
Part One

Basic Plan

FOREWORD

State and Federal legislation requires that the six California Mutual Aid Regions each have a Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) to oversee Hazardous Materials Administering Agencies in their daily efforts to reduce catastrophes' due to hazardous material releases.

The California State Emergency Plan, 1998, outlines a means of stating response intentions to hazardous material's releases. This plan contains response policy and resources as intended to be used by the Region VI LEPC members. We have arranged them in three parts:

1. A statement of LEPC relationship to California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS),
2. Policy of intention to respond to hazardous material's incidences, and
3. Available resources.

The organizations listed below contributed to the development of this plan.

- California Department of Forestry
- OES Region VI Local Emergency Planning Committee
- OES Region VI staff
- OES Region VI Administering Agencies
- The city of Corona Fire Department
- Inyo County Department of Health Services
- The city of Riverside Fire Department
- San Bernardino County Environmental Health Services
- The City of Banning Fire Dept.
- San Diego County Dept. Of Environmental Health Services
- Riverside County Dept. Of Environmental Health Services
- Imperial County Div. Of Environmental Health Services
- Mono County Sheriff's Dept.
- OES Region VI Emergency Services Agencies
- Inyo County Office of Disaster Services

➤ Imperial County Emergency Services

Introduction

FUNCTION

This Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan was developed by the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES) Region VI Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) pursuant to the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, Title III as codified in Title 42 of the United States Government Code (U.S.C.), Section 11001 et. Seq. SARA Title III is also known as the "Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act." The plan addresses the needs of the OES Region VI that includes the six counties of Mono, Inyo, San Bernardino, Riverside, Imperial and San Diego. A Region VI LEPC Committee roster and public meeting information are contained in Appendix A. Appendix B provides a listing of acronyms and definitions of terms contained in this plan.

RELATIONSHIP TO SEMS

The State Emergency Plan establishes the policies, concepts, and general protocols for the implementation of SEMS. The use of SEMS is required by law during multi-agency or multi-jurisdictional emergency response by state agencies. The LEPC response plan is for administrative use by incident commanders working on a multi-agency, multi-operational area problem. The LEPC response plan allows its member entities to use SEMS throughout the four disaster phases: mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. Region VI LEPC is not a SEMS branch. The LEPC has knowledge of the resources and how their managing companies and organizations wish to have them utilized. Region VI hazardous material's emergency operations are based on existing OES Mutual Aid principals. A recently developed National Incident Management System (NIMS) and its nomenclature are being integrated into SEMS. After the two systems are integrated, SEMS absorbs NIMS, the title SEMS will prevail. In simple terms, the system works according to the following description:

- When an emergency exceeds the city's or county's capability, it makes a request to the Operational Area for assistance.
- The Operational Area will draw on resources from other cities, and may provide its own resources.
- When a local emergency threatens to exceed or exceeds a county wide, operational area wide capability, they request mutual aid assistance through their established SEMS channels. Certain conditions must exist and procedures are followed to activate the Regional and State plan. These are described later in this plan.

Purpose, Scope, and Assumptions

PURPOSE

The Region VI Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan is designed to coordinate resources and arrange for mutual aid support for hazardous materials incidents within the OES Region VI counties of Imperial, Inyo, Mono, Riverside, San Bernardino and San Diego. This plan intends to promote effective coordination to facilitate response capability for serious hazardous materials incidents when one or more Operational Areas (County) in OES Region VI become involved in a situation that overwhelms its resources. The objectives of this plan are to:

- Save lives, reduce injuries, and reduce damages to property and impacts on the environment.
- Describe the role of the LEPC in planning, preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation actions required to implement this plan.
- Describe conditions for implementation of the plan.
- Identify the responsibilities and tasks of each agency capable of providing assistance and their relationships.
- Establish lines of authority and coordination when the plan is in effect.
- Promote the development of agreements and cooperative arrangements to use the above personnel and resources that will support this plan.

SCOPE

Region VI Hazardous Material Emergency Response Plan is intended as a management tool for use by city, county special district, operational area, regional and volunteer agency professionals. This is a reference. It is meant to reflect policy. Not all of the aspects necessary to implement a particular type of response effort will be included herein.

ASSUMPTIONS

This section is a summary of the planning assumptions that form the basis for developing this regional plan. The plan's effectiveness is dependent on the quality of existing local emergency preparedness because the local agencies are the operational elements of this plan. This plan identifies responsibilities and actions of local, state, and federal agencies. Local Government has the primary responsibility for preparedness and response activities. In every case, the responsibility for and command of an emergency remains with the local jurisdiction. The Region VI Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plans response capability is based on the assumptions that:

- The affected agencies wish to take all steps necessary to correct the mishap.

- The affected agencies may request the LEPC to provide planning and policy guidance and to designate a representative to carry out the implementation and operation of this plan.
- The LEPC acting as the community emergency coordinator designates the OES Southern Region Administrator as the position with the responsibility for the activation, implementation, and operation of the plan.
- Neither OES nor the LEPC has a stockpile of specific resources, such as skilled workforce, specialized equipment, or supplies for hazardous materials emergencies.

The mechanism for coordinating the Region to provide Mutual Aid support to the requesting jurisdictions is predicated on the assumptions that:

- Each administering agency has a Hazardous Materials Area Plan, including the provisions identified in the Health and Safety Code, Section 25503 (c): and the required plan components identified in Title 19, Chapter 2, Subchapter 3, Sections 2720 through 2728.
- Each administering agency, or their designee, will cooperate and provide available personnel, equipment and supplies, for Mutual Aid assistance to hazardous materials emergencies throughout OES Region VI and the State of California, upon request of the Southern Region Administrator.
- Administering agencies will develop special purpose mutual aid agreements covering the exchange of hazardous material's resources and the reimbursement of such exchanges.
- Requesting jurisdictions are liable for reimbursements for unrecovered costs incurred by the mutual aid provider.
- To maintain a cooperative and effective mutual aid capability, it is important that reimbursement be made in a timely and equitable manner by the requesting jurisdiction.

HAZARD MINIMIZATION

Region VI Hazard Summary

Efforts to reduce hazards in Region VI are taking place through local government, specifically the administering agencies. As discussed in previous sections of this plan, California law requires the development of business plans by facilities, preparation of area plans to respond to hazardous material's incidents and the preparation of Risk Management Plan (RMPs) by certain facilities.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Operational (County) Area

This plan provides coordination and an overview of regional mutual aid response that takes place during hazardous material incidents, operational (county) area. In general, when a hazardous material's emergency exceeds the capability of a city, the city requests assistance from the county. When the emergency threatens to exceed or exceeds a county's capability, they request assistance from the Region. OES Region VI will look for assistance from other counties in the region and if necessary, will request OES Southern Region to obtain assistance from throughout the state and the federal government. This Regional Plan with the nine Area Plans fulfill the community planning requirements of SARA Title III and provide information upon which the incident commander may act.

This plan should be considered a "living" document that we periodically update to reflect lessons learned from exercises, enhanced response capabilities, and additional details developed through ongoing planning.

This plan builds upon existing local area plans developed by administering agencies according to Chapter 6.95 of the California Health and Safety Code and county Multi-Hazard Functional Plans. Some jurisdictions may have local ordinances that require the development of an emergency plan to deal with hazardous material's incidents before the passage of chapter 6.95. When appropriate, these plans are referenced.

Chapter 6.95 requires that businesses submit "business plans" to their administering agency. These business plans must include: specific inventory information on chemicals handled by the facility, emergency response plans and procedures in case of a hazardous material release or threatened release, and training for all employees. In addition, Chapter 6.95 requires that each administering agency prepare an area plan for emergency response to a hazardous material release or threatened release. The area plan must include the following: procedures and protocols for emergency rescue personnel, pre-emergency planning, notification and coordination, training, public safety and information, supplies and equipment, and incident critique and follow-up.

1. LOCAL PLANS

Local

- County of San Bernardino Area Plan (Hazardous Materials Response)(Draft)
- City of Victorville Fire Department Area Plan
- San Bernardino County Emergency Management Plan
- San Diego County Hazardous Materials Area Plan (Draft)
- San Diego County Emergency Plan
- San Diego County Unified Hazardous Material Incident Contingency Plan
- Corona Fire Department Hazardous Materials Incident Area Plan
- Riverside City Fire Department Area Plan (Draft of Dec. 1986)
- Inyo County Hazardous Materials Response Plan
- Mono County Sheriff's Department Hazardous Material Response Plan
- Imperial County Hazardous Materials Area Response Plan
- Area Plan of Riverside County Health Department regarding Emergency Procedures for Hazardous Materials Releases (Draft Jan., 1987)
- California Division of Forestry - Riverside Health Department

Information on any of these plans may be obtained by contacting the authoring agency directly. Addresses and telephone numbers for these agencies are provided in Appendix E.

2. ORGANIZATIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The hazardous material's emergency response organization consists of all local government jurisdictions, special districts, and private facilities that can respond. In addition, state and federal agencies who have appropriate statutory authority for such emergencies may be called on. Other state agencies and organizations that have special capabilities, or authorities, may also be called upon if the situation warrants.

It is anticipated that OES Region VI's operational activities for most hazardous materials emergencies will primarily consist of:

- Coordinating existing mutual aid resources located within Region VI.
- Obtaining additional state or federal resources through established procedures.
- Making contact and maintaining communication with appropriate agencies and jurisdictions.
- Acquiring updated information and keeping OES headquarters informed of the situation status.
- Disseminating public information as required.

C: PHASES OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**1. Activation***Levels of Disaster*

For planning purposes, the California OES has established three levels of response to peacetime emergencies. These levels are based on the severity of the situation and the availability of local resources.

- Level I: A minor to moderate incident in which local resources are adequate and available. A LOCAL EMERGENCY may or may not be proclaimed.
- Level II: A moderate to a severe emergency in which local resources are not adequate and mutual aid may be required on a regional or even statewide basis. A LOCAL EMERGENCY will be proclaimed and a STATE OF EMERGENCY may be proclaimed.
- Level III: A major disaster in which resources in or near the impacted area are overwhelmed and extensive state and/or federal resources are required. A LOCAL EMERGENCY and STATE OF EMERGENCY will be proclaimed and a Presidential Declaration of an EMERGENCY or MAJOR DISASTER will be requested.

In most circumstances the Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Plan will become operational when a Level II or Level III disaster affects a county of Region VI. This plan will also function when the disaster occurs in another region and response is requested from within Region VI.

2. Fixed Facilities Incidents

At the onset of a fixed facility incident, the facility emergency coordinator will activate the facility emergency response plan; alert local, state, and federal authorities; and coordinate with local response agencies.

3. Transportation Related Incidents

Highway, rail, pipeline, air, and waterways typically transport hazardous materials. At the onset of a transportation related hazardous materials incident, the law enforcement agency (city police, sheriff, coast guard, etc.) having primary jurisdiction

will coordinate with local, state, and federal agencies as appropriate.

Authorities and References

1. **Legal Authorities**

Federal

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, Title III
(P.L. 99-499)
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976
(P.L. 94-580)
Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980
(P.L. 96-510)
Federal Disaster Relief Act of 1974
(P.L. 93-288)

State

Government California Emergency Services Act, Chapter 7, Division 1, Title 2, California
Code (Section 8550 et seq.)
California Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Division 20
California Master Mutual Aid Agreement

Local

Emergency City and County Mutual Aid Agreements as listed in their Area Plans or County
Plans.

2. **References:**

State

State of California Emergency Plan
California Hazardous Material Incident Contingency Plan
California Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Plan
California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan
California Coroner's Mutual Aid Plan
Inter-Region (I and VI) Cooperative Agreement for Emergency Medical and Health
Disaster Assistance

Part Two

Disaster Operations: Response and Recovery

PLAN ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. *Local Government* Local government has the mandated responsibility for emergency management activities that include preparedness and response activities. In every case, the responsibility for, and command of, an emergency remains with the local jurisdiction.

Administering Agencies have the primary emergency response planning responsibility as described in Chapter 6.95 of the California Health and Safety Code. The official designated by the Administering Agency to direct emergency activities is identified in the administrative section of their area plan. The plan also gives coordination and liaison the region and other authorities.

Local agencies involved in hazardous materials incidents are: *fire departments, law enforcement agencies (sheriff or city police), public works departments, agricultural commissioners, departments of public health (including environmental health), and emergency medical services.*

The local on-scene incident commander is responsible for:

- Evaluating the threat, identifying and implementing appropriate protective actions.
- Receiving and evaluating reports from the site of the emergency and emergency operations staff.
- Requesting assistance.

- B. Region VI LEPC The Region VI LEPC may elect to perform a major disaster coordination role. If so it would be responsible for implementing steps and actions on behalf of the OES Southern Region. Presently the OES Region VI LEPC relies upon the OES Southern Region to set priorities and provide the below functions.

C. OES Southern Region

OES Region Administrators are designated the "Community Emergency Coordinators" for their respective regions. Therefore, it is the OES Region Administrator who can make the determinations necessary to implement this plan.

Under direct supervision of the OES Deputy Director, the Southern Region Administrator will:

- Upon notification, contact the impacted local jurisdictions to begin advance response planning as needed; gather facts and estimates of facts to identify the area at risk (including persons, property and the environment); and submit statistical, written, and executive summaries to the State Operations Center.
- Assign an OES liaison to each Incident Command Post and Emergency Operations Center to gather facts and estimates of facts to identify the area at risk (including persons, property and the environment), and submit statistical and written situation updates to the State Operations Center and to OES Region VI LEPC.
- Help determine the requirements of persons in the impacted jurisdiction for food, lodging, clothing, medical attention, financial aid and other necessities of life.
- Schedule, plan and participate in briefing presentations and subsequent activities related to program management of state and federal financial aid programs for the government and private sectors.
- Assist OES Public Information Officer in preparing news releases and brief news media about the emergency and about services and financial assistance available to government and to non-governmental disaster victims.
- Insure that impacted jurisdictions and impacted facilities (through their facility emergency coordinators) comply with the California Emergency Services Act, Chapter 6.95 of the California Health and Safety Code and SARA Title III.

D: *State Government* The Governor has ultimate responsibility for all state response efforts. On behalf of the Governor and according to the California Emergency Services Act, Section 8587, the Director of the Office of Emergency Services may direct the emergency activities of all state agencies concerning a hazardous material incident.

The State Department of Toxic Substances Control has capabilities for assistance. DTSC has jurisdiction over hazardous wastes and should be contacted for resources such as contractor clean up services, identification and staging and disposal of hazardous wastes released during an emergency. Contact the DTSC Duty Officer System and OES Warning Center. The Federal EPA has similar expertise and capability. DTSC administers the state superfund as it relates to spill clean up and the purchase and deployment of emergency response equipment according to 25351 of the California Health and Safety Code.

The following agencies are available for technical advice or support services when the Plan is implemented (Notification or response can be initiated through the 24-hr OES # 1-800-852-7550). Agency phone numbers are provided in Appendix H.

Office of Emergency Services (OES) is responsible for notification and coordination of state agencies' mutual aid response to hazardous material's incidents. OES coordinate public information and press releases with local, state, and federal agencies.

The Office of Emergency Services is responsible for:

- Coordinating mutual aid resources to the impacted jurisdiction(s).
- Directing state agency support to impacted areas.
- Advising the impacted area of response and recovery programs.
- Coordinating public information and legislative inquiries.

California Highway Patrol will function as the Scene Manager for hazardous material incidents occurring on freeways, state-owned vehicular crossings (toll bridges), and on publicly-owned and maintained roadways within the unincorporated areas of the state, except within the boundaries of state parks. This is provided for in Section 2453 of the Motor Vehicle code.

The department of Transportation (CALTRANS) has the responsibility for maintenance of all state highways. As a result, CalTrans is responsible for ensuring identification and appropriate removal of all hazardous materials spilled on all highways within its jurisdiction, and restoration of traffic flow on state highways. CalTrans will evaluate and report road conditions, help the California Highway Patrol with traffic control, and restore contaminated highways. CalTrans will pursue reimbursement for repairs and clean up costs incurred because of hazardous material spills.

The department of Fish and Game (DFG) functions as the State Agency Coordinator for off-highway hazardous material's incidents, including oil spills. The DFG will supervise and approve cleanups of incidents affecting the fish and wildlife resources.

The department of Health Services (DOHS) will provide assistance to local public health personnel when a hazardous material incident could affect the public.

The State Department of Health Services is responsible for:

- Rapidly establishing measures to mitigate damage to public health.
- The local health department or the DOHS may establish safety criteria for recovery, reoccupancy, and rehabilitation of contaminated areas. The State may offer recommendations.

Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA) Director in coordination with the State Department of Health Services and OES, is responsible for:

- Coordinating the State's emergency medical response.
- Allocating medical resources from outside the affected area.
- Coordinating the evacuation of injured persons to medical facilities using available ground and air transportation.
- Assisting local government to restore essential emergency medical services.

The Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) can provide

technical assistance on pesticide-related incidents. The agency should be notified of all incidents involving pesticides or potential contamination of agricultural products.

The Department of Industrial Relations is responsible for investigating accidents at publicly-owned (city, county or state) sites where workers are killed or injured. Accordingly, they will have a role in hazardous and toxic material incidents that have industrial sites as their origin (Sections 142, 147, 6308, and 6309 of Labor Code). In addition, they can provide technical expertise to evaluate health hazards of toxic materials, and advice in safe handling practices.

The Department of Parks and Recreation is responsible for law enforcement within the State park system. The department of Parks and Recreation will act as Scene Manager for hazardous material spills upon a highway within State park boundaries. Additionally, Department of Parks and Recreation will provide assistance to the State Agency Coordinator for other spills occurring within the boundaries of or near State parks.

Public Utilities Commission regulates the transportation of hazardous materials by rail within the state and may be of assistance in a railroad related hazardous materials incident. PUC regulates natural gas lines.

The State Fire Marshall regulates piped hazardous liquids.

California OSHA is responsible for investigating accidents at privately-owned sites. United States OSHA investigates accidents on federally owned properties.

State Military Forces includes the California Army and Air National Guard, the State Military Reserve, and Naval Militia. The Governor will normally commit State Military Force resources in support of the Military Veterans Code, upon determination that:

- emergency conditions exist or are imminent,
- all civil resources reasonably available have been or will be committed,
- civil authority cannot or will not be able to control the situation and
- Military assistance is required and has been requested as provided in the Military Veterans Code.

State Military Forces, when committed by order of the Governor

under the provisions of Section 143 or 146 of the Military Veterans Code, will assist civil authority to discharge lawful responsibilities by performing tasks that include but are not limited to restoration and maintenance of law and order, protection of life and property, removal of debris, medical evacuation and medical treatment, search and rescue, emergency communications, and general logistics support. In a hazardous material emergency, the Military can provide shelter for evacuated residents and security at site perimeters.

Air Resources Board (ARB) can be called upon to provide technical advice and has field analytic monitoring capabilities for airborne contaminants. Notification should be made through the appropriate local board or OES.

State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards have broad powers through statutory and regulatory authority from the California Water Code and Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations, to protect the waters of the State of California from an actual or potential threat due to the use of hazardous materials. The SWRCB can provide advice and technical information, conduct water sampling, monitoring, analysis and assessment.

State agencies and their assignments are summarized in Figure 1.

- D. *Federal Government* Federal agency response to a hazardous material incident will be according to the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan. Federal law requires response to oil or hazardous material spills affecting navigable waters or harmful releases to the environment. The scale of the response and the number of agencies participating in the response will be predicated on the nature of the incident.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) acts as the federal on-scene coordinator for major incidents and may activate a federal response team (a regional response team) for a major hazardous material incident. EPA also contracts with private consultants to maintain "technical assistance teams" which are qualified to respond to hazardous material incidents.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provides funding support to state and local governments for disaster relief when a hazardous material incident causes sufficient damage to merit a

Presidential Declaration of major disaster.

FED/OSHA must be notified if five or more individuals are hospitalized for more than twenty-four hours, or a fatality occurs.

U.S. Department of Transportation may be of assistance with any hazardous materials incident involving air traffic (Federal Aviation Administration) or rail transportation of hazardous materials (Federal Railway Administration).

U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) acts as the federal on-scene coordinator for incidents involving the State's coastline and navigable waterways or tributaries thereof within the State. The Coast Guard operates the National Response Center. The USCG must be notified when any hazardous material is spilled in waters under USCG jurisdiction. They can provide for the decontamination and clean up of any material that affects the water under their jurisdiction.

5. *Non-governmental Organizations*

Support from various non-governmental organizations may be required to assess properly and handle the situation. Organizations available for providing assistance include:

- American Red Cross (ARC) provides relief for persons affected by disaster including food, clothing, and shelter; supplemental medical and nursing assistance; various family services; and rehabilitation. During disasters, the Red Cross operates independently of, but coordinates with, local government.
- Association of American Railroads (Bureau of Explosives) provides technical assistance.
- CHEMTREC manufacturing chemist association that provides technical information on hazardous materials.
- Civil Air Patrol provides personnel for search and rescue, and for damage assessment.

- Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) is an organized communication unit within the Amateur Radio Public Service Corps and can provide each community with a system of local and national communications assistance in times of emergency.

PUBLIC AWARENESS OF PLAN

The LEPC will use the following means to obtain public review and comment on the final Plan:

- Publication annually in the major newspaper of each county of Region VI that the Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan has been submitted and may be reviewed by the Public at specified locations.
- At least two copies of the final Plan available for public review at the main branch of the public library in each region county.
- Copies of the final Plan will be available through the office of Emergency Services Region VI.

Community Right-to-Know Outreach Programs are being developed and are described in Appendix D. This information is designed to educate the public about the types of information that are available, where this information can be obtained, and how to interpret this information. All appropriate requests from the public for "right-to-know" information will be referred to the appropriate administering Agency.

TRAINING FOR PARTICIPANTS

Each local and state agency is responsible for insuring that emergency response personnel are properly trained. The OES has been tasked by AB 2702 to provide hazardous materials training. AB 2702 provides for a single, coordinated, and standardized hazardous substances incident response training and education plans for firefighters and law enforcement, emergency rescue, and environmental health personnel. The LEPC recommends that each administering agency in Region VI follow standardized California and Federal hazardous substances incident response training and education programs to insure a coordinated emergency response capability throughout the Region and thus avoid inconsistent hazardous substance's emergency response training.

The current training standards are established by:

- Cal OSHA, California Specialized Training Institute (CSTI), State Fire Marshall's Office, Peace Officers Standardized Training and the California Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA)

Appendix E lists the addresses and phone numbers for the above agencies.

REVIEWING/UPDATING PLAN

The Region VI LEPC will annually update the resource list that accompanies the plan. The operational plan will be updated as needed and submitted to the OES/SEMS Technical committee for concurrence.

EXERCISING

The objective of any Emergency Management Organization is efficient and timely response during emergencies. The Plan is the first step toward that objective. However, planning alone will not accomplish preparedness. Training and exercises are essential at all levels to make emergency personnel operationally ready.

The accepted method of training staff to manage emergency operations is by creating lifelike scenarios. Exercises allow personnel to become thoroughly familiar with the procedures, facilities and systems that will actually be used in emergencies. Failure to exercise often results in inability to react.

Testing two basic approaches can accomplish a plan; mainly tabletop exercises provide a convenient and low-cost forum for discussion and problem solving. Such exercises will help to decide if adequate emergency policies and procedures exist.

Operations exercises simulate actual emergencies and are accomplished by functional or full scale exercises. They typically involve complete emergency management staffs and are designed not only to exercise procedures, but also to test the readiness of personnel, communications, and facilities. Functional exercises are activities designed to test or evaluate the capability of one or multiple functions, or activities within a function. This type of exercise can take place in some type of operating center and can simulate the use of outside resources. The full scale exercise is intended to evaluate the operational capability of emergency management systems in an interactive manner over a substantial period. This type of exercise includes the mobilization of personnel and resources, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is activated and field command posts may be established.

It is the recommendation of the Region VI LEPC that one tabletop exercises be conducted annually and one full-scale (operational) exercises are conducted biennially.

AFTER ACTION REVIEW

At the close of a plan activation, the LEPC will review the causative circumstances. Any problems identified which can be corrected will be communicated to the responsible agency. The intent of the

review is to begin steps to prevent or reduce occurrence.

ANALYZING THE HAZARDS

HAZARDS ANALYSIS

The OES Region VI LEPC's hazards analysis approach for the six counties in this region uses several methods and input sources. The approach includes identification of fixed facilities that handle hazardous materials and transportation routes for hazardous materials including highway, rail, water, air, and pipeline. We took this approach due to the large geographical area (31% of the state) covered by OES Region VI. This regional approach to hazards analysis relies on local agencies to address many details required of a thorough hazard analysis (hazards identification, vulnerability analysis, and risk analysis) through Chapter 6.95 of the Health and Safety Code as discussed below.

Each administering agency in the region is requested to provide the LEPC with a list of facilities and transportation systems in their jurisdiction that may lead to the activation of this plan should an incident occur which involves one of these facilities, sites or transportation routes. These descriptive and qualitative analysis are included for all administering agencies in Region VI and follow this description of how the Region VI LEPC approaches hazard analysis. Chapter 6.95 of the California Health and Safety Code requires that any business that handles regulated substances in specified amounts file a registration form with the administering agency. A regulated substance as referenced in Chapter 6.95 means any chemical designated an extremely hazardous substance listed in Appendix A of Part 355 of Subchapter J of Chapter I of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations. Therefore, each administering agency should have a list of facilities that handle these chemicals.

The administering agency may require that the facility submit a Risk Management Plan (RMP) if it is determined that the handler's operation may present an acutely hazardous material's accident risk.

The elements to be included in the RMP are listed below. Further, any new facilities or facilities that undergo major modifications and handle regulated substances will be required to prepare a Risk Management Plan.

The elements required in the Risk Management Program are similar to those listed in EPA's Technical Guidelines for Hazard Analysis. The required RMP elements include:

- A description of all acutely hazardous materials accidents within the last five years from a request date.
- A report on the nature, age and condition of equipment used

to handle regulated substances and schedules for testing and maintenance.

- Design, operating, and maintenance controls that reduce accident risk.
- Description of RMP record-keeping, audit and inspection programs confirming program effectiveness.
- An assessment of the processes, operations, and procedures of the business.

Furthermore, the RMP will be based upon an assessment of the processes, operations, and procedures of the business and must consider all of the following as listed in Chapter 6.95:

- Results of a hazard and operability study that identify the hazards associated with the handling of an regulated material.
- For the hazards identified in the hazard and operable studies, an offsite consequence analysis will be developed assuming a pessimistic air dispersion and other adverse environmental conditions for the most likely hazards.
- Description of risk reduction steps to be taken to address release events and an implementation schedule for improvements.
- Administering agencies may request additional supporting technical information.

Each administering agency has or will develop its own criteria for determining whether a RMP is necessary for a particular facility. These criteria are included in Appendix F as they are developed. It is the opinion of the Region VI LEPC that the list of facilities required to submit a RMP to their respective administering agency results in the most comprehensive and reliable lists of facilities that can be included in this Regional Plan. Appendix F will also list the facilities required to prepare an RMP and will be updated as new facilities are added.