



Cal OES
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

2015 REFUGIO OIL SPILL After Action/Corrective Action Report



November 2019

Photo Credit: Santa Barbara Independent News

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Governor

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2015 REFUGIO OIL SPILL

After Action / Corrective Action Report

November 2019

Prepared by the Cal OES Preparedness Branch

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FOREWORD

In accordance with the *Emergency Services Act, Article 9.5, Government Code Section 8607(f)*, the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) shall, in cooperation with involved state and local agencies, complete an After Action Report after each gubernatorial proclaimed disaster. Supporting Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) regulations require that jurisdictions "declaring a local emergency for which the governor proclaims a state of emergency, and any state agency responding to that emergency, shall complete and transmit an After Action Report to Cal OES within 90 days of the close of the incident period."

An After Action/Corrective Action Report serves the following important functions:

- Provides a source for documenting response and early recovery activities
- Identifies problems and successes during emergency operations
- Analyzes the effectiveness of the different components of SEMS
- Describes and defines a plan of corrective action for implementing recommended improvements to existing emergency response efforts

This report shall provide a review of public safety response and disaster recovery activities and shall be made available by Cal OES within 120 days of the close of incident to all interested public safety and emergency management organizations. The report can be requested by submitting your request to SharedMail.CalAAR@CalOES.ca.gov.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of the *2015 Refugio Oil Spill After-Action Report* is to document response activities of the various State, federal, and local governmental entities. The report also identifies areas of strength and opportunities for improvement based on the lessons learned associated with the response to the oil spill.

The Refugio Oil Spill occurred on May 19, 2015, when an underground 24-inch pipeline failed near the Refugio Beach State Park in Santa Barbara County. The pipeline failure released crude oil onto land and into the nearby Pacific Ocean. The pipeline owners initially estimated 104,000 gallons of crude oil escaped of which 21,000 gallons reached the ocean.

The crude oil that entered the ocean at the Refugio Beach State Park posed a significant threat to marine wildlife, including invertebrates, fish, birds, and mammals. The offshore slick created by the oil was estimated to be at nine and a half square miles. Because of the sensitive nature of the area affected by the oil spill, the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) recommended the closure of fisheries in the impacted area within hours of the oil release. The Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) which is under the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) accepted the recommendation and issued a closure of fisheries within an established boundary near the oil spill. The following day, Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr., proclaimed a State of Emergency for Santa Barbara County.

In addition to the direct natural resource impacts mentioned above, the closure of beaches and fisheries occurred days before the Memorial Day weekend resulting in significant monetary losses for local businesses and lost opportunities for the public who visit and enjoy the onshore and offshore areas of the beach. The oil release affected other areas of the Santa Barbara and the Ventura coast. Southerly ocean currents also carried tar balls from the release to beaches in Los Angeles County.

Since several federal, state, and local agencies possessed statutory authority to respond to the oil spill, a Unified Command (UC) was established. The UC included the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA), United States Coast Guard (USCG), OSPR, Santa Barbara County Office of Emergency Services (OES), Santa Ynez Chumash Tribe and Owl Clan Consultant representing the three clans, (Barbareno, Coastal and Southern Owl), and the responsible party, Plains Pipeline. It is important to note that if a consensus could not be reached within the UC, the USCG or US EPA had the authority to make final decisions.

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Governmental entities were not the only responders to the oil spill. Hundreds of volunteers, both affiliated and unaffiliated, participated in clean-up efforts. Volunteers also helped with the many birds and mammals that were caught in the spill that needed to be cleaned of oil before the animals could be released back into the wild.

One of the unique challenges faced by officials and volunteers engaged in clean-up activities was the culturally sensitive nature of some of the beaches impacted by the spill. Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians and the Three Owl Clans (Barbareno, Coastal and Southern Owl) consider some of the affected beaches sacred ground and hold sacred any artifacts and other items left by their ancestors. Because of this, certified licensed archaeologists were contracted and paired up with Chumash Tribe representatives to monitor activities to meet the requirements of the *Historic Preservation Act* under section 106. This meant additional care and documentation was necessary when sacred items were located during clean-up operations.

Statistical Summary (As of June 4, 2015)

Equipment Assigned

Vessels, skimmers:	21
Helicopters:	2
Heavy equipment:	6
Vacuum/tank trucks:	3

Boom deployed

Boom on water:	6,000 feet
Boom nearshore:	1,080 feet

Personnel

UC Personnel:	127
Field Personnel:	1,126
Shoreline Clean-up and Assessment Techniques Teams:	4

Wildlife Recovered

Total Birds:	181
Total Mammals:	107

Incident Period

May 19, 2015 to September 20, 2016

Declarations and Proclamations

Local

May 20, 2015 - Santa Barbara County proclaimed a Local Emergency.

State

May 20, 2015 - Governor Brown proclaimed a State of Emergency for Santa Barbara County.

Lessons Learned and Improvements

Summary of Successes

Contributors highlighted the following successes:

- Excellent interagency cooperation among the federal and state agencies participating in the UC.
- CDFW and OSPR executives provided effective and strategic on-site support.
- Tribal training and participation in monitoring of clean-up activities in areas of Tribal or cultural concern ensured proper handling of any artifacts found.
- Prompt closure of affected fisheries combined with successful sampling efforts expedited the lifting of the fisheries closure.
- Regular meetings kept Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) informed which effectively distributed updated information related to clean-up and emergency response efforts.
- The Situation Report created during Refugio Incident addressed essential elements of information that should be required for all oil spills.
- The participation of the County in the UC was formalized in a MOU and incorporated into the Santa Barbara Operational Area Contingency Plan.
- Relationships among county and local public information professionals and local media were strong.
- Community volunteerism during response and recovery was strong.
- Formal structures for volunteer engagement, including community emergency response teams, were effectively used to support response and recovery efforts.
- Just-in-time training for volunteers was developed and organized very quickly and effectively.
- Local public health stakeholders, including the local director of public health and county environmental health staff, were highly engaged in response operations.
- UC resources were helpful to maintain situational awareness at the county level.

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Summary of Areas Needing Improvement

Report contributors identified the following issues:

- There was a lack of trained OSPR staff to fill volunteer unit positions to manage spill volunteers and to carry out associated planning.
- There was a lack of trained OSPR staff to fill lead roles in wildlife operations.
- There was a lack of community meetings or similar activities to engage community members and keep them informed of incident activities, volunteer opportunities, etc.
- Not all resources in the field were adequately tracked during the incident.
- Not all personnel were documenting hours worked and duties performed for record keeping purposes and reimbursement.
- Access and Functional Needs (AFN) interpreters were not present at all press briefings, and there was no position checklist for interpreters.
- Existing plans do not specifically enumerate the priority for cultural resources in the county.
- Despite having an MOU in place allowing the County to appoint a local on-scene coordinator (LOSC) to the UC, existing plans do not specify the responsibilities and duties of the LOSC in the UC for an oil spill incident.
- There was no Spontaneous Volunteer Plan in place at the county level.
- Multi-agency training specific to an oil spill incident had not occurred in the county since 2011.
- A lack of trained personnel to backfill positions during a long-term response resulted in staff burnout.
- Specific protection of cultural resources is not reflected as a priority in neither the *Santa Barbara Operational Area Oil Spill Contingency Plan* nor *Santa Barbara Operational Area Emergency Management Plan*. Functions associated with protection of cultural resources and methods to incorporate Tribal representatives are also not included in the plans.

Organizations Contributing to this Report

State Agencies

California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)

California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal EPA)

- o Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)

- o Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR)

California Volunteers (CalVolunteers)

California Conservation Corps (CCC)

California Coastal Commission

Local Agencies

Santa Barbara County OES

DESCRIPTION OF EVENTS

Background

The Refugio Oil Spill occurred on May 19, 2015, when an underground 24-inch pipeline (Line 901) failed near the Refugio Beach State Park in Santa Barbara County. Plains Pipeline, L.P. (a subsidiary of Plains All-American Pipeline) was the responsible party (RP) that owns and operates this pipeline. The United States Department of Transportation (US DOT) regulates the pipeline. The pipeline failure released crude oil onto land and into the nearby Pacific Ocean. The pipeline owners initially estimated 104,000 gallons of crude oil escaped of which 21,000 gallons reached the ocean.

The crude oil that entered the ocean at the Refugio Beach State Park posed a significant threat to marine wildlife, including invertebrates, fish, birds, and mammals. The offshore slick created by the oil was estimated to be at nine and a half square miles. The oil release also affected other areas of the Santa Barbara and the Ventura coast. In addition, Southerly ocean currents carried tar balls from the release to beaches in Los Angeles County. Because of the sensitive nature of the areas affected by the oil spill, the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) recommended the closure of fisheries in the impacted area within hours of the oil release. CDFW accepted the recommendation and issued a closure of fisheries within an established boundary near the oil spill. The following day, Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr., proclaimed a State of Emergency for Santa Barbara County.

In addition to the direct natural resource impacts mentioned above, the closure of beaches and fisheries occurred days before the Memorial Day weekend resulting in significant monetary losses for local businesses and lost opportunities for the public who visit and enjoy the onshore and offshore areas of the beach.

Since several federal, state, and local agencies possessed statutory authority to respond to the oil spill, they established a UC. The UC included the United States US EPA, USCG, OSPR, Santa Barbara County OES, Santa Ynez Chumash Tribe and Owl Clan Consultant representing the three Clans, (Barbareno, Coastal and Southern Owl), and the responsible party, Plains Pipeline. The overall response and cleanup was managed in three phases: Phase I, focused on active cleanup and oil removal. Phase II focused on refined cleanup and ongoing sampling. Phase III focused on monitoring and sampling for residual oil which was conducted by the RP, State, and the USCG across all three phases.

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The response to an oil spill into the ocean is much different than a response to other disasters such as a flood or fire. Normally, local first responders have primary responsibility during a response and state and federal agencies support the local first responders. In an oil spill incident that enters the ocean, state and federal agencies have primary responsibility for tactical operations. In fact, without the pre-established MOU put in place between the Santa Barbara OA and OSPR under the *CCR Title 14, Division 1, Subdivision 4, Oil Spill Prevention and Response*, local emergency managers would not have been able to participate in the unified command and would have been removed entirely from the decision-making process.

Governmental entities were not the only responders to the oil spill. Hundreds of volunteers, both affiliated and unaffiliated, participated in clean-up efforts. Volunteers also helped with the clean-up of the many birds and mammals that were caught in the spill before the animals could be released back into the wild.

One of the unique challenges faced by officials and volunteers engaged in clean-up activities was the culturally sensitive nature of some of the beaches impacted by the spill. Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians and the Three Owl Clans (Barbareno, Coastal and Southern Owl) consider some of the affected beaches sacred ground and hold sacred any artifacts and other items left by their ancestors. Because of this, certified licensed archaeologists were contracted and paired up with Chumash Tribe representatives to monitor activities to meet the requirements of the *Historic Preservation Act* under section 106. This meant additional care and documentation was necessary when sacred items were located during clean-up operations.

RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

State Agencies

Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)

Cal OES Southern Region personnel activated the Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC) and had personnel at the ICP. Southern Region personnel provided situation updates to the California State Warning Center (CSWC) and Cal OES executives at the Sacramento headquarters.

Cal OES Deployments:

- One ESC from Cal OES Southern Region was assigned to the ICP as a Ports and Harbors Representative.
- Two ESCs from Cal OES Southern Region were assigned to the ICP as an Agency Representative.
- One Cal OES Southern Regional Administrator was assigned to the ICP.
- Two Cal OES PIOs were assigned to the ICP.
- One Cal OES Region I Fire and Rescue Assistant Chief was assigned to the ICP.

At the Cal OES headquarters the CSWC compiled information from all sources involved in the incident so that CalOES executives had complete situational awareness. The CSWC also received and processed local and gubernatorial proclamations. A hazardous material spill report was received in the CSWC where many notifications were made to local, State, and Federal agencies having jurisdiction over the material released as well as the impacted areas.

Cal OES continually monitored the incident from beginning to end. It provided the Governor with regular briefings throughout the incident. They also ensured that the field level responders had all the necessary resources to protect life, safety, and the environment.

Because the oil spill involved a hazardous material, the Cal OES Fire and Rescue Branch responded to the incident and inserted an Assistant Fire Chief into the ICP. Hazardous Materials notifications were also made to appropriate State and Federal agencies.

Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR)

OSPR, which is a part of CDFW, is the state representative office for oil spill response. As the State On-Scene Coordinator for surface water oil spills and as a natural resources trustee, OSPR fulfilled a variety of command and general staff functions within the Incident Command System (ICS).

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Additionally, OSPR managed the fisheries closure and re-opening. OSPR also led the effort to coordinate with local tribal concerns for the protection of cultural resources, coordinated communications with Non-Governmental Organizations, and provided key GIS technical support to multiple functional areas of the response.

California Conservation Corps (CCC)

CCC sent two crews to assist with beach clean-up. Each crew consisted of 15 people. The crews removed clumps of oil from the beach and cleaned oil from rocks.

Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)

OEHHA was responsible for making fisheries closure and re-opening recommendations to the OSPR following this oil spill. OEHHA deployed one technical specialist to the event on three separate occasions during the third, fourth, and fifth weeks of the response. Two other OEHHA staff members also supported the response remotely.

The deployed OEHHA individual worked in conjunction with the OSPR to collect fish and shellfish samples for the evaluation of seafood safety. All three OEHHA staff members also worked on developing the sampling plan and/or evaluating the seafood analytical data for the purposes of making fishery re-opening recommendations to the CDFW.

California Volunteers (CalVolunteers)

CalVolunteers assisted with the management of volunteers, and directed those wishing to help to the CalVolunteers website for information on volunteering. On May 20, 2015, a CalVolunteers staff traveled to the site to assist the oil spill response. Thousands of people expressed interest in volunteering and some self-deployed to the scene, cleaning oil from the beaches.

CalVolunteers used press releases, public service announcements, and their website to ensure that the public was made aware that only trained volunteers were authorized to clean the spill since the oil was considered a hazardous material. Safety protocols were established to ensure volunteers' safety, the public's safety, and to protect wildlife.

Despite all the warnings to the public, the response by spontaneous volunteers who wanted to help clean up the spill was overwhelming. CalVolunteers staffed the Volunteer Unit in the ICP. The Volunteer Unit coordinated with the City of Santa Barbara for the call-out of Santa Barbara County Community Emergency Response Team (CERT).

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The CERT teams organized hazardous materials communication training classes for spontaneous volunteers. With less than 24-hours' notice and during the Memorial Day holiday, more than 30 CERT volunteers responded to the request for organizing the volunteer intake and registration.

CERT volunteers also coordinated the training for the interested public. The four-hour training was delivered by OSPR staff and provided spontaneous volunteers the appropriate training to safely respond and assist with the clean-up. CalVolunteers deployed five staff members to the scene. More than 260 volunteers were trained and nearly 160 participated in four beach clean-up efforts.

A Program Coordinator from CalVolunteers was assigned to the command post as the Agency Representative. They assisted OSPR in the Liaison Unit as needed. Executive Director, Deputy Director and Legal staff assisted with management actions related to the use of volunteers. They also conducted tours of the spill site with elected officials and post-incident monitoring.

Operational Areas

Santa Barbara County

Although this incident took place in Santa Barbara County, State and Federal agencies had primary jurisdiction because the oil spilled into the ocean. But, the MOU between the County and OSPR allowed Santa Barbara County to participate in the UC by appointing a representative from the county to serve as the LOSC. The LOSC acted as the liaison between the UC and the County OES. The County also helped coordinate volunteers, established a County JIC, and staffed an EOC.

AREAS NEEDING IMPROVEMENT

Report contributors identified the following issues. The numbers do not indicate an order of priority; they are used to align the areas needing improvement with the corrective action recommendations that follow.

1. There was a lack of trained OSPR staff to fill volunteer unit positions to plan for and manage spill volunteers.
2. There was a lack of trained OSPR staff to fill lead roles in wildlife operations.
3. There was a lack of community meetings or similar activities to engage community members and keep them informed of incident activities, volunteer opportunities, Etc.
4. Not all resources in the field were adequately tracked during the incident.
5. Not all personnel were documenting hours worked and duties performed for record keeping purposes and reimbursement.
6. Access and Functional Needs (AFN) interpreters were not present at all press briefings, and there was no position checklist for interpreters.
7. The current *Santa Barbara Operational Area Oil Spill Contingency Plan* includes environmental protection as a response priority in alignment with the *Santa Barbara Operational Area Emergency Management Plan*. Specific protection of cultural resources is not reflected as a priority in the plan.
8. Despite having an MOU in place allowing the County to appoint a LOSC to the UC, existing plans do not specify the responsibilities and duties of the LOSC for an oil spill incident.
9. There was no Spontaneous Volunteer Plan in place at the county level.
10. A lack of trained personnel to backfill positions during a long-term response resulted in staff burnout.
11. Multi-agency training specific to an oil spill incident had not occurred in the county since 2011.

CORRECTIVE ACTION RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Train additional OSPR staff to fill Volunteer Unit positions.
2. Update training curriculum of Oiled Wildlife Care Network (OWCN) staff to address National Oiled Marine Mammals Guidelines, including development of California specific guidelines.
3. Develop community engagement protocols and procedures for community outreach to facilitate more effective and immediate results.
4. Appropriate emergency responders should take ongoing SEMS/NIMS/ ICS training with a focus on resource management.

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5. Ensure that all positions within the ICP and EOC have a checklist that includes a reminder to sign-in and out protocols as well as creating and maintaining a thorough activity log.
6. Ensure that communication with people with AFN is equally as effective as communication with people without AFN.
7. Santa Barbara County should collaborate with their Tribal partners to know and understand how the priority of cultural resources is specifically enumerated. In addition, establish an OSPR Tribal Liaison to work with Operations (Cultural Monitors) and Planning (Cultural/Historic Group) to address Tribal concerns in the ICS process.
8. With the MOU in place between Santa Barbara County and OSPR, the LOSC position is permanent unless the MOU is rescinded. Santa Barbara County and OSPR should collaborate to incorporate the responsibilities and duties of the LOSC into their respective plans. .
9. Santa Barbara County should develop a Spontaneous Volunteer Plan.
10. Emergency responders and managers should build a cadre of fully trained personnel, where practical, to avoid staff burnout, especially during large-scale, long-term incidents.
11. Multi-agency oil spill incident exercises (tabletop, functional, or full-scale) should occur regularly.
12. Specific protection of cultural resources is not reflected as a priority in neither the *Santa Barbara Operational Area Oil Spill Contingency Plan* nor the *Santa Barbara Operational Area Emergency Management Plan*. Functions associated with the protection of cultural resources and methods to incorporate Tribal representatives are also not included in the plans.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAR	After Action Report
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AFN	Access and Functional Needs
Cal EPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CALFIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Cal OES	California Governor's Office of Emergency Services
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCC	California Conservation Corps
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CDPH	California Department of Public Health
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CNG	California National Guard
CSWC	California State Warning Center
DOC	Department Operations Center
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
FOSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator
ICP	Incident Command post
LOSC	Local On-Scene Coordinator
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRDA	Natural Resource Damage Assessment
OA	Operational Area
OEHHA	Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
OES	Office of Emergency Services
OSPR	Office of Spill Prevention and Response
OWCN	Oiled Wildlife Care Network
REOC	Regional Emergency Operations Center
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System
SOC	State Operations Center
UC	Unified Command
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USCG	United States Coast Guard

ISSUES AND CORRECTIVE ACTION MATRIX

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Agency	EF	Category/EF	Problem Statement/Issue	Corrective Action / Improvement	Key Players
OSPR	17	Volunteerism / EF 17	There was a lack of trained OSPR staff to fill volunteer unit positions to refine planning for managing spill volunteers.	Train additional OSPR staff to fill Volunteer Unit positions.	OSPR, CalVolunteers
OSPR	5	Training	There was a lack of trained OSPR staff to fill lead roles in wildlife operations.	Update training curriculum of OWCN staff to address National Oiled Marine Mammals Guidelines, including development of California specific guidelines.	OSPR
Santa Barbara OA	15, 5	Public Information	There was a lack of community meetings or similar activities to engage community members and keep them informed of incident activities, volunteer opportunities, Etc.	Develop community open-house event protocols and procedures for community outreach to facilitate earlier community engagement.	SB OA, Cal OES

ISSUES AND CORRECTIVE ACTION MATRIX

Agency	EF	Category/EF Title	Problem Statement/Issue	Corrective Action / Improvement Plan	Key Players
Cal OES	5	Resource Management	Not all resources in the field were adequately tracked during the incident.	Appropriate emergency responders should take ongoing SEMS/NIMS/ICS training with a focus on resource management.	Cal OES
Cal OES	5	Resource Management	Not all personnel were documenting hours worked and duties performed for record keeping purposes and reimbursement.	Ensure that all positions within the ICP and EOC have a checklist that includes a reminder to sign-in and out protocols as well as creating and maintaining a thorough activity log.	Cal OES
Santa Barbara OA	5	Management	AFN interpreters were not present at all press briefings, and there was no position checklist for interpreters.	Ensure that communication with people with AFN is equally as effective as communication with people without AFN.	SB OA, OFAN, PIO

ISSUES AND CORRECTIVE ACTION MATRIX

Agency	EF	Category/EF Title	Problem Statement/Issue	Corrective Action / Improvement Plan	Key Players
Santa Barbara OA	5	Management	The current Santa Barbara Operational Area Oil Spill Contingency Plan includes environmental protection as a response priority in alignment with the Santa Barbara Operational Area Emergency Management Plan. Specific protection of cultural resources is not reflected as a priority in the plan.	Santa Barbara County should collaborate with their Tribal partners to know and understand how the priority of cultural resources is specifically enumerated. In addition, establish an OSPR Tribal Liaison to work with Operations (Cultural Monitors) and Planning (Cultural/Historic Group) to address tribal concerns in the ICS process.	SB OA, Cal OES Tribal

ISSUES AND CORRECTIVE ACTION MATRIX

Agency	EF	Category/EF Title	Problem Statement/Issue	Corrective Action / Improvement Plan	Key Players
Santa Barbara OA	5	Management	Despite having an MOU in place allowing the County to appoint a LOSC to the UC, existing plans do not specify the responsibilities and duties of the LOSC for an oil spill incident.	With the MOU in place between Santa Barbara County and OSPR, the LOSC position is permanent unless the MOU is rescinded. Santa Barbara County and OSPR should collaborate to incorporate the responsibilities and duties of the LOSC in their respective plans.	SB OA, OSPR, US EPA, and USCG
Santa Barbara OA	5	Volunteer Management	There was no Spontaneous Volunteer Plan in place at the county level.	Santa Barbara County needs to develop a Spontaneous Volunteer Plan.	SB OA, Cal Volunteers, Cal OES
Santa Barbara OA	5	Training	A lack of trained personnel to backfill positions during a long-term response resulted in staff burnout.	Emergency responders and managers should build a cadre of fully trained personnel, where practical, to avoid staff burnout, especially during large-scale, long-term incidents.	SB OA

ISSUES AND CORRECTIVE ACTION MATRIX

Agency	EF	Category/EF Title	Problem Statement/Issue	Corrective Action / Improvement Plan	Key Players
Santa Barbara OA	5	Training and Exercise	Multi-agency training specific to an oil spill incident had not occurred in the county since 2011.	Multi-agency oil spill incident exercises (tabletop, functional, or full-scale) should occur regularly.	All State, Federal, and Local Government oil spill responders
Santa Barbara OA	5	Management	Specific protection of cultural resources is not reflected as a priority in neither the <i>Santa Barbara Operational Area Oil Spill Contingency Plan</i> nor <i>Santa Barbara Operational Area Emergency Management Plan</i> . Functions associated with protection of cultural resources and methods to incorporate Tribal representatives are also not included in the plans.	Endeavor to include the protection of Tribal cultural resources and Functions associated with protection of cultural resources and methods to incorporate Tribal representatives in the plans as a priority.	Santa Barbara OA, OES Tribal

RESPONSE SUMMARY

State and local agencies response activities chart

The following chart summarizes the activities of local and state agencies/departments during the 2015 Refugio Oil Spill. It reflects the various mutual aid systems (fire and rescue, law enforcement, medical), as well as other state response capabilities.

Note: Agencies and organizations should provide specific information on personnel and equipment deployment if available. N/A= data not available or not submitted.

Agency/Dept.	Period of Commitment	Personnel	Equipment
Cal OES	N/A	See below	N/A
Activities:			
<p>Cal OES Deployments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESC from Cal OES Southern Region assigned to ICP ESC from Cal OES Southern Region assigned to ICP as Agency Representative. • ESC from Cal OES Southern Region assigned to ICP as Agency Representative. • Cal OES Southern Regional Administrator present at ICP. • Cal OES Southern Region PIO assigned to ICP. • Cal OES PIO assigned to ICP. • Cal OES Region I Fire and Rescue Assistant Chief, present at ICP. <p>At the Cal OES headquarters the CSWC compiled information from all sources involved in the incident so that CalOES executives had complete situational awareness. The CSWC also received and processed local and gubernatorial proclamations. A hazardous material spill report was received in the CSWC where many notifications were made to local, State, and federal agencies having jurisdiction over the material released as well as the impacted areas.</p> <p>Cal OES continually monitored the incident from beginning to end. It provided the Governor with regular briefings throughout the incident. They also ensured that the field level responders had all the necessary resources to protect life, safety, and the environment.</p> <p>Because the oil spill involved a hazardous material, the Cal OES Fire and Rescue Branch responded to the incident and inserted an Assistant Fire Chief into the ICP. Hazardous materials notifications were also made to appropriate State and Federal agencies.</p>			

Agency/Dept	Period of Commitment	Personnel	Equipment
OSPR	N/A	See below	N/A
Activities:			
<p>In addition to acting as the State's Incident Commander (IC) in the UC, OSPR also filled these roles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Command Staff: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Liaison, with other governmental offices, Volunteer coordination, management and deployment, Public Information, and Safety. • Planning Section: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Environmental Unit, Documentation Unit, and Situation Unit. • Operations Section: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Wildlife Branch (lead and staff, together with the Oiled Wildlife Care Network); and Deputy Operation Chief. • Finance and Logistics Sections 			

Agency/Dept	Period of Commitment	Personnel	Equipment
CCC	N/A	See below	N/A
Activities:			
<p>CCC sent two crews to assist with beach cleanup. Each crew consisted of 15 people. The crews picked up clumps of oil from the beach and cleaned oil from the rocks</p>			

Agency/Dept	Period of Commitment	Personnel	Equipment
OEHHA	N/A	See below	N/A
Activities:			
<p>OEHHA was responsible for making fisheries closure and re-opening recommendations to the CDFW following this oil spill. OEHHA deployed one technical specialist to the event on three separate occasions during the third, fourth, and fifth weeks of the response. Two other OEHHA staff members also worked on the response from their home office.</p>			

Agency/Dept.	Period of Commitment	Personnel	Equipment
CalVolunteers	N/A	5	N/A
Activities:			
<p>CalVolunteers deployed five staff members to the scene. CalVolunteers staffed the Volunteer Unit in the ICP who coordinated with the City of Santa Barbara for the call-out of Santa Barbara County Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) to organize hazardous materials communication training classes for spontaneous volunteers.</p> <p>CalVolunteers assigned a Program Coordinator to command post as Agency Representative. They performed regulatory functions and assisted OSPR in the Liaison Unit as needed. Executive Director, Deputy Director and Legal staff assisted with regulatory and management actions. They also conducted tours of the spill site with elected officials and post-incident monitoring.</p>			

Agency/Dept.	Period of Commitment	Personnel	Equipment
Santa Barbara OA	N/A	316	N/A
Activities:			
<p>Although this incident took place in Santa Barbara County, State and federal agencies had primary jurisdiction because the oil spilled into the ocean. But, the MOU between the County and OSPR allowed Santa Barbara County to participate in the UC by appointing a representative from the county to serve as the LOSC. The LOSC acted as the liaison between the UC and the County OES. The County also helped coordinate volunteers, established a County JIC, and staffed an EOC.</p>			