the Hazardous Waste Generator program and 18 Federally regulated (RCRA) hazardous waste generator facilities.

» Large quantities of explosive, chemicals, and fuel are manufactured, transported, and stored throughout Fresno County.

e. Major Employers:


» Government; Internal Revenue Service, Caltrans, Mendota Federal Prison, Pleasant Valley State Prison, Coalinga State Hospital, and 144th Fighter Wing of the California Air National Guard.

» Healthcare; Community Medical Center - Clovis, Coalinga Regional Medical Center, Community Regional Medical Center, Fresno Surgery Center, Kaiser Foundation Hospital - Fresno, Kingsburg Medical Center, San Joaquin Valley Rehabilitation Hospital, Saint Agnes Medical Center, Sanger General Hospital, Selma Community Hospital, Sierra Kings Hospital, and VA Medical Center - Fresno

f. Agriculture

» Agriculture is the main industry, with Fresno County being the largest Ag producer in the nation, although it is also home to a growing technological industry.

» Fresno County’s 10 leading commercial crops include grapes, cotton, poultry, tomatoes, milk, almonds, cattle and calves, oranges, garlic, and plums. Additional crops include corn and many other varieties of grains, beans, fruits, and vegetables. Wheat, sugar beets and corn are the next highest producing field crops. Lettuce, melons, and onions are also big vegetable crops. Nectarines and peaches are big fruit producing crops.

g. Unique features or hazards

» Wild fires have occurred frequently in the rural and foothill areas.
2. Kern County

a. General Area

Kern County is called California's Golden Empire for a good reason. This grand and historic area, where settlers once sought the riches brought by gold and the "black gold" of oil, is now a place of golden opportunity. Kern County is filled with booming cities and an
unparalleled quality of life.

» The third-largest county in California – larger than Massachusetts, New Jersey or Hawaii; or Delaware, Rhode Island and Connecticut combined – Kern hosts a wealth of recreational and tourism opportunities.

» Found at the southern end of California's great Central Valley, Kern County is the gateway to Southern California, the San Joaquin Valley, the Sierra Nevada and the Mojave Desert. Perfectly located, Kern is within easy reach of Los Angeles or San Francisco, the Pacific Coast or Las Vegas, Yosemite or Death Valley.

» The area enjoys a wide range of climatic conditions and topography encompassing mountains, deserts, and valleys, spanning more than 8,000 miles.

» Kern County offers the tranquility of the mountains, the rugged beauty of the desert, the awesome power of the Kern River, and the congeniality of the smaller communities.

b. Population Centers

» Bakersfield, the county seat, is one of the fastest growing cities in the United States. With a population of over 300,000 in the Greater Bakersfield area, the city couples most of the benefits of a major metropolitan community with the friendliness of a small town. Total population in Kern County is over 800,000.

» Delano, about 30 miles northwest of Bakersfield has a population of 54,000 and is the second largest city in Kern County. The area is known for the growing of table grapes.

» Four major state prison facilities are located within Kern County, housing an average monthly population of over 22,000 inmates. These prisons are: California Correctional Institute, North Kern State Prison, Kern Valley State Prison, and Wasco State Prison.

c. Transportation Routes

» The major transportation routes through Kern County include: Interstate 5, U.S. Route 395, and State Routes 14 33, 43, 46, 58, 65, 99, 119, 155, 166, 178, 184, 204 and 223.

» The Union Pacific, Burlington Northern Santa Fe and San Joaquin Valley Railroad traverse through Kern County.

» The three airports in Kern County are Meadow Field in Bakersfield, Mojave Airport in Mojave and Inyokern Airport in Inyokern.
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d. Industry

» The county has a large agricultural base and is a significant producer of oil, natural gas, hydro-electric power, wind-turbine power, and geothermal power. As of 2004, Kern remains California’s top oil-producing county, with over 85% of the state’s 43,000 active oil wells.

» Kern is also noted for its mineral wealth, including gold, borate, and kermite. The largest open pit mine in California, which mines borax, is at Boron in Kern County.

» Department of Defense facilities in Kern County include Edwards Air Force Base, China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station and the Mojave Spaceport.

» Approximately 3,000 facilities within the Hazardous Material Business Plan Program.
   » 301 underground tank sites
   » 176 facilities in the Risk Management Plan program
   » 885 facilities in the Aboveground Storage Tank program

e. Sensitive Environmental Areas

» National protected areas include: Bitter Creek National Wildlife Refuge, Kern Nation Wildlife Refuge, Carrizo Plain National Monument, Los Padres National Forest, Giant Sequoia National Monument and Sequoia National Forest.

» The Kern River is the major hydrologic feature of the area, bringing water from Lake Isabella reservoir through the Kern River Canyon.

f. Unique features or hazards

» The county accounts for one-tenth of overall U.S. oil production, and three of the five largest U.S. oil fields are in Kern County.

» As home to Edwards Air Force Base the Air Force’s main flight test facility, Kern County has been the site of many milestones, including the first supersonic flight and the first landing of the Space Shuttle. The base has brought prosperity to the railroad towns of Mojave and Rosamond. Kern County is also the home of the first inland spaceport in the United States, the Mojave Spaceport. Kern County is also home to the China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station at Ridgecrest where many naval weapons were (and continue to be) developed and tested.

3. City of Bakersfield (Kern County)

a. General Area

» Located at the southern end of the San Joaquin Valley in Kern County, Bakersfield, with an area of 114 square miles, is located
equidistant between Fresno and Los Angeles.

» At its founding ceremony in 1869, the town was named Bakersfield in honor of Colonel Thomas Baker.

» The city limits extend to the Sequoia National Forest, at the foot of the Greenhorn Mountain Range and at the entrance to the Kern Canyon. To the south, the Tehachapi Mountains feature the historic Tejon Ranch. To the west is the Temblor Range, which features the Carrizo Plain National Monument and the San Andreas Fault, approximately 35 miles (56 km) across the valley floor.

» Active earthquake faults exist in the region, with the notable 1952 magnitude 7.3 earthquake.

b. Population

» The population is estimated to be 333,719, making it the 11th largest city in California.

» Bakersfield is California's third largest inland city, after Fresno and Sacramento.

c. Transportation Routes

» Bakersfield is serviced by three freeways, State Route 99, State Route 58 and State Route 178

» Rail includes Amtrak California for passengers and Amtrak Express for freight.

» Meadows Field Airport offers passenger service for all of Kern County.

d. Industry

» Agriculture, petroleum extraction and refining and manufacturing are the main industrial sectors in Bakersfield.

» Several large cold storage warehouses and Dryers Ice Cream are located in Bakersfield.

» There are XX facilities in the Hazardous Materials Business Plan program, XX facilities in the Underground Storage Tank program, XX facilities in the Risk Management Plan program, XX facilities in the Above Ground Storage Tank program, XX active facilities in the Hazardous Waste Treatment program and XX facilities in the Hazardous Waste Generator program and XX Federally regulated (RCRA) hazardous waste generator facilities.

e. Agriculture

» The hot dry climate provides an excellent opportunity for growing crops such as almonds, citrus, carrots and pistachios.

» Dairy and grapes are also top crops in Bakersfield.

f. Sensitive Environmental Areas

» The Kern River is a popular destination for whitewater rafting and
4. Kings County

a. General Area

- Kings County was organized in 1893 and has a total area of 1,391 square miles.
- It is bordered on the north and northwest by Fresno County, on the east by Tulare County on the south by Kern County and a small part of San Luis Obispo County and on the west by Monterey County.
- Most of the historic Tulare Lake was within Kings County. Although reclaimed for farming late in the 19th century, it was once considered to be the largest freshwater lake west of the Great Lakes.
- Water sources include the Kings River, Tule River, the Kaweah River, Kern River and California Aqueduct.
- The Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria is located 4.5 miles southeast of Lemoore, California.

b. Population Centers

- The County population is 154,434.
- The County seat is in Hanford and it is the largest city with a population of 52,000.

c. Transportation Routes

- Interstate 5, Highway 41, Highways 43 and Highly 198
- Railroads – Burlington Northern and Santa Fe, Union Pacific and San Joaquin Valley Railroad.
- Hanford Municipal Airport, designed for personal jets and smaller aircraft

d. Industry

- Lemoore Navel Air Station is located in Kings County
- Chemical Waste Management a hazardous and solid waste disposal facility located in Kettleman City is one of the county's largest employers.
- Petroleum pipelines (run east-west) through southern part of the county (Avenal, Kettleman City)
- In the Hazardous Materials program there are:
  - 399 facilities in the Hazardous Materials Business Plan Program
  - 76 underground tank sites
  - 21 (8 Fed, 13 CalARP) facilities in the Risk Management Plan program
  - 78 facilities in the Aboveground Storage Tank Program
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e. Agriculture

» Kings County is ranked 2nd among California counties in the production of cotton lint and cottonseed, 3rd in the commodity categories or nectarines, plums and wheat and is the 4th largest producer of milk.
» Sorghum, a grain and forage crop is grown predominately for animal feed is an up and coming crop.
» Kings County is ranked 8th in agricultural production among California counties.

f. Sensitive Environmental Areas

» The Kings River flows through Kings County from the northeast to the southwest. The entire stretch of river is used by the public for fishing, boating, personal watercraft, and swimming.

5. Madera County

a. General Area

» The County of Madera is located in the center of California's vast San Joaquin Valley. Its elevation varies from the San Joaquin Valley floor in the west to 13,000 feet mountain peaks in the east.
» There is one major waterway, the San Joaquin River, and other seasonal rivers and streams.
» The two incorporated cities are Madera, the County seat and Chowchilla. Unincorporated areas include Fairmead and Madera Ranchos on the valley floor, and Oakhurst, Coarsegold, Ahwahnee, O'Neals, and Yosemite Lakes Park foothill and mountain communities. Madera County is home to approximately 146,500 residents.
» The ethnic make-up is diverse, with about 41.0% white, 50.2% Hispanic, 4.5% African American, 2.1% Asian, 3.24% Native American and approximately 0.3% are persons of other ethnicities.

» The County is subject to several major hazards. The most common of which is the threat of wildfire, due to the extensive agriculture/urban interface. The Madera County Emergency Operations Plan contains a detailed hazard vulnerability assessment section. Historically, transportation accidents, illegal disposal, fixed facility releases and clandestine drug labs have accounted for the majority of hazardous materials incidents occurring in the County. On average, County staff respond to 26 hazardous materials incidents each year.

» There are also two women's prisons in Madera County, both near Chowchilla. Some of the women in these prisons participate in hazardous materials response as decontamination team members. Madera County Fire Department/CAL FIRE coordinates with the prisons on these activities.
Elevations range from 180 feet on the valley floor constituting the western portion of the County to more than 13,000 feet in the mountainous peaks of the Sierra Nevada Mountains on the County's eastern boundary. The San Joaquin River is the border on the south and west. The county is bordered to the north by Merced and Mariposa Counties, Fresno County to the south and west, and Mono County to the east.

Madera County covers an area of approximately 1,374,160 acres; 2,147 square miles and contains a population of 146,500

b. Population Centers

Population centers are located in the incorporated cities of Madera and Chowchilla on the valley floor and unincorporated cities of Oakhurst and Coarsegold in the mountains.

c. Transportation Routes

The primary transportation routes are Highway 99 that runs north-south in the western valley part of the county and highway 41 which runs N-S in the eastern part of the county. The two highways are joined by Highway 145 which runs E-W.

Highways, railways, and commercial and military aviation routes constitute a major threat because of the multitude of chemicals and hazardous substances transported along them. State Routes 99, 145, 41, 152, and 49, are areas of concern.

Burlington Northern Santa Fe, Southern Pacific run N-S

The Madera airport is a general aviation facility but does not have commercial flights

d. Industry

Many manufacturing and light industrial firms are located outside the Madera city limits. Many fruit and nut dryers/processors and fruit packing businesses are located in the outlying agricultural areas surrounding the incorporated cities. The recent rapid growth in Madera County has brought in more businesses and light industry.

Several bulk fuel and propane plants are located just off of State Highways in areas of high traffic. Due to the nature of being a rural county, propane is a preferred choice for energy to supply domestic heat outside of the incorporated cities and city centers in unincorporated areas. Most homes in these areas have their own propane tanks that require servicing with propane trucks.

Strong caustics are also in use at some of co-generation power plants. Vineyards, wineries, and fruit packing and drying facilities sometimes require large quantities of agricultural chemicals.
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In the Hazardous Materials program there are:
- 553 facilities in the Hazardous Materials Business Plan Program
- 78 underground tank sites
- 21 (8 Fed, 13 CalARP) facilities in the Risk Management Plan program
- 78 facilities in the Aboveground Storage Tank Program

e. Sensitive Environmental Areas

There are several National protected areas in Madera County: Devils Postpile National Monument, Inyo National Forest and Sierra National Forest.

6. Mariposa County

a. General Area Information

The County of Mariposa is located in central California, adjacent to the San Joaquin Valley within the central Sierra Nevada.

Mariposa County is surrounded by Tuolumne County on the north and east, Madera County on the south, and Merced and Stanislaus counties on the west.

Mariposa County boundaries are approximately 25 minutes from Merced and one hour from the cities of Modesto, Madera, Sonora, and Fresno. The Town of Mariposa is a little less than two hours from Fresno-Yosemite International Airport, three and one half hours from Oakland International Airport, four hours from Sacramento International Airport, and over four hours from San Francisco International Airport. Merced's Amtrak train station is an inter-modal transfer point with the Yosemite Area Regional Transit System.

There are nearly one million acres of land in Mariposa County. Over 500,000 acres, constituting over 52 percent of the County, are under the control and management of the Federal government. The largest portion of Yosemite National Park, including Yosemite Valley, is located within the County boundaries in addition to large portions of the Sierra and Stanislaus National Forests. The Bureau of Land Management also administers tracts of land within Mariposa County.

Mariposa County’s human environment is defined by its relative isolation from large urban centers and its rural settlements with concentrations of homes in distinct small towns and communities. Many of the County’s residents enjoy lifestyles offering direct access to and interaction with open spaces and the natural environment. Yosemite National Park and other features of the County attract millions of visitors and thousands of part-time residents.

Human settlement in Mariposa County reflects the natural environment and topography of the County. The western edge of the County, characterized by gentle terrain and rolling hills blending into the San Joaquin Valley, is sparsely populated grazing land. Most of the County’s population lives within the low elevation foothills and valleys of the Sierra Nevada’s west slope. Several small communities, with a mix of permanent and seasonal residents, are located in mid-elevation areas west and south of Yosemite National Park. The
The eastern portion of the county, part of the famed High Sierra region has several small High Sierra camps in Yosemite National Park that are used during the summer.

- The County of Mariposa is an international destination because of Yosemite National Park. Each year, thousands of visitors from the nation and the world come to Yosemite to experience its natural wonders. Yosemite National Park is considered a crown jewel of the National Park system. It is internationally recognized as one of the natural wonders of the world. Most visitors arrive by automobile, while others arrive as part of a bus tour. For these visitors, there are four access routes to or from Yosemite through Mariposa County.

b. Population Centers

- In January 2006 the California Department of Finance estimates that Mariposa County was home to 18,216 residents, up nearly six percent from the 2000 census, which was an increase of almost twenty percent from the 1990 census.
- Approximately half of the County’s population lives in rural settings with the balance residing in and around various towns and communities. The Town of Mariposa, with approximately 2,500 people, is the County seat and largest town in the County. The next largest community is Yosemite Village, headquarters for Yosemite National Park with over 1,300 full time residents, while the Lake Don Pedro subdivision is the third largest with just under 1,300 residents.

c. Transportation Routes

- The main routes through the County include State Route 49, State Route 140, and stretches of State Route 132, 120, and 41.
- The Mariposa-Yosemite Airport, located on Highway 49 North approximately four miles northwest of Mariposa, is the only public airport in Mariposa County. It serves Mariposa County and the eastern half of Madera County. It is classified as a General Aviation Basic Utility Airport and has one runway with an adjacent full-length taxiway. The most common types of aircraft using the airport are single engine fixed-wing general aviation with some use by twin-engine aircraft and helicopters.
- There are no railroads or water transport ways in the County

d. Industry

- The Mariposa County economy can be described as a service-producing economy with concentrations of employment in the accommodations industry, governmental services, retail trade, and eating and drinking establishments. The local economy is heavily weighted to servicing visitors rather than local residents. Few businesses export goods and services outside the County; those businesses represent a small portion of the County’s overall economic activity. Basic materials mining, construction, and light fabrication are
also industries found in the County.

» Towns, districts, and areas within Mariposa County that continue to retain a significant level of historical resources include Mariposa town, Bear Valley, Hornitos, El Portal, Fish Camp, Coulterville, and Greeley Hill.

» In total there are 119 facilities in the Hazardous Materials Business Plan Program, 36 facilities in the underground tank program and 2 facilities in the Risk Management Plan program, and 22 businesses in the Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tank Program.

e. Agriculture

» Mariposa County is noted for its diverse habitat, ranging from grasslands in the western part of the County to towering mountain environments in the eastern part of the County. Agricultural lands provide habitat for a variety of plant and animal species. Agriculture is a very important land use in Mariposa County. The office of the California Agricultural Commissioner reports that 261,000 acres in the County are devoted to agriculture including rangeland, tree fruits, viticulture, forges and field crops.

f. Sensitive Environmental Areas

» The County's scenic resources encompass its forested ridges and valleys, grasslands and rolling hills, free-flowing rivers and streams, and the historic character of its towns and settlements.

» Mariposa County contains three major drainage basins: the Merced River, Chowchilla/Fresno River, and a localized cluster of streams of the east valley known as the Lower Mariposa group of streams. These three basins and their component watersheds are part of the much larger San Joaquin River system that drains the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada. The availability of water resources to Mariposa County residential and business concerns is a primary growth limiting factor. Historically, a major threat to surface and groundwater has been sites within the County where there have been reported releases of hazardous materials or wastes to the environment. The most common among these are leaking underground storage tanks (USTs) at former or active service stations.

g. Unique features or hazards

» The County is exposed to hazardous materials transported over state routes and county roads. There are no railroads or water transport ways in the county. The main routes through the County include State Route 49, 140, and stretches of State Route 132, 120, and 41. On any given day, an assortment of petroleum products, agricultural pesticides, and industrial chemicals are moved within and through Mariposa County with the possibility of generating a hazardous material incident.
7. **Merced County**  

a. **General Area**  
   » Merced County is located in the heart of the San Joaquin Valley, the world’s most productive agricultural area, and spans from the coastal ranges to the foothills of Yosemite National Park.  
   » The County encompasses 2000 square mile much of which is prime agricultural farmland and is among the top ten in agricultural production in the nation.  
   » Merced County was established in 1855.  

b. **Population Centers**  
   » The city of Merced is the County seat and offers a small community atmosphere, residential neighborhoods characterized by wide, tree-lined streets, and home in a wide economic range.  
   » The county population is 240,162 (2005) and is ethnically diverse.  
   » Cities over 10,000 population include Atwater, Livingston Los Banos and Merced.  

c. **Transportation Routes**  
   » The main routes through the County include Interstate 5, State Route 99, State Route 33, State Route 165, State Route 140 and State Route 152.  
   » The Union Pacific and Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railroads move through the County everyday.  
   » Merced Municipal Airport, located southwest of downtown Merced has a few commercial passenger flights. General aviation airports in the county include Castle Airport, Gustine Airport and Los Banos Municipal Airport.  

d. **Industry**  
   » Most industry in the County is related to agriculture and forestry support activities.  
   » Crop production, food manufacturing, printing and related support activities, chemicals and transportation equipments are the top industry sectors.  
   » The United States Penitentiary Atwater is a major employer in Merced County as well as Merced County government.  
   » In the Hazardous Materials program there are:  
      1061 facilities in the Hazardous Materials Business Plan Program  
      114 underground tank sites  
      43 facilities in the CalARP/Risk Management Plan program  
      697 hazardous waste generators  
      184 facilities in the Aboveground Storage Tank Program  

e. **Agriculture**  
   » In the 2007 Annual Report on Agriculture, it was reported that it surpassed the 3 billion dollar mark in gross production value of
agricultural commodities
» Milk was the number one commodity, followed by chickens, almonds, cattle and calves, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, eggs (chicken), hay, silage (corn), turkeys and cotton
» Over the past fifteen years Merced County has undergone major changes in both cropping patterns and land use changes. Some of the most notable changes in crops have been a substantial decline in the cotton acreage and a large increase in the almond acreage. There has been an overall decrease in farmed acres of 14,214.

f. Sensitive Environmental Areas
» There are two national protected areas – the Merced National Wildlife Refuge and the San Luis National Wildlife Refuge Complex. The Complex consists of nearly 45,000 acres of wetlands, grasslands and riparian habitats as well as over 90,000 acres of conservation easements on private lands for the protection and benefit of wildlife.
» The Kesterson National Wildlife Refuge is an artificial wetland environment, created using agricultural runoff from farmland in California’s Central valley.

8. Tulare County

a. General Area
» Tulare County covers an area of approximately 4,863 square miles and contains a population of 368,021 (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census) 421,552 (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2007 American Community Survey).
» Tulare County is the second-leading producer of agricultural commodities in the United States. In addition to substantial packing/shipping operations, light and medium manufacturing plants are increasing in number and are becoming an important factor in the County’s total economic picture.
» The City of Visalia is the County seat.

b. Population Centers
» Population centers are located in the cities of Visalia (population 114,238), Tulare (population 56,591), and Porterville (population 50,095) (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2007 American Community Survey).
» The majority of the population is situated in the largely rural valley floor. Mountain peaks of the Sierra Nevada range rise to more than 14,000 feet in the Eastern half of Tulare County. The lightly populated Eastern half of the County is comprised primarily of public lands within the Sequoia National Park, National Forest, and the Mineral King, Golden Trout, and Domelands Wilderness areas.
c. Transportation Routes

» The major highways are identified as SR 63, SR 65, SR 99, and SR 198.


» San Joaquin Valley Railroad (SJVR) route map is available at www.railamerica.com/railmaps/SJVR.htm. To report a railroad emergency for the SJVR call 559-592-1857.

» Union Pacific Rail Road (UPRR) I-5 Corridor route. To report a railroad emergency involving UPRR call 1-888-877-7267.

» Petroleum pipelines
  o Kinder Morgan SFPP L.P. pipeline transports refined petroleum products from south to north alongside State Highway 99. In case of emergency, contact the Orange Control Center at (213) 624-9461 or (213) 624-9462. The Control Center is manned 24 hours. Four Pipeline Controllers are on duty at all times. The North Console handles the Fresno Line and the Bakersfield Line and may be contacted at (714) 560-4840.
  
  o The locations of the Kinder Morgan SFPP L.P. petroleum product pipeline are available (with password) at the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS). The NPMS is a geographic information system (GIS) created by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS) in cooperation with other federal and state governmental agencies and the pipeline industry.

» Natural gas pipelines
  o Southern California Gas Company operates natural gas transmission and distribution pipelines throughout Tulare County. In case of emergency, contact 1-800-427-2200.
  
  o The locations of the Southern California Gas Company gas transmission pipelines are available (with password) at the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS). The NPMS is a geographic information system (GIS) created by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS) in cooperation with other federal and state governmental agencies and the pipeline industry.

» Airports
  o Publicly-owned and operated general aviation airports:
    a. Visalia Municipal Airport [regularly scheduled commercial
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service]  
b. Porterville Municipal Airport  
c. Mefford Field (City of Tulare)  
d. Sequoia Field (County of Tulare)

○ Privately owned airports open to public general aviation use:  
a. Eckert Field  
b. Exeter Airport (Thunderhawk Field)  
c. Woodlake Airport

○ Private special use airports  
a. Ash Mountain Heliport  
b. Gilbert Aviation Heliport  
c. San Joaquin Helicopters Heliport  
d. San Joaquin Sprayers Incorporated Heliport  
e. Sequoia Ranch Airport  
f. Porter Ranch Airport (Long Canyon)  
g. Sacatar Meadows Airport (Sacatar Canyon)

d. Industry

» In Tulare County CUPA program there are:  
○ 267 underground tank sites  
○ 1,190 facilities in the Hazardous Materials Business Plan Program  
○ 104 facilities in the Risk Management Plan program (Fed and CalARP)  
○ 240 facilities in the Aboveground Storage Tank Program

e. Agriculture

» Tulare County leads the nation in dairy production. Milk is the first agricultural commodity worth more than $1 billion ever recorded in any California county. Tulare County also ranks as the 2nd largest agricultural producing county in the entire nation, second only to Fresno County.

» Agriculture is the largest private employer in the county with farm employment accounting for nearly a quarter of all jobs. Processing, manufacturing, and service to the agriculture industry provide many other related jobs. Six of the top fifteen employers in the county are food handling or processing companies, which includes fruit packing houses and dairy processing plants. 1 in every 5 jobs in the San Joaquin Valley is directly related to agriculture.

» Tulare County is really fairly small in the number of farms and farmers that we have in the state. However, the wonderful climate and geography lend to our ability to be extremely productive and produce many unique specialty crops including numerous varieties of citrus, stone fruits (nectarines, peaches, plums), nut crops, berries, livestock, hay and silage crops, and of course lots of milk! Tulare County produces over 240 agricultural products.
f. Sensitive Environmental Areas

» An inventory of environmentally sensitive areas is being developed in the update of the Tulare County General Plan (Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Tulare County 2007 Regional Transportation Plan, VRPA Technologies, Inc., 2007, Page 3-40)
E. TRAINING AND EXERCISES

1. Training Overview

Personnel involved in hazardous materials response participate in an ongoing program to continually meet the training requirements as established by State and Federal regulations. Training standards are defined in California Administrative Code Title 19, Section 2725; Federal OSHA, 29CFR 1910.120; and Cal OSHA Title 8, CCR Subchapter 7, Section 5192, 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
- Terrorism

In addition, all personnel with a direct role in emergency preparedness, response and incident management must complete National Incident Management System courses. At a minimum, emergency response personnel at the responder level and personnel at the managerial and executive level must complete NIMS 100 (An Introduction to the Incident Command System) and NIMS 700 (National Incident Management System).

There are a variety of organizations that provide training to meet Federal and State standards. The California Emergency Management Agency provides information on required training and also provides training via the California Specialized Training Institute (CSTI), which is the training branch of CalEMA. CSTI provides certified training for hazardous materials response, including the Standardized Emergency Management System (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. CalEMA is responsible for coordinating and monitoring the integration of SEMS and NIMS.

The California Specialized Training Institute offers a full spectrum of training classes for all levels of government. The course catalog and schedule can be
viewed at www.csti.ca.gov. Courses are scheduled contingent upon the availability of funding. The CalEMA prepares and disseminates a training schedule to local emergency management agencies, local law enforcement agencies, and local fire departments. Agencies within the LEPC Region V area recruit participants for these courses from local emergency response agencies and organizations. Training methods include classroom lecture, online courses, field exercises, and incident critiques.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) offers training on NIMS courses via the internet or at the Federal Emergency Management Institute and National Fire Academy in Emmitsburg, Maryland. Details of NIMS courses and goals and objectives for training can be found on the FEMA website: www.fema.org/emergency/nims.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. Training Documentation</th>
<th>Each local government agency is responsible to assure that local emergency response personnel receive adequate hazardous materials training annually.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The county or local agency maintains records of training completed by their personnel. These records are updated to reflect refresher training taken.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Training Completed and Needs Assessment</td>
<td>A survey was conducted of training completed for each CUPA agency and Hazmat response teams in the jurisdiction. The survey focused on Hazmat response teams but also included CUPA agencies, law enforcement and CalTrans personnel which in most cases respond to hazardous materials events in some capacity. Categories such as First Responder Awareness, First Responder Operational, Hazardous Materials Technician and Specialist, SEMS and NIMS were included. Please find Attachment 6 which describes the training completed for each CUPA Agency and response agencies in LEPC Region V.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Hazardous Materials Training surveys will be evaluated by Region V LEPC to determine the need for additional hazmat teams, training and equipment. The preparedness of first responders to respond at the awareness and operational levels should be evaluated. The response areas of regional hazmat teams also need to be evaluated. This needs assessment is not within the scope of this HMEP grant and would be a future project.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Drills and Exercises</td>
<td>Exercises and drills need to be conducted periodically to evaluate the adequacy of the hazardous materials emergency plan and the skills of the 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. A tabletop exercise will be planned in the future as a first step in exercising this Plan.</td>
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<td>Each agency periodically conducts exercises at the tabletop, functional and full scale levels involving hazardous materials incidents.</td>
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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 standard operating procedures.

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 CalEMA Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Grant program to conduct training and exercises.
F. NOTIFICATION AND REPORTING

1. Notification and Dispatch

If there is a threatened or actual hazardous materials release, the following information should be reported immediately:

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

At a minimum, this information needs to be reported to:

✅ 911 or the local emergency response agency; and

✅ CUPA/AA/PA if different from the 911 agency and

✅ California State Warning Center (800) 852-7550

When the 911 report is received, the emergency dispatch agency notifies the appropriate law enforcement, fire agencies and environmental agencies. The public agency first on-scene may request needed resources through dispatch. The California State Warning Center should be the next agency notified. The Incident Commander (IC) may notify other agencies as needed such as the Department of Fish and Game, Public Utility Districts, or the Federal National Response Center, depending on the nature of the incident.


If a significant number of casualties, potential casualties or contaminated casualties are involved, the Emergency Dispatch Agency notifies the appropriate Emergency Medical Services personnel and hospitals.

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

For LEPC Region V, CalEMA has compiled an Inland Region Phone Directory of emergency managers, administrators and police and fire chiefs which could be a valuable resource in a regional emergency. This annually updated Phone Directory is included as Attachment 7.

A list of resources including clean up contractors used by each county is included as Attachment 8.
2. Business Notification Requirements

a. Verbal Notification

Any handler (any business that handles hazardous materials), employee, authorized representative, agent or designee of a handler who has knowledge of an actual or potential release of hazardous materials must immediately verbally notify the following agencies:

- 911 or the local emergency response agency; and
- CUPA/AA/PA if different from the 911 agency and
- California State Warning Center (800) 852-7550 or (916) 845-8911

Additional Agencies

- National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 if the spill equals or exceeds Federal Reportable Quantities, or any amount of oil reaching or having the potential of reaching navigable waters of California.

Section 2703 of Title 19, CCR details the criteria to determine if a release of hazardous materials is reportable under State law. Verbal notification must be made if the release or potential release:

- Poses a hazard to human health and safety, property or the environment (notification should be made even if the impacts are potential or delayed).
- Is equal to or exceeds the CERCLA Federal Reporting Quantity (RQ) of an extremely hazardous material – listed in 40 CFR, Part 355, Appendix A. This list can be found at the following web site:
  http://yosemite.epa.gov/oswer/ceppoehs.nsf/Alphabetical_Results?openview

The release is equal to or exceeds the Federal Reporting Quantity (RQ) of a hazardous substance – listed in 40CFR, Chapter 1, Subchapter J, Section 302.4. This list can be found at the following website:

http://www.epa.gov/oerrpage/superfund/programs/er/triggers/haztrigs/302table01.pdf

b. Written Notification

A business is required to prepare a written follow-up notice (within 30 days of the release) if a 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. Section 2705 of Title 19, CCR details the format for the notice and where the notice should be sent. The blank follow-up notice can be obtained at the following website:

http://www.oes.ca.gov/Operational/OESHome.nsf/PDF/Emergency%20Release%20Follow-
The completed notice should be submitted to CalEMA, acting on behalf of the SERC/LEPC, Attn: Section 304 Reports, 3650 Schreiber Ave., Mather, CA 9565

A transporter must fill out a U.S. Department of Transportation Hazardous Materials Incident Report System (HMIS) form for all incidents reported to the National Response Center or when there is an unintentional release of hazardous materials during transportation.

3. Response Agency Notification Requirements

Although the bulk of the responsibility for notification lies with the private sector, responding agencies must also make the appropriate notifications as follows:

- State agencies and department that become aware of significant situations must notify the California State Warning Center.
- Any local or state agency responding to an oil spill must notify the CalEMA Warning Center (GC 8670.26). (800) 852-7550.
- Any emergency rescue personnel responding to a hazardous substances spill within one-half mile of a school must notify the superintendent of the affected school district (H&SC 25507.10).
- Any designated government employee (defined in GC82019) must report any hazardous waste discharge which is likely to cause substantial injury to the public health or safety that they become aware of within their jurisdictional boundary within seventy-two hours to the local health department or board of supervisors (H&SC 25180.7).

The IC is responsible for ensuring that the required notifications are made. The IC directs the Dispatch agency to contact the required agencies.

Fire and Law agencies are required to report incidents on electronic forms such as the National Fire Incident Response System (NFIRS).

4. California State Warning Center

The California State Warning center is a single point of notification for all state agencies, as well as federal and local agencies. When adequate spill information is received, the California State Warning Center issues a spill control number to the incident that can be used to track various activities associated with the incident.

Notifying the California State Warning Center satisfies the requirements to notify the State Emergency Response Commission and the LEPCs as required under Section 304 of SARA Title III.
G. MANAGING EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

1. National Incident Management System (NIMS), Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS)

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) is used to manage response to multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional emergencies. NIMS establishes standardized incident management processes, protocols, and procedures that all responders -- federal, state, and local -- use to coordinate and conduct response actions. The California version, known as SEMS, the Standardized Emergency Management System, was updated in 2004 to be consistent with the National Homeland Security Program. SEMS standardized the principles and methods of emergency response in California. The Incident Command System (ICS) operates under SEMS and is an efficient tool for responding to all types of incidents. All local fire departments use the ICS when responding to incidents. Under the ICS structure, the IC has the primary responsibility and the authority to activate a response consistent with the HMEP.

2. Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)

SEMS was established to provide an effective response to multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional emergencies in California by standardizing key elements of the emergency management system. SEMS incorporated the following key components:
- Multi-agency or interagency coordination;
- State’s Master Mutual Aid Agreement and existing mutual aid systems;
- Operational Area concept and
- Use of the Incident Command Systems

Details of the SEMS concepts and organizational levels can be found in the Hazardous Materials Incident Tool Kit (January 2008) at the following website:

3. Incident Command System

The Incident Command System is a management system designed to improve emergency response operations of all types and complexities. The five functions of the ICS organization are management (command), operations, planning and intelligence (information), logistics and finance and administration. The Hazardous Materials Incident Tool Kit (January 2008) provides a very detailed explanation of the Incident Command System, principles and structure and can be found at:

A brief description of the roles of the command staff positions of the standardized ICS system follows:

**Incident Command** – The Incident Commander (IC) or Unified IC has overall management, coordination and responsibility over an incident. The IC is responsible for evaluating needs, identifying resources and procuring resources to abate the incident, protect life, environment and property.
Liaison Officer – For multi-jurisdictional incidents, the Liaison Officer is the point of contact for representatives from other agencies.

Public Information Officer - The Public Information Officer (PIO) is responsible for developing accurate and complete information regarding the incident cause, size, current situation, resources committed, and other matters of general interest.

The PIO is the point of contact for the media and other government agencies desiring information about the incident. In both single and Unified Command structures, only one PIO is designated, although assistants from other agencies or departments may be appointed.

Safety Officer – A Safety Officer position is mandated for all hazardous materials incidents. The Safety Officer develops and recommends measures for assuring personnel safety, and to assess and/or anticipate hazardous and unsafe situations. Preparing the Site Safety Plan is an important role of this position.

Planning Section Chief- The Planning Section Chief is responsible for collecting, evaluating, and disseminating information about the development of the incident and the status of resources. This person supervises the preparation of the Incident Action Plan outlining objectives, strategy, organization, and resources necessary to effectively mitigate an incident.

Logistics - The Logistics Section is responsible for ensuring that all of the necessary personnel, equipment, facilities, and services are obtained and delivered in support of incident response and recovery operations. Communications come under this section.

Finance/Administration - The Finance Section is responsible for all financial and cost analysis aspects of an incident (usually only established on large and complex incidents).

Operations Section Chief – The Operations Section Chief is responsible for managing all tactical operations to control the incident, including response and recovery. The Operations Chief provides resources to assist in securing and maintaining immediate control of the incident until the situation has been stabilized. The Incident Action Plan Operations Section is carried out by the Operations Chief.


The FIRESCOPE (Firefighting RESources of California Organized for Potential Emergencies) Hazardous Materials Module to the Incident Command System provides an organizational structure for responding to hazardous materials incidents. The primary functions are directed by the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor.

Supervisor is responsible for implementing Incident Action Plan sections related to Hazardous Materials Group operations. They assign resources and job functions within the Hazardous Materials Group, report operational progress and resource status.

Reporting to the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor are six positions including Site Access Control Leader, Decontamination Leader, Safe Refuge Area Manager, Entry Leader, Assistant Safety Officer-Hazardous Materials and Technical Specialist-Hazardous Materials Reference. A brief description of the responsibilities of these positions follows:

**Site Access Control Leader** is responsible for managing and tracking personnel movement and equipment used in the Control Zones. The Site Access Leader ensures that contaminants are controlled and records are maintained.

**Decontamination Leader** is responsible for managing decontamination operations.

**Safe Refuge Manager** is responsible for evaluating and prioritizing victims for treatment, collecting information from the victims, and preventing the spread of contamination by these victims.

**Entry Leader** is responsible for managing the entry team operations within the "Hot or Exclusion" zone. This includes rescue, materials identification, containment and control of the release.

**Assistant Safety Officer–Hazardous Materials** reports to the Incident Safety Officer and coordinates with the Hazardous Materials Group supervisor and provides advice on all aspects of health and safety and has the authority to stop or prevent all unsafe acts. It is mandatory that an Assistant Safety Officer-Hazardous Materials be appointed at all hazardous materials incidents.

**Technical Specialist-Hazardous Materials Reference** provides technical information and assistance to the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor. Reference sources such as computer databases, technical journals, CHEMTREC, and phone contact with facility representatives are used.

The ICS HazMat Position manuals can be found on the FIRESCOPE web site at [http://www.firescope.org/ics-hazmat-pos-manuals.htm](http://www.firescope.org/ics-hazmat-pos-manuals.htm).
H. EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES

1. Facilities

Facilities 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 immediately of a release or threatened release that could pose a hazard to human health and safety, to property or the environment.

Facilities must implement their emergency response plans. 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 in roles as the Incident Commander requests.

Facilities handling hazardous materials must have at least two persons designated as Emergency Coordinator (one 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. This person also has the authority to expend facility funds for emergency clean up actions by contractors. If needed, they would order the evacuation from the building and direct employees to follow procedures for assembly at a designated location. The Emergency Coordinator is responsible for the following activities:

✓ Activate facility alarms and communications which initiate an on-site response.

✓ Notify appropriate local, state, and federal agencies.

✓ Immediately identify characteristics, source, amount and area of release.

✓ Assess possible hazards by considering both the direct and indirect effects of the release.

They are responsible for determining the cause of the release, 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. They are responsible for any costs associated with mitigating the release which could be billed by the CUPA or other agency.

2. Local Government Emergency Response

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, performs the following functions:
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- Establish a command post location, evaluate the situation, and implement protective measures (evacuation or shelter-in-place)
- Notify the CalEMA Warning Center of the situation and request mutual aid
- Rescue victims, if it can be done safely with available PPE
- Provide emergency medical care, including decontamination.
- Activate the local operations emergency center (EOC) as necessary
- Acquire and deploy necessary resources according to the 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 SEMS, the Local Emergency Coordinator is responsible for opening and closing of Emergency Operations Centers in their response area. The list of Community Emergency Coordinators is included as Attachment 1.

3. Regional HazMat Response Teams

In LEPC Region V, there are nine HazMat Response Teams. HazMat Response Teams, also known as "Companies" within FIRESCOPE (Firefighting RESources of California Organized for Potential Emergencies) are categorized according State standards in terms of training, staffing levels and required equipment. 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. They are not expected to be fully equipped to intervene and handle vapor/gas emergencies, nor incidents involving WMD 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. They are not expected to be fully equipped to intervene and handle incidents involving WMD 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 WMD chemical and biological substances.

CalEMA has begun a process of evaluating and categorizing teams within the State. During a statewide mutual aid request, only the Typed teams would be
called to respond as a HazMat Team. The evaluation process is rigorous and there are expectations to meet all the requirements per FIRESCOPE.

There are three Type I and one Type II teams that have been formally typed by CalEMA in Region V. There are additional teams that haven't been typed but have capability to respond to hazardous materials incidents.

This information is important to evaluate on a regional level to determine if there is an adequate number or types of HazMat teams for the region or if additional teams or team types are needed.

Following is a summary of the number and types of teams with Region V. A description of training completed for all jurisdictions is included as Attachment 6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jurisdiction/Company</th>
<th>HazMat Team and Type</th>
<th>Team Type by Cal EMA</th>
<th>Number of Personnel and Level Trained</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fresno County</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresno City Fire</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Two (2) x Type I</td>
<td>20 Technician 15 Specialist 15 Ass't Safety Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clovis City Fire</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Type I</td>
<td>15 Technician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kern County</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kern County</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>125 Technician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kern County Env. Health</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Type II</td>
<td>8 Specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakersfield City</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>40 Technician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madera County</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madera County Fire /Cal Fire</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 Technician 16 Specialist 6 Ass't Safety Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mariposa County</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mariposa County Fire</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 Technician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merced County</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merced County Fire/Cal Fire</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Type II</td>
<td>19 Technician 12 Specialist 6 Ass't Safety Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kings County</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kings County Fire Dept.</td>
<td>Yes – Type II In process with Hanford</td>
<td></td>
<td>7 Technician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanford City Fire</td>
<td>Yes – Type II in process with Kings Co.</td>
<td></td>
<td>9 Technician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kettleman Waste</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulare County</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulare County Fire</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>6 Technician 2 Specialist 3 Ass't Safety Officer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Mutual Aid Agreements

Kings County:

Both the City of Hanford Fire Department and Kings County Fire Department have mutual aid agreements with the City of Visalia Fire Department for HazMat response. The agreements specify details for the provision of response team and equipment assistance by the City of Visalia Fire Department.

The City of Hanford Fire Department has a secondary mutual aid agreement with the City of Fresno Fire Department to provide a response team and equipment assistance if requested.

Mutual aid agreements also are in place between the Kings County Fire Department and the California State Prisons (CSP) at Corcoran and CSP Avenal. These agreements specify the use of CSP facility fire equipment and personnel for response to emergencies within a specified limited offsite area.

The Kings County Fire Department maintains an ongoing informal agreement with the Chemical Waste Management, Inc. Kettleman Hills Facility. Chemical Waste Management, Inc. personnel may respond to a fire or hazardous materials incident outside the facility boundaries in the Kettleman City/Avenal area if requested.

As of June 2007, the Kings County Fire Department and the City of Hanford Fire Department had finalized plans for assembling a CalEMA Type-2 multi-agency HazMat response team. The response team is be made up of personnel from both agencies (approximately 6 from each agency) that have been trained to the HazMat technician and/or specialist level(s). Additional support is provided by FRO-Decon trained personnel. The team is able to respond to incidents as needed throughout Kings County. Plans for establishing ongoing procedures for joint training and support for the team are in place. A mobile command center vehicle and a fully equipped HazMat response vehicle provide equipment and support for the team. The response team will initially operate under an informal mutual aid agreement. Current mutual aid agreements with outside agencies...
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would remain in place should additional assistance be needed.

✓ The Santa Rosa Rancheria including the Tachi Palace and Hotel facility is located 4 miles south of Lemoore. The Rancheria maintains a Fire Brigade staff who also have limited emergency response training to the Kings County First Responder Operations level. The Tachi tribe maintains a formal agreement with the Kings County Fire Department to provide fire response and assistance including HazMat emergency response to incidents on Rancheria land.

Merced County:

✓ Merced County Fire/Cal Fire has an informal agreement to respond to hazardous materials emergencies within Merced County and the six (6) incorporated cities. Merced County Fire/ CalFire also responds to Madera County when requested via mutual aid channels.

| 5. Evacuation/ Shelter-in-Place  | The list of shelters for each jurisdiction can be found in their local Emergency Operations Plans. |
| Planning                      |                                                                                             |

The decision to evacuate or shelter-in-place is the responsibility of IC or Unified Command. The need to take some form of protective action is a decision that must be determined quickly and often with a lack of definitive data to assist the decision-makers. The decision to evacuate may be based on the Department of Transportation (DOT) Emergency Response Guidebook, or other guidelines. The IC may also consult with the County Health Officer.

The IC consults with the appropriate ICS positions (such as Safety Officer and Technical Specialist), technical references and any agency necessary (such as CHEMTREC, Poison Control and OEHHA) to obtain information about the health properties of the material. The IC must evaluate area topography, meteorology, hydrology, demography and facility characteristics, including the delineation of potentially impacted areas. A Telephone Notification System can be used to notify residents and business of actions to take to either shelter-in-place or evacuate.

The evacuation warning should include such information as:

a. Reason for evacuation
b. Type of evacuation (voluntary or mandatory)
c. Best available routes out of the area
d. Location of reception and care facilities, if established
e. Anticipated duration of the emergency and
f. Time remaining before the situation becomes critical

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:

a. Determination of the necessity for evacuation
b. Consideration of sheltering in place
c. Centralized coordination of information with local law, fire, Sheriff, health services, medical and other emergency response agencies
d. Release of safety information to the public

e. Notification of medical and health facilities of the nature of the incident and the substance(s) involved

f. Description of hazardous materials involved such as quantity, concentration, vapor pressure, density and potential health effects

g. Possible release scenarios

h. Facility characteristics, topography, meteorology, and demography of potentially affected areas

i. Ingress and egress routes and alternatives

j. Location of medical resources trained and equipped for hazardous material response

k. Mass-care facilities, reception areas and shelters and

l. Procedures for post-emergency period population recovery

5. **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 response personnel. Most of the evacuation plans do not include provisions for precautionary evacuation and alternative traffic routes. This task could be addressed in the Hazards Analysis section at a future update of this Region V HMEP or at the local CUPA level.
I. EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

1. Integrated Communications

Communications at an incident are managed through the use of common communication plans and an incident based communications center. Area Plans includes information such as the planning and integration of all communications frequencies and resources, hardware system, and procedures for transferring information. The following is an overview of key radio channels for coordination of hazardous materials incidents statewide.

2. California On-Scene Emergency Coordination Channel (CALCORD 1)

CALCORD was established to provide common radio frequencies to be used statewide by state and local public safety and special emergency agencies during emergencies where interagency coordination is required. CALCORD is used in mobile and portable units at the scene of any emergency incident. The frequency for CALCORD is 156.0750.

3. White Fire

There are three white channels available to all fire agencies. White #1 is authorized for base station and mobile operation. The other two channels are for mobile and portable use only. All three white channels are designated by the Federal Communication Commission as “Inter-system” channels and are intended for interagency fire operations. White #2 and White #3 are intended for on-scene use only. Following are the frequencies for these channels:

- White Fire 1 (154.2800)
- White Fire 2 (154.2650)
- White Fire 3 (154.2950)

4. CLEMARS and CLERS

California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Radio Systems (CLEMARS) and California Law Enforcement Radio Systems (CLERS) are statewide systems. CLEMARS is used on a day-to-day basis for law enforcement activities and in emergency and disaster situations. CLERS is a statewide, microwave-linked, VHF and UHF point-to-point network with control stations in every county and major city in the state. It permits contact from any member station to another. CalEMA and DHP also have stations. The frequencies for CLEMARS are 154.9200 and 154.9350.

5. Cal Emergency Management Agency Fire Radio

This Statewide system provides centralized coordination, direction and control of CalEMA fire and rescue resources to combat major fire or other emergencies. The Crossband System is used for day-to-day coordination of the Statewide Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System.

6. California Emergency Services Radio System (CESRS)

Formerly referred to as the Local Government (LG) radio system, this mobile relay system uses 26 mountaintop repeaters to serve state and county OES use. Many counties have control and base stations on this network.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4. <strong>Hospital Emergency Administrative Radio System (HEAR)</strong></th>
<th>This system is utilized for communications between hospitals and ambulance or between base hospitals, usually for emergency traffic, and for large-scale or disaster operations.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. <strong>OASIS</strong></td>
<td>The Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS) provides both a communication network and an information dissemination system linking three of the five SEMS operational levels. A satellite system links county operational area communications to selected state, local and federal agencies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. <strong>Statewide Radio System Assessment Survey</strong></td>
<td>CalEMA is conducting a statewide radio assessment survey at all levels of government to assess interoperability. This information will help the state in designing and implementing a statewide interoperable radio system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. <strong>Public Information and Warning Systems</strong></td>
<td>Local governments are responsible for warning the population likely to be affected by an emergency. Each county disseminates warnings from the county warning points to cities through local communications channels. These warnings are accomplished via all available means including the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ All available media (broadcast radio, television, and cable)</td>
<td>✓ Activation of the Emergency Alert System (EAS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Siren systems, if available</td>
<td>✓ Mobile public address systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ School alert monitors</td>
<td>✓ Electronic telephone dialing systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Local government operated low power AM radio stations</td>
<td>✓ Devices and methods for the impaired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Door-to-door</td>
<td>Additional information about local public notification systems can be found in each local jurisdiction's Emergency Operations Plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. <strong>Public Information Officers</strong></td>
<td>During a hazardous materials incident, the IC is responsible for disseminating information to the public and the media. The IC designates a Public Information Officer (PIO) as part of the Command Staff, as identified in the Incident Command System. The IC/PIO is responsible for notifying business personnel and the affected public of safety procedures to follow during a hazardous materials release. The IC should move the field PIO responsibility to the Public Information Branch of the EOC level if there is a need for:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
✓ Additional public information resources and/or 
✓ The centralized coordination of information from responding agencies 

In order to avoid release of conflicting or sensitive information, all information (whether verbal, printed, or web based) should be coordinate through the PIO and must be approved by the Incident Commander or Unified Command prior to its release. The type of information that would be release during a hazardous materials incident would include the following: 
✓ Emergency instruction and critical information to the affected public, including health and safety issues 
✓ Information regarding incident cause, sizes, current status, resources committed and potential short or long-term impacts, if known.
J. SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

1. Available Supplies and Equipment

Each CUPA’s Hazardous Materials Area Plan must describe the hazardous materials supplies and equipment in their jurisdiction. These detailed lists frequently change.

As mentioned in previous sections, several HazMat Teams have been typed by CalEMA including:

- City of Fresno Fire Department - Two (2) Type 1 Teams
- City of Clovis Fire Department- One Type 1 Team
- Kern County Environmental Health – One Type II Team
- Merced County CalFire – One Type II Team

These HazMat Teams or Companies have all of the equipment and supplies to be classified per Firescope. For a complete listing of the equipment required of HazMat companies, please see www.firescope.org/ics-hazmat/pos-manuals/haz-equiplist.pdf. The detailed lists of equipment of these Typed Teams are not included in this HMEP.

For purposes of this LEPC Region V HMEP, it was decided to notate the specialized emergency response equipment available for a regional response from the HazMat teams that have not been typed. This would include the number and type of Level A suits, the type of detection and monitoring equipment, product identification equipment or kits, specialized response equipment and the number and type of hazmat response vehicles or Decon trailers. This comprehensive list is included in Attachment 9. These lists are useful in a large scale event if specialized equipment or supplies are needed which can be referenced by emergency responders.

These equipment lists will be reviewed to determine if equipment is lacking on a regional scale and needs to be procured. This task will be addressed at a later date.

2. Facility Supplies and Equipment

Each facility covered by the Risk Management program or Hazardous Materials Business Plan program has some kinds of emergency response equipment to respond to a hazardous materials spill. This list is detailed in their Emergency Response Plan. For purposes of this Region V LEPC HMEP, it was decided to notate if specialized equipment is available at the facility which could be used to mitigate a release. This equipment could be used by either facility personnel or potentially by emergency response personnel. If the facility has specialized equipment, it is noted in a column in the RMP facility list in Attachment 4.

3. Testing and Maintenance of Equipment

All agencies that have equipment and supplies available for response to a hazardous materials incident are responsible for the testing and maintenance of this equipment. The monitoring equipment must be operated, tested, charged and field calibrated according to manufacturer’s recommendations. Responding agencies must ensure that there are adequate emergency supplies on hand at all times. Documentation of equipment maintenance is kept according to each jurisdiction’s procedures.
K. PUBLIC AWARENESS

1. General

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.

The intent of the Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program 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 Region V LEPC to make available in-formation to the public concerning chemicals and emergency response procedures in the eleven counties comprising Region V.

2. Public Meetings

The LEPC holds quarterly, noticed meetings in which the public is encouraged to attend and provide input.

Citizens are also encouraged to attend meetings of the Region V LEPC to stay informed of activities and plans in the hazardous materials emergency response and planning community.

This Region V HMEP will be on the agenda on an annual basis for public review and comment.

3. Requests for Community Right-to-Know Information

To request information from the Region V LEPC about hazardous chemicals in their communities, the public is encouraged to:

- Contact the LEPC Information Coordinator at the Governor’s Office of Emergency Services, Region V. The query will be responded to in a timely manner by CalEMA personnel.
- For very specific local information, the requester may be referred to a local CUPA.
- All written requests will be responded to in writing and in a timely manner.
- All administering agencies within Region V are listed in this document in Attachment 1. The listing contains the agency name, address, email address and telephone number.