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**SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN**

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY/OPERATIONAL AREA

ORIGINAL

August 2001

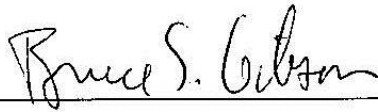
REVISED

Administrative/Format Update February 2003

November 2013

PLAN ADOPTION

This plan is the official San Luis Obispo County Plan for responding to hazardous material emergencies in the unincorporated area of San Luis Obispo County and other jurisdictions within the San Luis Obispo Operational Area as defined in Section 1.6 of this document. The plan's responsibilities and authorities are effective as indicated below. The plan will be reviewed annually or as appropriate, such as after emergency incidents. Updates which are not related to County of San Luis Obispo policies will be coordinated and completed by the County Office of Emergency Services in conjunction with affected agencies.



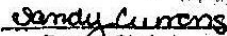
Acting
Chairperson, Board of Supervisors
County of San Luis Obispo

November 5, 2013

Date

ATTEST:

Julie L. Rodawald, County Clerk-Recorder
and Ex-Officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

By: 
Deputy Clerk

Questions regarding this plan may be directed to the San Luis Obispo County Office of Emergency Services, County Government Center, Room D-430, San Luis Obispo, CA 93408 (805) 781-5011

REVISIONS

This page is for plan holders to record the posting of each plan revision, which is distributed by the County Office of Emergency Services.

REVISION #	DESCRIPTION	DATE
1	All	July, 31 1985
2	All	August 1994
3	All	August 2001
3-A	No content changes; format and minor editing changes/corrections, telephone number updates	February 2003
4	Revisions- Terminology, addition of the City of San Luis Obispo, removal of Code 20, administrative update.	November 2013

DISTRIBUTION

DEPT/AGENCY	QUANTITY	COMMENTS
County Environmental Health	2	
County Agriculture Commissioner	3	
County/Cal Fire	6	1 ECC, 1 Haz Mat Battalion Chief, Field Battalion Chiefs
County Sheriff's Department	2	Patrol Commander, Watch Commander
City/County Bomb Task Force	1	
County EMSA	1	
County Health Officer	1	
County OES	2 EOC, 1 office	Maintains original copy
County Public Works	1	
Camp Roberts Fire	1	
San Miguel Fire	1	
Templeton Fire	1	
Santa Margarita Fire	1	
Cambria Fire	1	
Hearst Castle Fire	1	
Cayucos Fire	1	
California Men's Colony Fire	2	1 copy fire, 1 copy decon team
CHP - San Luis Obispo	1	
CHP - Templeton	1	
Caltrans District V	1	
Narcotics Task Force	1	

Continues next page

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1 - INTRODUCTION..... 1

1.1 Purpose 1

1.2 Objectives..... 1

1.3 Plan Organization 1

1.4 Levels of Response 2

1.5 Authorities and References 3

1.6 Scope 4

1.7 Common Acronyms 5

SECTION 2 - HAZARD ASSESSMENT..... 7

2.1 Situation 7

2.2 Potential Threat 7

2.3 Response Needs 7

SECTION 3 - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT 8

3.1 Objectives of Emergency Management 8

3.2 National Incident Management System 8

3.3 Standardized Emergency Management System 10

3.4 Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS) 13

3.5 Responsibilities..... 14

SECTION 4 - CONCEPTS OF OPERATION20

4.1 Overview20

4.2 Hazardous Material and Hazardous Materials Emergency Defined21

4.3 Hazardous Material Control Zones21

4.4 Response Personnel Levels of Training22

4.5 Personal Protective Equipment.....24

4.8 Mutual Aid27

4.9 Liability and Funding Policy28

SECTION 5 - OPERATING PROCEDURES.....33

5.1 Initial Notification33

5.2	Plan Activation.....	34
5.3	Incident Operations	36
5.4	Emergency Response Levels	41
5.5	Public Warning/Information.....	42
5.6	Protective Actions.....	43
5.7	Evacuation.....	44
5.8	Situation Assessment	44
5.9	Sheltering In Place	45
5.10	Evacuation Centers	46
5.11	Transportation of the Populace.....	47
5.12	Return to Evacuated Areas.....	47
SECTION 6 - ATTACHMENTS.....		50
ATTACHMENT 1: INITIAL NOTIFICATION INFORMATION		51
ATTACHMENT 2: CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL (SAN LUIS OBISPO AREA) INITIAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS LOCAL AGENCY EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION LIST FOR CHP JURISDICTION INCIDENTS IN SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.....		52
ATTACHMENT 3: SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT/PSAP HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION LIST		53
ATTACHMENT 4: NOTIFICATION LIST FOR AGENCY WITH INCIDENT COMMAND JURISDICTION		54
ATTACHMENT 5: NOTIFICATION CHECKLIST WHICH MAY BE USED AND DEVELOPED BY CITIES.....		55
ATTACHMENT 6: SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY OES HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION LIST.....		56
ATTACHMENT 7: MISCELLANEOUS TELEPHONE NUMBERS.....		57
ATTACHMENT 8: AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES AND FUNCTIONS.....		60
ATTACHMENT 9: ICS OVERVIEW		68
ATTACHMENT 10: OVERVIEW OF ISSUES RELATED TO BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL WEAPONS		72
ATTACHMENT 11: EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM AND MEDIA NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES		75

ATTACHMENT 12: OVERVIEW INFORMATION ON THE REGIONAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE TEAM	84
ATTACHMENT 13: GLOSSARY.....	87

SECTION 1 - INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to establish the county's response organization, command authority, responsibilities, functions and interactions required to mitigate hazardous material incidents so life and property, and environment may be saved from the effects of such an incident. This plan may also serve as the emergency response section of the San Luis Obispo County Hazardous Materials Area Plan.

1.2 Objectives

The objectives of this plan are to:

- Provide a basic overview of the threats from hazardous material or "Haz Mat" emergencies in San Luis Obispo County.
- Provide an overall concept which enhances the protection of the public in the event of a Haz Mat emergency.
- Provide an overview of emergency public alert and notification systems and messages which can be provided to the public in the affected area.
- Delineate the respective authorities and responsibilities of local, state, and federal agencies.
- Outline the concept of operations, emergency organization, management and supporting systems required to implement this plan.

1.3 Plan Organization

This plan is intended to be read and its contents learned prior to a hazardous materials emergency. However, should the plan need to be used during an incident by someone who is not completely familiar with it, the table of contents may be referenced to find a particular section; the primary sections to be used during an incident will most likely be the attachments.

The plan is made up of five sections and multiple attachments. The sections provide an overview of the overall organizational and operational concepts, and the attachments provide additional functional information.

The five sections contain information on the potential hazards to the county, authorities, the emergency management system, concepts of operation, overview of operating procedures, and brief scenarios.

The seven attachments contain notification checklists, information on agency responsibilities and functions, Hazardous Materials Incident Command System overview, issues related to biological and chemical weapons, emergency alert system use for public warning, and overview information on the Regional Hazardous Materials Response Team.

In addition to this plan, emergency response agencies and teams, have specific, detailed procedures for direct, field response actions, commonly referred to as Standard Operation Procedures. To summarize, this plan is an administrative document with guidelines for overall response and support efforts. Response agencies have more specific, detailed standard operating procedures for use at or during actual incidents in the field.

1.4 Levels of Response

Levels of response may vary due to differing perceptions of the incident by response personnel, based on their experience, training, capability, and the local response policy. In addition, the characteristics of the material, the nature of its release, and the vulnerability of the receptors (i.e., populations, ecosystems) may also influence the level of response. As examples:

- Response to an uncontained release of a smaller amount of an extremely hazardous substance may require a higher level of response than a response to a contained release of a greater amount of a hazardous material that is less hazardous;
- A spill in an area that is more sensitive (environmentally, culturally, or economically) may have an increased level of response than an area that is less sensitive, as determined by the Incident Commander or the Unified Command.

The Incident Classifications in the following descriptions and table are consistent with NFPA 472: Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents (2013 Edition) - can be used as a general guideline in determining the appropriate levels for response and training:

Level One Incident (Minor):

An incident that can be easily handled using resources immediately available to first responders having jurisdiction. Significant human health and safety and/or environmental issues do not arise.

Level Two Incident (Moderate):

An incident that is beyond the capabilities of a local jurisdiction that may require the use of mutual aid, either for operational assistance or logistical support. A declaration of a local emergency may be issued, a Governor's Proclamation may be issued and the local Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be partially or fully activated. Human health and safety and/or the environment are affected.

Level Three Incident (Major – Catastrophic):

An incident that significantly exceeds local capabilities. Considerable environmental and/or public health impacts have occurred or are expected. A local emergency is usually declared; a Governor's Proclamation may be issued, along with a request for a Presidential Declaration; and the local EOC and the State Operations Center (SOC) are fully activated.

Emergency response levels are based upon the magnitude of each incident and may vary depending on a number of factors. Actual response efforts for direct mitigation of the incident rest with the incident commander. There are also some situations in which the agency which has incident command can vary; these situations are explained in Section 3 and Attachment 2 of this plan.

1.5 Authorities and References

- 1.5.1** California Government Code (Chapter 7, Div. 1, Title 2) Section 8550 et seq. - California Emergency Services Act.
- 1.5.2** California Government Code (Article 3.7, Chapter 7, Div. 1, Title 2) Sections 8574.7 to 8574.9 - Toxic Disasters.
- 1.5.3** California Government Code (Article 11, Chapter 7, Div. 1, Title 2) Section 8615 - Mutual Aid.
- 1.5.4** California Health and Safety Code (Div. 1, Part 2, Chapter 8) Section 1158 - Supervision by Local Health Officer During Health Emergencies.
- 1.5.5** California Health and Safety Code (Div. 20, Chapter 6.5, Article 8) Section 25180 - Enforcement of Hazardous Waste Laws and Section 25185 - Powers of Health Officer to Enter/Inspect.
- 1.5.6** California Health and Safety Code (Div. 20, Chapter 7), Sections 25600 to 25610 - Control of Radioactive Contamination of the Environment.
- 1.5.7** California Vehicle Code (Article 4, Chapter 2, Div. 2) Section 2450 - Hazardous Substances Highway Spill Containment and Abatement Act.
- 1.5.8** California Vehicle Code (Article 4, Chapter 2, Div. 2) Section 2451 - Public Health: Legislative Finding.
- 1.5.9** California Vehicle Code (Article 4, Chapter 2, Div. 2) Section 2452 - Hazardous Substance Defined.
- 1.5.10** California Vehicle Code (Article 4, Chapter 2, Div. 2) Section 2453 - Hazardous Spill Notification System.
- 1.5.11** California Vehicle Code (Article 4, Chapter 2, Div. 2) Section 2454 - Scene Management as amended in Chapter 543 of 1982 Statutes.
- 1.5.12** California State Emergency Plan.
- 1.5.13** San Luis Obispo County Code (Ord. No. 1384) Chapter 2.80 - Emergency Organization and Functions.
- 1.5.14** San Luis Obispo County Emergency Operations Plan

- 1.5.15 San Luis Obispo County Regional Hazardous Materials Cooperative Agreement (1993)
- 1.5.16 California Health and Safety Code section 13009.6 (Public safety agency cost recovery)
- 1.5.17 California Health and Safety Code section 11642 (Funding source, re: Clandestine Laboratory Enforcement Program)
- 1.5.18 California Water Code Sections 13440-13442 (Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement)
- 1.5.19 40 CFR Part 310 (Environmental Protection Agency [Reimbursement to Local Governments for Emergency Response to Hazardous Substance Releases])

1.6 Scope

1.6.1 Jurisdictional Factors

As a standalone document, this plan is concerned with hazardous material emergencies occurring within any unincorporated area of the county, excluding state and federal lands.

However, this plan also serves as the emergency response section of the Hazardous Materials Area Plan, which does include all incorporated cities. As the emergency response section of the San Luis Obispo County Area Plan, this plan covers the unincorporated area of the county and the cities of Paso Robles, Atascadero, Morro Bay, Pismo Beach, Grover Beach, Arroyo Grande and San Luis Obispo. If incorporated cities in the county so choose, they may modify applicable sections as long as it is consistent with Area Plan and Operational Area requirements and procedures.

1.6.2 Geographic Factors

As a stand-alone document, this plan covers hazardous material releases to the air, land or waters within the unincorporated jurisdictional areas of the county. As the emergency response section of the San Luis Obispo County Area Plan, this plan covers the unincorporated area of the county and the cities of Paso Robles, Atascadero, Morro Bay, Pismo Beach, Grover Beach, Arroyo Grande, and San Luis Obispo.

1.6.3 Transportation Emergencies

This plan covers hazardous material emergencies associated with transportation by highways, roads, streets, railroad, pipeline, or other means.

1.6.4 Fixed Installation Emergencies

This plan covers hazardous materials emergencies occurring within any fixed installation storing, manufacturing, processing, utilizing, or disposing of hazardous materials, with the following exception:

EXCEPTION: This plan does not cover radiological emergencies resulting from direct operation of the Diablo Canyon Power Plant. Radiological emergencies resulting from the operation of the Diablo Canyon Power Plant are covered by the San Luis Obispo County/Cities Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Response Plan.

1.7 Common Acronyms

The following common acronyms have been used in this plan and explained below:

ARC	American Red Cross
Cal Fire	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Cal OES	Governor's Office of Emergency Services (formerly Cal EMA)
CHP	California Highway Patrol
DFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
DOC	Department Operations Center
DOD	Department of Defense
EAS	Emergency Alert System
ESD	Emergency Services Director
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EWS	Early Warning System
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
HMC	Hazardous Material Coordinator
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
NIMS	National Incident Management System
OES	Office of Emergency Services
OSPRDFW	Office of Oil Spill Prevention and Response
PIO	Public Information Officer
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System

USCG	United States Coast Guard
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction

SECTION 2 - HAZARD ASSESSMENT

2.1 Situation

Like most other areas of the nation and the world, materials which are or can be hazardous to health and the environment are produced and used throughout San Luis Obispo County.

While most hazardous material emergency incidents are contained rather quickly and at minimum loss to health and safety, the potential exists for accidents to occur that cannot be easily mitigated.

2.2 Potential Threat

There are a variety of effects that may be caused by an uncontrolled release of hazardous materials. The effects on humans depend on the type and amount of material released, however they may include: hazards that may be fatal if inhaled, swallowed, or absorbed through skin; some hazardous materials may cause burns to skin and eyes upon contact; material that catches on fire may produce irritating or poisonous gases; some materials may cause dizziness or suffocation. In addition to the direct human threat, hazardous materials or runoff from fire control may cause pollution and create fire or explosion hazards in sewer systems or other waterway areas.

2.3 Response Needs

A large or highly toxic release may require evacuation, technical expertise, and limiting access to the affected area. In turn, these actions would require the opening of temporary shelters, closing streets and highways, and providing public information and instructions through the media and other means. In addition, logistical support would have to be provided to assist hazardous materials response teams in containing the release and with planning efforts to minimize the effects of a hazardous material incident.

SECTION 3 - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

In order to effectively manage emergencies and disasters throughout California – and the United States - local and state governments use common emergency management systems. A system used nationwide is the National Incident Management System (NIMS). In addition to and in conjunction with NIMS, with California state and local agencies also use a system called the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). San Luis Obispo County has adopted and uses both NIMS and SEMS.

3.1 Objectives of Emergency Management

Specific objectives of the emergency management organization include:

- Establishing guidelines for the management and coordination of emergency operations.
- Establishing priorities, and taking care of any conflicting demands for support.
- Establishing the framework for coordinating and maintaining liaison with appropriate federal, state, and local governmental agencies and applicable segments of the private sector.
- Establishing the methodology for requesting and allocating resources and other support.
- Providing guidance for identifying and activating communications systems.
- Providing guidance for disseminating warnings, including evacuating and sheltering in place.
- Providing guidance for collecting, evaluating, and disseminating damage information and related data.
- Providing guidance for the coordination of mutual aid.
- Providing fiscal policy guidelines.
- Providing guidance for termination of the emergency period.

3.2 National Incident Management System

NIMS provides for a consistent nationwide template to enable all government, private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work together during domestic incidents. NIMS integrates existing best practices into a consistent, nationwide approach to domestic incident management that is applicable at all jurisdictional levels and across functional disciplines in an all-hazards context.

The principles of NIMS are:

- **Flexibility:** Provides a consistent, flexible and adjustable framework where government and private entities at all levels can work together to manage incidents of any size.
- **Standardization:** Provides a set of standardized organizational structures and requirements to improve interoperability among jurisdictions and disciplines.

Six components make up the NIMS systems approach:

- **Standardization Command and Management:** The three key standard incident management structures are discussed below.
- **Preparedness:** Effective incident management begins with preparedness activities, which include planning, training, exercises, personnel qualifications, equipment acquisitions, mutual aid and publications management.
- **Resource Management:** Standardized mechanisms and requirements on resource mobilization and recovery following an incident.
- **Communications and Information Management:** Defines communications framework for information sharing at all levels.
- **Supporting Technologies:** Technologies, such as data communications, to facilitate ongoing operations
- **Ongoing Management and Maintenance:** Establishes an activity to provide strategic direction for NIMS oversight.

NIMS standard incident management structures are based on three key organizational systems:

- **The Incident Command System (ICS)** defines the operating characteristics, management components, and structure of incident management organizations throughout the life cycle of an incident;
- **The Multiagency Coordination System**, which defines the operating characteristics, management components, and organizational structure of supporting entities;
- **The Public Information System**, which includes the processes, procedures, and systems for communicating timely and accurate information to the public during emergency situations.

As can be seen in the above, NIMS is congruent with the emergency management system and concepts in use in California, including San Luis Obispo County. Many of the concepts match the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) concepts, in use in California, including San Luis Obispo County.

3.3 Standardized Emergency Management System

The County of San Luis Obispo, and most emergency response agencies within the county, use the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), as described in the California Code of Regulations (Title 19, Division 2), or concepts based on SEMS, as their emergency management system. Many times only portions of SEMS are used, such as the Incident Command System for response to single incidents. SEMS allows for effective response, management, and coordination of emergencies involving multiple agencies or jurisdictions.

SEMS as an emergency management tool that is to ensure coordination between various levels of organizations and to ensure a common system is used among various jurisdictions when responding to emergencies.

3.3.1 Primary Components of SEMS

There are four primary components that make up SEMS. They are:

The Incident Command System (ICS)

Interagency or Multi-agency Coordination System (*IAC or MACS*)

The Master Mutual Aid Agreement

Use of Operational Areas

3.3.2 The Incident Command System (ICS)

ICS is a modular emergency management system designed to be adapted to any emergency or incident. It provides a hierarchy with lines of authority and responsibility and accommodates an emergency response organization of varying size. While ICS is primarily used in the field, EOC emergency management organizations are built on the ICS concept. ICS is somewhat analogous to a corporate organization; an ICS organization chart and a corporate organizational chart look similar.

The Incident Command System (ICS) is somewhat analogous to a corporate structure. The concept behind ICS is to provide a structured emergency management system that allows for an effective span of control over each aspect of any type of emergency.

Each emergency incident in which ICS is used is overseen by an Incident Commander, with supporting functions used as needed. ICS may be used with only two or three people or with an incident involving hundreds of personnel.

In essence, ICS is an evolving structure, from simple to complex, based on the needs for the emergency and span of control. Command staff positions include the IC, Information Officer, Liaison, and Safety Officer. To support the command staff, there are four major support positions: Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance. Each of these functions may then be broken down further into branches and groups as shown on ICS organizational charts. Using the corporate structure analogy, the IC would be the Chief

Executive Officer, and command staff positions would be Corporate Vice Presidents. The support functions could be analogous to various divisions of a company.

Further explanation of ICS can be obtained from local emergency management agencies, fire departments, and related agencies. An overview of ICS, primarily as it related to hazardous material incidents, is explained below.

The distinction between General ICS and Hazardous Materials ICS is that Haz Mat ICS is actually a part of General ICS. Haz Mat ICS is a group under the Operations Section Fire Branch, and can be broken down into further tasks as showed below and explained in Attachment 3.

3.3.2.1 FIREScope Hazardous Materials ICS

The FIREScope ICS Hazardous Materials Operational System/organizational module is the field emergency management system that may be used by hazardous material incident responders in San Luis Obispo County. Like the general county emergency management system, this system is a component of the National Interagency Incident Management System (NIMS).

The Hazardous Materials organizational module is designed to provide an organizational structure that will provide necessary supervision and control for the essential functions required at virtually all hazardous materials incidents. This is based on the premise that controlling the tactical operations of companies and movement of personnel and equipment will provide a greater degree of safety and also reduce the probability of spreading of contaminants. The primary functions will be directed by the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor, and all resources that have a direct involvement with the hazardous materials incident will be supervised by one of the functional leaders or the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor.

The ICS Haz Mat Operational System consists of an overview document (ICS-HM-120-1), and seven operational guides, which are:

- Group Supervisor (ICS-HM-222-1)
- Entry Leader (ICS-HM-222-2)
- Decontamination Leader (ICS-HM-222-3)
- Site Access Control Leader (ICS-HM-222-4)
- Assistant Safety Officer - Hazardous Materials (ICS-HM-222-5)
- Technical Specialist - Hazardous Materials Reference (ICS-HM-222-6)
- Safe Refuge Area Manager (ICS-HM-222-7)

The above referenced operational guides are not contained within, or attached to, the body of this plan. They are separate documents intended for use primarily by field/incident response personnel, however they are adopted as a part of this plan by reference.

3.3.3 Interagency Coordination (IAC)

Interagency coordination (also referred to as Multi-agency Coordination [MACS] in the SEMS regulations) as it applies to SEMS means the participation of agencies and disciplines involved at any of the SEMS organizational levels working together in a coordinated effort to facilitate decisions for overall emergency response activities. This includes the sharing of critical resources and the prioritization of incidents.

Many agencies within San Luis Obispo County work together in a coordinated effort to facilitate decisions for overall emergency response activities. Such coordination includes discussing and determining the importance of need with/between agencies in order to allocate resources most effectively during disasters.

Operational Area (OA) IAC is coordinated by/through the respective mutual aid OA coordinators or through the County/OA Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Section 3.3.4 defines and Operational Area.

3.3.4 Master Mutual Aid Agreement

A statewide Master Mutual Aid Agreement for California was originally developed in 1950. The County of San Luis Obispo entered the state Master Mutual Aid agreement on December 4, 1950. Under this agreement, cities, counties, and the State have joined together to provide for a comprehensive program of providing services, resources, and facilities to jurisdictions when local resources prove to be inadequate to cope with a given situation.

All cities and the county within the San Luis Obispo Operational Area (see next section for definition of an Operational Area) are signatories to the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement. Requests for and coordination of mutual aid is accomplished through three PRIMARY Operational Area Coordinators: general emergency services mutual aid, law enforcement mutual aid, and fire mutual aid. Also functioning as a practical Operational Area Coordinator for emergency medical services mutual is the Regional Disaster Health/Medical Coordination system (RDMHC).

There are also a number of specific general emergency services mutual aid systems that operate during disasters or large emergencies, such as building inspectors mutual aid, mental health mutual aid, Emergency Managers Mutual Aid, and public works mutual aid. Additional information on mutual aid is contained in the county Emergency Operations Plan.

3.3.5 Operational Area

Within the state of California, and as defined in the Standardized Emergency Management System, emergency management is coordinated using various geographical levels. Local agencies such as special districts, cities, and counties, are generally responsible for emergency management within their respective jurisdictions. However, when an emergency or other incident affects more than one jurisdiction, or that jurisdiction needs assistance, the next level up of emergency management coordination is the Operational Area.

An Operational Area (OA) consists of all political subdivisions within the geographical boundaries of a county, including county government. The San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors formally established the San Luis Obispo Operational Area with the adoption of the county's then revised Emergency Operations Plan on November 21, 1995.

An OA is used by the county and other local political subdivisions for the coordination of information and resources, and to serve as a link in the system of communications and coordination between the state's emergency operation centers and the operation centers of the political subdivisions within the operational area. Basically, emergency response actions within an OA are coordinated by one entity when necessary during large emergencies. This helps to ensure a coordinated response throughout the county. The entity that coordinates the OA also serves as a link between the OA/local agencies and Cal OES.

As noted in the previous section, various agencies within OAs coordinate mutual aid response and related tasks for various disciplines. These OA Coordinators serve as the link between other jurisdictions and agencies within their discipline.

Fire chiefs within the OA choose the fire and rescue Operational Area Coordinator, which is usually County Fire. The Sheriff of each county is the law enforcement Operational Area Coordinator. For most other general mutual aid issues and emergency functions, the San Luis Obispo County Office of Emergency Services serves as the OA Coordinator.

The Regional Disaster Medical Health Coordinator system within the OA can also serve as the Medical Health Operational Area Coordinator. Within San Luis Obispo County, the County Health Officer (CHO) or designee serves as the Medical Health Operational Area Coordinator (MHOAC) for medical and health issues.

Each of the Operational Area Coordinators works in conjunction with, and supports the efforts of, the other discipline.

3.4 Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS)

The Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS) is a communications system designed to provide concise information between state, local, and federal agencies. It supports the NIMS and SEMS concept by serving as an alternate communications method between the

San Luis Obispo Operational Area and various state and related agencies, as well as other OAs.

OASIS is a communications system used to link to selected state, federal, and local agencies. The OASIS satellite dish and related hardware for the San Luis Obispo OA is located at the County/OA EOC.

3.5 Responsibilities

3.5.1 Jurisdictional Responsibilities and Role Determination

The authority to assume the position of Incident Commander (IC) for a hazardous material emergency response is dependent upon a number of factors. One of these is whether the emergency occurs on or off a highway, road or street within the jurisdictional limits of this plan. In order to help understand issues related to authority for incident command at the scene of on-highway incidents, the following section, 3.5.1.1, is taken from the California Vehicle Code. It is section 2454 (a), (b), and (c) of that code. The term “department” in section 2454 refers to the Department of the California Highway Patrol (CHP).

3.5.1.1 California Vehicle Code Section 2454

2454. (a) The authority for incident command at the scene of an on-highway hazardous substance incident is vested in the appropriate law enforcement agency having primary traffic investigative authority on the highway where the incident occurs. Responsibility for incident command at the scene of an on-highway hazardous substance incident shall continue until all emergency operations at the scene have been completed and order has been restored.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision, the local governing body of a city, whether general law or chartered, which has jurisdiction over the location where an on-highway hazardous substance incident occurs may assign the authority for incident command at the scene of an on-highway hazardous substance incident on local streets and roads, other than freeways, to either the local law enforcement agency or the local fire protection agency. However, the department is responsible for incident command at the scene of an on-highway hazardous substance incident on all highways where the department has primary traffic investigative authority. Any law enforcement agency having primary traffic investigative authority may enter into written agreements with other public agencies to facilitate incident command at the scene of an on-highway hazardous substance incident on local streets and roads other than freeways.

(c) For purposes of this section, incident command at the scene of an on-highway hazardous substance incident means coordination of operations which occur at the location of a hazardous substance incident. This coordinating function does not include how the specialized functions provided by the various other responding agencies are to be performed. The incident commander at the scene of an on-highway hazardous substance incident shall consult with other

response agencies at the scene to ensure that all appropriate resources are properly utilized, and shall perform his or her coordinating function in a manner designed to minimize the risk of death or injury to other persons.

3.5.1.2 California Highway Patrol

For hazardous substances incidents occurring on any highway, road or street of which the Department of the California Highway Patrol (CHP) has primary investigative authority, the CHP is the incident commander. This includes freeways within incorporated cities.

In the past, it has been commonly understood that the CHP IC/Scene Manager role includes highway right-of-ways.

3.5.1.3 Fire Department/Fire District - Unincorporated Area of San Luis Obispo County

For incidents occurring off a highway, road or street within the unincorporated area of San Luis Obispo County, the IC is the Fire Department/District having jurisdictional authority. However, it is possible that in certain off highway/road incidents, another agency may pre-empt the fire agency as IC (see the following sections) or be involved in a unified command.

The fire agencies having jurisdiction throughout most of the unincorporated area of San Luis Obispo County are:

CAL FIRE/San Luis Obispo County Fire, which has jurisdiction throughout the majority of the county, and fire departments within incorporated cities. The following public fire agencies have jurisdiction in their respective communities and districts in other unincorporated areas:

Avila Beach (through County Fire contract)	Templeton Fire
Cambria Fire	San Miguel Fire
Cayucos Fire	Santa Margarita Fire
Five Cities Fire Authority	South Bay Fire (through County Fire contract)

3.5.1.4 Fire Department - Incorporated Cities in San Luis Obispo County

For emergencies occurring within incorporated cities within the jurisdictional limits of this plan, the IC is the fire department, except on freeways or other roadways on which the California Highway Patrol has primary investigative authority. However, it is possible that in certain incidents, another agency may pre-empt

the fire agency as IC (see the following sections) or be involved in a unified command.

As of the most recent adoption of this plan, the seven incorporated cities referenced are the Cities of Paso Robles, Atascadero, Morro Bay, San Luis Obispo, Pismo Beach, Grover Beach, and Arroyo Grande.

Note on Mutual/Automatic Aid: Hazardous materials incidents/responses may not be covered under mutual or automatic aid agreements; the jurisdiction receiving assistance could be billed for some or all response costs, for both public and private agency responses.

For emergencies occurring in close proximity to, or actually intruding into, the boundaries of other jurisdictions not covered in the scope of this plan (such as cities, Cal Poly, etc.), the IC authority shall remain the same as stated throughout this section. HOWEVER, those other jurisdictions shall be promptly notified and requested to respond with personnel to perhaps develop a unified command structure (see Attachment 3).

3.5.1.5 County Environmental Health Services

The majority of Haz Mat incidents within the county are events that can and are handled by initial response units from responsible agencies. Many of these minor incidents are responded to by the Environmental Health Services Division of the county Public Health Department. As such, for small incidents that Environmental Health hazardous materials personnel respond to off a highway, road or street without a fire department/district response or other agency with incident command authority, Environmental Health performs the function of Incident Commander. Environmental Health also provides support to the CHP by responding to incidents along county roads as a Hazardous Materials Coordinator or similar role.

The Environmental Health Services Division has the responsibility of protecting the public health and the environment. This responsibility includes:

- oversight of proper handling of hazardous materials;
- tracking the proper disposal of hazardous waste;
- oversight of remediation of hazardous materials and hazardous waste contamination;
- certify completion of cleanup operations and authorize re-entry and re-habitation of affected areas.

Once at the scene of a hazardous materials incident without fire response, it will be the responsibility of Environmental Health to determine if any additional response and/or protective actions may be needed.

During incidents in which fire agencies are the IC, once the health and/or safety emergency is terminated, the fire IC may turn the incident over to Environmental Health for remediation oversight.

3.5.1.6 Cal OES

For radiological incidents, if there is a need for technical assistance beyond the scope of local entities such as County Public Health or the Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Team, we most likely would indeed turn to the state. The initial request should be routed through Cal OES, and it would be up to Cal OES to route the request to the proper entity. For the state this would be CDPH's Environmental Management Branch, which includes their Nuclear Emergency Response Program. This situation falls under the general context of master mutual aid. Local responders should keep in mind that they need to do a move and contain/isolate the area until such resources are able to arrive in the county.

3.5.1.7 California Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW)

DFW has public trust responsibilities for the state's fish, wildlife, and their habitats. To fulfill these responsibilities, DFW responds to Haz Mat incidents for the purposes of protecting and minimizing the impact to fish and wildlife, serves as the lead state agency in determining the completion of cleanup when natural resources are threatened, and related tasks.

In addition to serving as the lead state agency in determining the completion of a cleanup when natural resources are threatened, DFW functions as the State Agency Coordinator for off-highway hazardous material incidents. (For DFW roles in marine oil spills, see item 3.5.1.9 below.)

3.5.1.8 U.S. Department of Defense and U.S. Department of Energy

The U.S. Department of Defense and Department of Energy retain control over all of their vessels and facilities. Any hazardous material incident involving DOD or DOE facilities or vessels falls under the jurisdiction of those agencies. County Division of Environmental Health retains the role of providing protection of public health outside of any DOD/DOE control zone.

3.5.1.9 State and Federal Lands (Non DOD or DOE)

State and federal lands are the responsibility of the appropriate state or federal agency. However, a jurisdiction may not have the resources or ability to properly take care of a hazardous materials incident. As a result, a fire department of neighboring jurisdiction, or any other appropriate/nearby jurisdiction, may take on the IC role unless otherwise pre-empted by state or federal law/regulation/plan. All fiscal responsibilities will remain with the jurisdiction, unless previous arrangements have been made.

3.5.1.10 Marine Oil Spills

Oil spills that occur in or contaminate marine waters fall under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Coast Guard and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. County Environmental Health retains the role of providing protection of public health. Environmental Health may initiate response activities as their abilities allow until the arrival of the USGC/DFW.

3.5.1.11 Federal Bureau of Investigation

The FBI and local law enforcement will be involved in an incident which involves terrorism. Depending on the situation with specific incidents, law enforcement may have the role of IC, however may incidents of this type may require unified command at least for the response phase. Attachment 4 contains additional related information.

3.5.1.12 Multi-jurisdictional

A "Unified Command" is used when there is more than one agency or jurisdiction with a management responsibility. In these circumstances, all parties should be brought together with the incident command staff for consultation and coordination of overall activities. The individuals in the Unified Command should be able to speak for, and commit the resources of, the organizations that they represent. In most cases, an overall Incident Commander should be designated from within the Unified Command Group. This person is generally the representative of the jurisdiction where the incident originated, or the most qualified person present. Decisions should be made by consensus among the parties of the Unified Command Group. If consensus is not possible, the overall Incident Commander may make the final decision.

3.5.2 Role of the Responsible Party

The "Responsible Party" (RP) is a legally recognized entity (person, corporation, business, partnership, etc.) that has a legally recognized status of financial accountability and liability for actions necessary to abate and mitigate adverse environmental and human health and safety impacts resulting from a non-permitted release or discharge of hazardous material.

The RP should be consulted in decisions that impact the hazardous material response, but the RP does not necessarily have standing within the Command Staff, unless the Incident Commander determines otherwise. The RP should be given the opportunity to abate the incident using their own resources, but not to the detriment of the overall operations, public health, or the environment. Some of the questions that must be answered to the satisfaction of the Incident Commander include, but are not limited to:

- Will the RP's proposed action increase potential risk/exposure to the public or the environment?

- Can the incident be abated adequately and in a reasonable amount of time?
- Is the proposed abatement and mitigation agent (cleanup contractor) of the RP able to, and legally allowed to, perform the required tasks?
- Can the waste generated be properly disposed of by the RP?

If the Responsible Party is unable or unwilling to provide acceptable abatement and mitigation of the incident, or the Responsible Party is unknown, it may be necessary for a public agency to ensure the necessary response and cleanup that would normally be the responsibility of the RP. The reasons for a public agency taking these responsibilities are to protect the public health, safety and environment by expediting the abatement and mitigation of the incident.

3.5.3 Federal Government Emergency Management

Federal response to a hazardous material incident will vary according to the nature of the incident. As stated earlier in this section the U.S. Department of Defense and Department of Energy retain jurisdictional authority over their facilities and vessels. Many different agencies may be involved, and the agency responsible for coordinating federal activities depends on the circumstances and location of the incident. The two federal agencies with primary hazardous material emergency response responsibilities are the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Coast Guard. **Federal agencies can be accessed during a hazardous material emergency by calling the National Response Center.**

Pollution incidents involving oil and hazardous materials are covered by the National Contingency Plan (NCP). The NCP is found in 40 CFR Part 300 (March 8, 1990 Federal Register). The NCP supplies the Federal on Scene Coordinator (OSC) for incidents in Coastal Areas, which is the Coast Guard, and for Inland Areas, which is the EPA (except hazardous material incidents at Department of Defense or Department of Energy facilities and vessels). For major pollution incidents, either agency may activate the federal response system described in the National Contingency Plan. In such cases, federal assistance in handling the emergency will be coordinated with the State Agency Coordinator and the Incident Commander.

SECTION 4 - CONCEPTS OF OPERATION

This section describes the planning basis for a hazardous material emergency as addressed in this plan, operational concepts, and policies which form the County's foundation for response to hazardous material incidents.

4.1 Overview

As with other emergencies, hazardous material incident is composed of pre-emergency, emergency and post-emergency periods. The pre-emergency period involves mitigation, planning, and preparedness. Mitigation involves producers, handlers, and governmental entities taking appropriate precautions and following and enforcing relevant regulatory requirements. The planning process defines roles and responsibilities of the emergency response organization, and insures that all plans are consistent and may be integrated with one another. Preparedness involves resource development and training. Training requirements are addressed by federal and state regulations. Federal worker safety standards are contained in Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations part 1910.120. State, local, and private responders are regulated by Title 8, Section 5192 of the California Code of Regulations, which is enforced by Cal-OSHA. Both codes require the use of the Incident Command System and both mandate training for any hazardous material responder.

The emergency period involves the actual response to a hazardous material release. Levels of response will vary based upon the amount of the spill, the location, the toxicity, and similar related factors.

The post emergency period involves returning the affected area to normal, which may consist of such factors as allowing evacuated people back into the area, and releasing resources.

In a hazardous material incident, the emergency phase may develop slowly or occur without warning. California has adopted a decentralized approach to hazardous material incidents in which the management of the incident is handled at the lowest level of government possible.

4.1.1 Assessment of Hazard and Determining Response

Personnel responding to hazardous material incidents must determine the appropriate response based upon an assessment of the release or threatened release. 29 CFR 1910.120(q)6 and Title 8 CCR Section 5192(q)(6) state that responders must be trained to recognize when the on scene resources are not adequate to control or contain the hazard, and to request additional resources which will support operational needs.

4.1.2 Responsibility for Incidents

The party having custody or control of a hazardous material usually bears ultimate responsibility for abatement of a release or threatened release. The protection of the public health and safety, wildlife, and the environment is the responsibility of

government. For radiological incidents, the licensee bears the financial responsibility, even if a waste hauler is carrying the material.

While the responsible party bears ultimate responsibility, the authority to ensure that the incident is properly mitigated rests with the public agency having jurisdiction over the incident.

4.2 Hazardous Material and Hazardous Materials Emergency Defined

Per the State Toxic Disaster Contingency Plan's Hazardous Materials Incident Tool Kit, a hazardous material is: A substance or combination of substances which, because of quantity, concentration, physical, chemical or infectious characteristics may cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in deaths or serious illness; and/or pose a substantial present or potential hazard to humans or the environment.

Per the State Toxic Disaster Contingency Plan's Hazardous Materials Incident Tool Kit, a hazardous materials emergency is: The release or threatened release of a hazardous material that may impact the public health, safety and/or the environment.

4.3 Hazardous Material Control Zones

Control zones are the geographical areas within the control lines set up at a hazardous material incident. The size and configuration of the zones are not static and should be constantly re-evaluated based on factors such as wind direction, release rate, etc.

The purpose of implementing hazardous material control zones is to:

- Secure a scene
- Establish perimeters
- Maintain safe and efficient control over operating personnel
- Prevent people, vehicles, and other resource equipment from accidentally entering a contaminated area, or from spreading contamination.

The three zones are known as the Exclusion Zone, Contamination Zone, and Support Zone, respectively.

4.3.1 Exclusion Zone

The area immediately around the spill. The area where contamination occurs or could occur. The innermost of the three zones at a site. Personal protective equipment is required for all personnel while in this zone (formerly referred to as the Hot Zone, or Red Zone).

Within the exclusion zone, responsibilities would include, but not be limited to:

- Identifying the material(s) involved or threatened to be released

- Conducting rescue, if appropriate
- Containing and abating the release or threatened release
- Cleanup and recovery operations

4.3.2 Contamination Reduction Zone

The area between the Exclusion Zone and the Support Zone. This zone contains the personnel decontamination station and may require a lesser degree of personnel protection than the Exclusion Zone. This area separates the contaminated area from the Support Zone, and acts as a buffer to reduce contamination (formerly referred to as the Warm Zone or Yellow Zone).

Within the contamination reduction zone, responsibilities would include, but not be limited to:

- Decontamination of victims and emergency personnel
- Establishing a safe refuge area

4.3.3 Support Zone

The clean area outside of the Decontamination Control line where equipment or personnel are not expected to become contaminated and where special protective clothing is not required. This is where resources immediately supporting the hazardous materials operation are located. The Command Post and media briefing site are located within the Support Zone (formerly referred to as the Cold Zone or Green Zone).

Within the support zone, responsibilities would include, but not be limited to:

- Providing for emergency medical care
- Providing an area for resources and staging
- Controlling access to all zones
- Maintaining contact with the Incident Commander at the Incident Command Post

4.4 Response Personnel Levels of Training

According to the final rule of 29 CFR 1910.20, there are five levels of "employees who participate, or are expected to participate, in emergency response..." These are minimum levels of training and should be considered the basis for all responders. The five levels are defined below.

4.4.1 First Responder Awareness Level

First responders at the awareness level are individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release and who have been trained to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the authorities of the release. Typical responsibilities include personal safety, attempts at isolating the area, proper notification and basic safe identification of hazardous substances.

4.4.2 First Responder Operations Level

First responders at the operations level are individuals who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances as part of the initial response to the site for the purpose of protecting nearby persons, property, or the environment from the effects of the release. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion without actually trying to stop the release. Their function is to contain the release from a safe distance, keep it from spreading, and prevent exposures.

4.4.3 Hazardous Materials Technician

Hazardous material technicians are individuals who respond to releases or potential releases for the purpose of stopping the release. They assume a more aggressive role than a first responder at the operations level in that they will approach the point of release in order to plug, patch or otherwise stop the release of a hazardous substance.

4.4.4 Hazardous Materials Specialist

Hazardous materials specialists are individuals who respond with, and provide support to, hazardous materials technicians. Their duties parallel those of the hazardous materials technician, however, their duties require a more directed or specific knowledge of the various substances they may be called upon to contain. The hazardous material specialist would also act as the site liaison with federal, state, local, and other government authorities in regard to site activities.

4.4.5 On Scene Incident Commander

Incident commanders, who will assume control of the incident scene beyond the first responder awareness level, shall receive at least 24 hours training equal to the first responder operations level and, in addition, have competency in the following areas and the employer shall so certify:

- Know and be able to implement the employer's Incident Command System.
- Know how to implement the employer's emergency response plan.
- Know and understand the hazards and risks associated with employees working in chemical protective clothing.
- Know how to implement the local emergency response plan.

- Know of the state emergency response plan and of the Federal Regional Response Team.

These categories of responders are similar to those who are likely to be encountered in the field. All public agency employees that have the potential of being involved in a hazardous material incident should have, at a minimum, first responder awareness level training. Do not assume what level of training responders might have.

4.5 Personal Protective Equipment

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is required to protect a person from chemical, biological, radiological, and physical hazards that may be encountered at a hazardous materials incident. Adequate personal protective equipment should protect the respiratory system, skin, eyes, face, hands, feet, head, body, and hearing. Personal protective equipment includes both personal protective clothing and respiratory protection. PPE is divided into **four** categories based on the degree of protection needed. The following descriptions are not definitive. Refer to appropriate documents for a complete description (e.g.; Federal OSHA regulations 29 CFR 1910.120, NIOSH, ACGIH, and NFPA standards address PPE selection in greater detail for response to different types of hazardous materials).

An unidentified product with unknown properties should be approached only in Level A or B protection. Never use personal protection equipment unless you are properly trained and feel comfortable with its use. PPE does not protect against fire or explosion unless additional types of protection are used.

Selection of the appropriate PPE is a complex process which must take into consideration a variety of factors, including, but not limited to:

- Identification of the hazards, or suspected hazards
- Routes of exposure (inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin or eye contact)
- Performance of the PPE materials in providing a barrier to the hazards
- Break-through time of the PPE
- Responder's tasks and duration
- Temperature

4.5.1 Level A is to be selected when the greatest level of skin, respiratory, and eye protection is required. Level A protection should be used when:

- The hazardous substance has been identified and requires the highest level of protection for skin, eyes, and the respiratory system based on either the measured (or potential for) high concentration of atmospheric vapors, gases, or particulates; or the site operations and work functions involve a high potential for splash, immersions, or exposure to unexpected vapors, gases, or particulates that are harmful to the skin or are capable of being absorbed through the skin;

- Substances with a high degree of hazard to the skin are known or suspected to be present and skin contact is possible; and
- Operations are being conducted in confined, poorly ventilated areas, and the absence of conditions requiring Level A protection have not yet been determined.

Primary required equipment are:

- Positive pressure, full face-piece, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA; and
- Totally encapsulating chemical-protective suit.

Other required equipment are:

- Inner and outer chemical resistant gloves, and chemical resistant boots with steel toe and shank.

Optional equipment are:

- Long underwear, hardhat, disposable suit, gloves, boots, and coveralls.

4.5.2 Level B is to be selected when the highest level of respiratory protection is necessary, but a lesser level of skin protection is needed. Level B should be used when:

- The type and atmospheric concentration of substances have been identified and require a high level of respiratory protection, but less skin protection;
- The atmosphere contains less than 19.5 percent oxygen; or
- The presence of incompletely identified vapors or gases is indicated by a direct-reading organic vapor detection instrument, but vapors and gases are not suspected of containing high levels of chemicals harmful to the skin or capable of being absorbed through the skin. Note: This involves atmospheres with immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH) concentrations of specific substances that present severe inhalation hazards and that do not represent severe skin hazards; or that do not meet the criteria for use of airpurifying respirators.

Primary required equipment are:

- Positive pressure, full face-piece, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA;
- Hooded chemical-resistant clothing (overalls and long-sleeved jacket, coveralls, one or two piece chemical-splash suit, and disposable chemical resistant overalls).

Other required equipment are:

- Inner and outer chemical resistant gloves, and chemical resistant boots with steel toe and shank.

Optional equipment are:

- Coveralls, hardhat, boot covers, and face shield.

4.5.3 Level C is to be selected when respiratory protection can be provided with respirators and skin contact with the material will not cause an adverse affect or be absorbed through any exposed skin. Level C protection should be used when:

- The atmospheric contaminants, liquid splashes, or other direct contact will not adversely affect or be absorbed through any exposed skin
- The types of air contaminants have been identified, concentrations measured, and an air-purifying respirator is available that can remove the contaminants
- All criteria for the use of air-purifying respirators are met.

Primary required equipment are:

- Full-face or half-mask, air purifying respirators; and
- Hooded chemical-resistant clothing (overalls and long sleeved jacket, coveralls, one or two piece chemical-splash suit, and disposal chemical resistant overalls).

Other required equipment are:

- Inner and outer chemical resistant gloves.

Optional equipment are:

- Coveralls, chemical resistant boots with steel toe and shank, boot covers, hardhat, escape mask, and face shield.

4.5.4 Level D is a work uniform affording minimal protection, used for nuisance contamination only. Level D protection should be used when:

- The atmosphere contains no known hazard; and
- Work conditions preclude splashes, immersion, or the potential for unexpected inhalation of, or contact with, hazardous levels of any chemicals.

Primary required equipment are:

- Coveralls, chemical resistant boots/shoes with steel toe and shank.

Optional equipment are:

- Gloves, outer boots, safety glasses or chemical resistant goggles, hardhat, escape mask, and face shield.

An unidentified product with unknown properties should be approached only in Level A (vapor protective suit) or B (liquid splash protective suit) positive pressure protection with self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Never use personal protection equipment unless you are properly trained and feel comfortable with its use. Hazardous materials PPE does not protect against fire or explosion unless additional types of protection are used.

NOTE: Combinations of personal protective equipment, other than those described for Levels A, B, C, and D protection, may be more appropriate and may be used to provide the proper level of protection.

4.6 Specialized Equipment

Hazardous material incidents often require specialized equipment to accomplish the task of abatement of the release or threatened release. Some of the resources needed are readily available to emergency responders such as sand, water and foam from a fire engine, or the DOT Emergency Response Guidebook. Other forms of equipment are highly specialized and not widely distributed. Examples include sophisticated monitoring and sampling devices and totally encapsulating suits.

The space constraints of this plan do not permit a thorough discussion of specific equipment used in hazardous material incidents. Equipment use and familiarity should be addressed during responder training. All agencies are encouraged to ascertain what equipment is available for hazardous material response, both within their organization or otherwise acquirable.

4.7 Haz Mat Team Typing

For reference see ICS 420-1, FIRESCOPE Field Operations Guide.

4.8 Mutual Aid

The County of San Luis Obispo utilizes mutual aid as a mechanism to extend emergency personnel, services and resources required for hazardous material emergency response, as needed. Mutual aid is the backbone of any hazardous material emergency response. It recognizes that for most jurisdictions within this county a moderate hazardous material emergency would require personnel, services and resources beyond the scope and capability of one jurisdiction.

Mutual aid should be consistent with the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement, California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan, California Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System and the San Luis Obispo County Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Plan. These mutual aid agreements/plans provide a general method and manner by which personnel, resources and services are to be made available and furnished. Mutual aid is provided

under the broad direction of the requesting party and under the direct control of the aiding party.

It should be understood by all users of this plan that mutual aid agreements may not cover hazardous materials responses unless specifically referenced or noted in the agreement. As a result, there could be a charge to the requesting agency for hazardous material assistance from another agency or jurisdiction. Any questions regarding hazardous materials mutual aid should be cleared up by each jurisdiction prior to an incident. Additional information is contained in the next section, "Liability and Funding Policy".

It is further understood that all county agencies referenced in this plan will work in cooperation with other local, state and federal agencies in an effort to minimize damage to human health, property and the environment resulting from a hazardous material emergency.

4.9 Liability and Funding Policy

4.9.1 General

The basic policy for San Luis Obispo County which guides the actions of all response agencies is that the party responsible for the release of the hazardous material is liable for identification, stabilization, cleanup, disposal, and restoration of the environment, and may be responsible for all costs associated with those actions, as allowed by local, state, or federal law. Personnel and equipment response costs of public safety agencies may also be billed to the responsible party (CA Health & Safety Code 13009.6, and/or other references). Since timely response frequently requires action to be taken and costs incurred before agreement can be reached with the responsible party, it will be the practice of local and state agencies to do whatever is necessary at the time of the emergency (at the discretion of the IC) and seek redress later.

When the responsible party for the release of the hazardous material can be identified, they should be notified and held liable for all expenditures accounted for in the total costs for handling the emergency.

For the specific billing process for recouping public safety costs see section 4.9.4.

4.9.2 Responsible Party Identified and Accepts Liability

When the shipper, owner or person having custody of the hazardous material immediately prior to its release can be identified, the IC should attempt to notify that party that he/she is liable and responsible for all costs associated with the emergency response. The IC should then confirm acknowledgment by the responsible party that he/she accepts liability and responsibility for funding all costs and document that fact in writing. The responsible party should be given a reasonable time to identify, stabilize, recover, cleanup, and dispose of the hazardous material and restore the environment to normal, provided the IC and Environmental Health Hazardous Material Coordinator determine that such actions will not cause a delay which poses an unacceptable risk to

the health and safety of the responsible party, emergency response personnel, the public and/or the environment. If the IC and the Hazardous Material Coordinator determine the responsible party is not qualified or poses an unacceptable risk to health and safety, then the IC can refer the responsible party to private licensed professional contractors who perform identification, stabilization, recovery, cleanup, disposal and/or restoration. The responsible party must then contact one of the private licensed contractors directly and without delay. Following the emergency, each public and private response agency may submit a written bill of incurred costs to the identified responsible party who shall promptly pay those bills.

4.9.3 Responsible Party Unidentified or Refuses/Cannot Accept of Liability

When the shipper, owner or person having custody of the hazardous material immediately prior to its release cannot be identified, or after identification refuses to, or cannot, accept liability and responsibility for all costs associated with the emergency response, the following guidance should be used, based on where the Haz Mat incident has occurred:

4.9.3.1 On Highways and Roads in Unincorporated Areas:

The California Highway Patrol is responsible for Incident Command and ensuring that identification, stabilization, cleanup, disposal and/or restoration of the environment take place using their established departmental policies and procedures. An agreement/understanding exists between the CHP and Caltrans for backup authority to authorize initial recovery operations for life threatening and serious damage incidents on State highways. Caltrans' jurisdiction extends along all State highways, including rights-of-way.

4.9.3.2 Off Highways and Roads Within the Jurisdictional Scope of This Plan:

Since public safety takes precedence over any other issue, health and safety concerns should be addressed immediately or as needed, and any necessary actions should be taken regardless of funding procedures. However, once the immediate threat has been stabilized and contained, the Hazardous Materials Coordinator and the IC, if appropriate, should develop an Incident Action Plan (IAP) for the most cost effective means to accomplish identification, cleanup, disposal and/or restoration of the environment. The initial IAP does not need to be a formal, written plan.

These planned response actions may include, as necessary and determined by the IC (preferably in conjunction with the HMC):

- The use of local public safety hazardous materials personnel and equipment and/or Haz Mat team.
- The services of a private licensed professional contractor/responder.

- Public safety agencies and/or Haz Mat teams from outside the county.
- Public agencies with day-to-day jurisdiction over the area.

Upon development of an IAP, the I.C. will then contact the on-duty County of Environmental Health person during business offices or via the Sheriff's Watch Commander after hours. Environmental Health Haz Mat personnel will need the following information from the IC:

- Degree of hazard.
- The jurisdictional location of the emergency.
- If a responsible party has been identified.
- Position of responsible party on liability.
- Pertinent facts of emergency.
- Recommended actions by IC and HMC.
- Total estimated costs, if available.

Ph readings if the material is unknown and if it possible to safely obtain and/or statement that material is hazardous by "hazcat".

Environmental Health will then attempt to identify a funding source, using the following sources/process:

4.9.3.3 State Toxics Funding (including clandestine laboratories program)

Contact State Warning Center (Toxics may be called directly during business hours):

- Request contact with duty person from Department of Toxics to access hazardous materials emergency funds.
- Be prepared to give pertinent facts and details regarding emergency, including: lack of responsible party or other local funding source; release is hazardous material/waste and poses imminent substantial danger to public health; date, time, location, quantity, characteristics, etc. of substance; recommended actions and estimated costs.
- Obtain authorization from toxics via the telephone. Remember: State Toxics requires pre-approval of expenditures before submittal for reimbursement.

4.9.3.4 Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account (State Water Resources Control Board)

This fund may be accessible to provide assistance to public agencies with the authority to clean up waste; only releases directly impacting or threatening to impact the surface and groundwater are eligible. Approval for use of these funds must be obtained prior to any expenditure; assistance is not provided on a retroactive basis. The only costs covered are those over and above normal operating costs of the agency which are directly incurred for cleanup and abatement; assistance is not provided if other funds are available. Non-emergency fund requests must be written and formally approved by the SWRCB.

4.9.3.5 Federal Superfund (Hazardous Substances Response Trust Fund)

If the State Toxics Fund cannot be accessed, County Environmental Health may attempt to access the "Federal Superfund" via National Response Center following the general procedures specified above. Funding limitations: Responsible party must be unknown, unwilling, or unable to perform adequately. Funds available only for federally managed responses.

4.9.3.6 Federal Local Government Reimbursement Program

The intent of this program is to alleviate significant financial burden on local government resulting from temporary emergency measures taken in response to hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant threats. Reimbursement must not supplant local government funds normally provided for emergency response. Application packages may be obtained directly by contacting the RCRA/Superfund Hotline at EPA Headquarters.

4.9.4 Billing and Claims Policy/Process

Action required and taken to recoup losses due to damage and response shall be the responsibility of each political jurisdiction involved in the hazardous material emergency, although joint billing is possible (see 4.8.4.2). In addition, the Regional Hazardous Materials Response Team may submit a separate claim for costs that may be recoverable (see 4.8.4.3).

4.9.4.1 San Luis Obispo County Agencies/Departments

All County departments/agencies involved in a hazardous materials response with a known legally responsible party (RP) should forward a written statement of incurred costs to the County Office of Emergency Services (although in some cases, such as small incidents involving only one or two agencies and related situations, those agencies may bill responsible parties directly). County OES may submit a consolidated claim and forward it to the appropriate agency/responsible party for payment. Upon payment by the RP to County OES, each department/agency will in turn receive their reimbursement through County OES.

If necessary, County Counsel may be involved in evaluating any appropriate legal action, including bringing a suit against the responsible party, to obtain restitution for response related costs expended in the emergency. However, it is

anticipated that collecting costs incurred for most incidents will not require action beyond submitting a claim to the responsible party.

4.9.4.2 Non-County Public Agency Billings

County OES may submit claims on behalf of non-county public agencies if prudent. This may occur in such instances as when public agency resources from outside the county are used on an incident; in that case, the assisting agency should file their claim with the agency within San Luis Obispo County that requested their assistance. The claim should then forward to County OES.

County OES may also include in a consolidated claim incidental costs of other public safety agencies, such as a city or the CHP. Such a claim may be submitted in situations where it is more prudent to add an incidental cost to the consolidated county bill than to submit a separate claim. Should this portion of a claim be denied by the RP for some reason, County OES may send the claim back to the responsible non-county department/agency.

4.9.4.3 Other Jurisdictions and Regional Hazardous Materials Response Team

The above cost policies specifically apply only to emergencies occurring within the unincorporated county jurisdictional area. For incidents occurring in incorporated cities, or state and federal jurisdictions within the unincorporated areas of the county, the IC will be guided by those jurisdictional liability and funding policies in existence, and all costs incurred as a result of the emergency response should be the responsibility of those jurisdictions. However, those jurisdictions may use these cost recovery policies if they chose. Costs incurred by the Regional Hazardous Materials Response Team may be billed directly and separately to the responsible party by the team administrator or as a consolidated claim along with the affected jurisdiction's bill.

If the emergency is multi-jurisdictional, financial responsibilities will be equitably shared by the jurisdictions involved as mutually agreed upon after the emergency.

SECTION 5 - OPERATING PROCEDURES

5.1 Initial Notification

When any person, private company, or government agency (including Public Safety Answering Points) discovers or becomes aware of a hazardous material emergency, it should be treated as fact and will require an immediate notification to the affected jurisdiction via 9-1-1 or, for PSAPs/communications centers, via the appropriate interagency communications method.

Upon contact with the jurisdictional PSAP (communications center/dispatch center/command center), appropriate information should be obtained from the reporting party. Such information should include:

- Location of incident
- Nature of problem
- Known information regarding hazardous material
- Injuries and deaths
- Name and call back number of reporting party

Attachment 1 of this plan contains a checklist that may be used by dispatchers and others to use, as necessary, in obtaining information from initial reporting parties.

5.1.1 Notifications

The **agency of jurisdiction** will need to make all required initial Haz Mat incident notifications. This is done to make sure that all notifications have been made; there may be many incidents in which the responsible party cannot make the notifications (such as involvement in an accident, isolated location of incident) or the RP does not remember or know how to make the proper notifications. Also, if the CHP or PSAP makes certain notifications as a result of the responsible party reporting the incident to them, the RP is not obligated to make certain notifications (such as to Environmental Health). As a result, at such time as the IC confirms that a hazardous material emergency truly exists, the IC shall request his/her agency dispatcher to make contact with the following agencies depending on the conditions noted:

Agency	Conditions
California Highway Patrol	All incidents on unincorporated roads or state highways
County Hazardous Materials Coordinator (County Division of Environmental Health)	All incidents
Sheriff's Department PSAP or Watch Commander	All incidents in unincorporated areas
Cal OES (State Warning Center)	As IC determines
City PSAPS	If incident is in or affects a city, notify that city's PSAP
Nat'l Response Center (USCG & EPA)	As determined by County Environmental Health or the IC or the responsible party (in accordance with federal requirements)
County Agricultural Commissioner's Office	Pesticide incidents only
CA Regional Water Quality Control Board	Incidents involving water only
County Office of Emergency Services	For "Level III" or specific requests for assistance, such as liaison, use of the Emergency Alert System, public notification systems, and related needs.

5.2 Plan Activation

This plan will become activated and operational at such time as the CHP or any Public Safety Answering Point or CAL FIRE/County Fire or County Environmental Health receives initial notification of a hazardous material emergency within the jurisdictional limits of the plan.

5.2.1 Initial Agency Alerting

Upon notification of a hazardous material emergency, the agency receiving the notification shall determine the jurisdictional agency having IC authority based on the reported location of the emergency.

IF ON HIGHWAY/COUNTY ROAD/STREET:

Immediately notify CHP San Luis Obispo Communications Center and relay all relevant information.

IF OFF HIGHWAY/COUNTY ROAD/STREET: Immediately notify CAL FIRE/County Fire via ring down line or emergency line telephone number and relay all relevant information. CAL FIRE/County Fire will proceed with initial response procedures as specified in their procedures (CAL FIRE/County Fire Emergency Command Center).

If the CAL FIRE dispatcher determines the location of the emergency to be within the jurisdiction of another fire department/district having IC authority, immediate notification with all pertinent information will be made.

Attachment "1" of this plan contains checklists which may be used to assist communications centers/dispatchers in making the proper initial contacts with the appropriate agencies.

5.2.2 Initial Response

Upon notification of a potential hazardous material emergency, the dispatcher of the jurisdictional agency having IC authority should immediately:

5.2.2.1 On Highway/County Road - CHP:

Dispatch response resources per SLO Area Communications' protocol.

5.2.2.2 Off Highway or Roadway in Unincorporated Area - Fire Agency of Jurisdiction:

Dispatch resources as determined through the agency of jurisdiction.

5.2.2.3 County Division of Environmental Health

Reporting parties (private person/entity or public agency) should contact County Environmental Health directly upon discovering a potential hazardous material or hazardous waste that does not pose an immediate threat to public safety. In such cases, it will be the discretion of County Environmental Health Hazardous Materials Section to either:

- (1) Respond to and handle the incident themselves and/or with limited support from other agencies.
- (2) Respond to the incident and request a full response from the fire department of jurisdiction and/or CHP, along with any other initial support requests.

To summarize, the agencies most likely to have incident command authority for a reported hazardous materials emergency within San Luis Obispo County are:

On Highway/County Road

CHP (IC)

Off Highway/County Road

Fire Dept. of Jurisdiction (IC) or County Environmental Health

5.3 Incident Operations

5.3.1 Initial On-Scene Actions

The first emergency response unit arriving on scene activates the Incident Command System and assumes the functions of the IC until relieved by the person from the jurisdictional agency with designated IC authority. Upon arrival at the scene of a hazardous material emergency, the first public safety units on scene should take the following initial actions whenever possible, and/or other actions that may be necessary to protect the public health and safety (NOTE: These actions may not be appropriate in all hazardous material emergency situations and are not intended as a substitute for good common sense):

- Treat all materials as hazardous until identified.
- Safe approach: upwind/upgrade/upstream at safe distance, observe incident via binoculars, and keep communications/other responders continually updated.
- Isolate the scene and deny entry (via vehicle, barricade, or other means).
- Request needed assistance.
- Identify the product and product characteristics (if identification can be done safely - i.e., from a safe distance)
- If necessary, rescue victims if rescue can be done safely (i.e., if proper level of protection is available)
- Assess the incident and request appropriate resources
- Provide emergency medical care, including decontamination of exposed persons
- Determine need for public protective actions (e.g., evacuation or sheltering in place)
- Conduct evacuation, if appropriate
- Ensure notification of appropriate agencies

Upon arrival of additional resources and the agency with jurisdictional authority, additional actions should occur through development of necessary ICS positions and functions.

5.3.2 General Safety Precautions

There are a number of safety precautions that should be taken when dealing with hazardous material emergencies. Common sense, agency policies, and state and federal law require specific safety precautions depending on the type of incident and various other factors. Specific safety precautions are used by various responders,

however listed below are some general concepts. Those listed below are NOT all the safety precautions needed for an incident, and are intended to provide only a general idea of some overall safety guidelines. In all cases, responders should safely and competently respond within the level of their resources and capabilities.

- Be cautious, treat materials as hazardous until identified as not.
- If possible, approach upwind, upgrade, and upstream.
- Keep a safe distance and/or approach only with proper protective equipment.
- Isolate and deny entry (limit number of responders).
- Do not rush to victims aid without protective equipment.
- Do not touch, ingest, or inhale unknown released material (do not assume vapor is harmless due to lack of smell).
- Do not eat, drink, or smoke in the incident area.
- Eliminate all ignition sources (including flares) near the incident area.
- Establish and observe safety perimeters/zones.

5.3.3 Identification Resources

The IC and the Technical Specialist Unit Leader (Hazardous Material Coordinator [HMC]) are primarily responsible for the identification of the hazardous material involved. The Technical Specialist Unit Leader/HMC may require assistance and additional staffing from the fire personnel to conduct safe and effective identification operations.

Initial resources for the process of identifying and gathering critical data regarding the hazardous material(s) involved may include the following:

- (1) Human senses
- (2) Container shapes
- (3) Colors and markings
- (4) Placards and labels
- (5) NFPA 704 System
- (6) Occupant/owner
- (7) Driver/operator
- (8) UN 4 digit number

- (9) Chemists
- (10) Samples, field testing, and lab analysis
- (11) Shipping papers
- (12) Carrier/shipper/consignee/manufacturer

Follow up or additional identification methods will include appropriate actions and procedures deemed necessary by, and approved by, the HMC and/or the IC.

5.3.4 Incident Action Plan

The IC shall be responsible, in concert with the HMC and appointed staff, for developing an Incident Action Plan (IAP) that includes the necessary strategies to implement appropriate protective and mitigation actions. The IAP and/or related incident plans should follow the procedures of their particular response agency, and, as appropriate, may include the following:

5.3.4.1 Overall Coordination

IC and staff to provide overall command and coordination throughout the emergency phase of the incident.

5.3.4.2 Identification and Analysis

Technical Specialist, and/or IC, with necessary assistance, should provide continuous identification and analysis of the hazardous materials involved until the emergency response phase of the incident has terminated.

5.3.4.3 Security/Isolation

Establish secure perimeter lines in order to protect the public and other responders from contamination.

5.3.4.4 Rescue

Take necessary actions (with appropriate protective clothing and equipment) to safely effect on-scene rescues; remove contaminated victim(s) to designated medical treatment area; prevent unnecessary emergency personnel from entering areas designated for contaminated personnel.

5.3.4.5 Medical

Establish a medical treatment area/decontamination area in appropriate Zone to render medical care, decontamination and transportation to the appropriate hospital for all casualties (public and emergency personnel). Emergency medical personnel should make sure appropriate field decontamination has been accomplished before transporting a victim to a hospital. Notify hospital in

advance if transporting contaminated personnel and request location of reception area. Utilize Poison Control Center for assistance as necessary.

5.3.4.6 Fire Suppression

Contain or suppress fires IF action taken will have favorable outcomes within available resources and safety constraints. Strategy should be reviewed with HMC to ensure that application of water or extinguishment of fire will not have negative consequences. Wash down procedures into storm drains, sewer or water systems should not be allowed.

Note: Due to ineffectiveness or dangers in the use of extinguishing agents, or the unavailability of water, and/or the real threat of large container failure, or the effectiveness of fire to consume the hazardous materials, allowing fire to naturally burn out may be an appropriate strategy for consideration.

5.3.4.7 Notification of Public/Public Information

An incident Public Information Officer should be utilized to provide information to the media.

If necessary, the IC or other appropriate personnel may request that the Emergency Alert System (EAS) or other form of public notification, be activated or otherwise used to rapidly get information to the public (see Attachment 11 of this plan).

To avoid conflicting information, all public information should be provided by the primary PIO, usually from the jurisdiction with IC authority.

5.3.4.8 Evacuation

If the IC, assisted by the HMC, or other appropriate incident personnel determines that evacuation is necessary, that person should:

- Request Law Branch/law enforcement and HMC to determine area to be evacuated.
- Direct Law Branch/law enforcement to determine evacuation authority, routes, perimeters, and notification of other law enforcement agencies as appropriate.
- Contact American Red Cross to locate, activate and operate necessary Evacuation Centers and relay their location to the Law Branch and PIO.
- If EAS, or other form of public notification system is to be requested/used, direct PIO to develop evacuation message including reason for evacuation, areas affected, evacuation routes, and locations of evacuation centers (if evacuation center site is known).

- Direct Law Branch to implement evacuation, including follow up, verification, anti-looting and transportation assistance teams as necessary; and
- Contact County OES (through the Sheriff's Department watch commander or dispatch) if EAS, or other form of public notification, is to be requested or for any other special assistance or coordination.

Note: Large scale evacuation is a complex and time consuming process requiring careful thought, planning, and coordination. Consideration should be given by the IC for the activation of the County EOC for large scale evacuations.

5.3.4.9 Containment/Stabilization

Should include plans/actions to temporarily contain and stabilize hazardous material IF action can be practically taken within available resources and safety constraints.

Note: Ideally, containment, especially if the spill is not spreading rapidly, would be accomplished after identification. However, if an unidentified spill is expanding rapidly and threatening sensitive areas, containment may have to begin immediately with available resources if it can be done without personal exposure. Conventional methods include covering with tarps or interception with dikes, ditches or dams at sufficient distances downstream to avoid contact with material. Safety for all concerned will be the number one priority in all considerations.

5.3.4.10 Public Health

Technical Specialist Unit Leader/HMC or other appropriate incident personnel should, as necessary, coordinate with and notify all area medical facilities on matters concerning the health and safety of response personnel. The County Environment Health representative shall notify the County Health Officer if an immediate public health risk exists. If no County Environmental Health staff are at the incident, the tech spec HMC or IC shall notify the County Health Officer as necessary or needed.

5.3.4.11 Cleanup and Disposal

The responsible party should be given the opportunity to arrange for proper site remediation and disposal of released and remaining hazardous materials/hazardous waste, if the RP is capable and the IC deems it would not have an adverse effect on public and responder safety. The remediation and disposal must meet the satisfaction of the IC and Environmental Health.

If the IC, HMC, or Environmental Health take charge of overseeing cleanup and disposal, they should request assisting private contractors to bill the responsible party directly.

After implementation of the Incident Action Plan , the IC shall monitor the effectiveness of the plan and adjust, alter or amend it as necessary.

5.3.5 Upgrading Resources

The IC and/or other appropriate incident personnel, shall be responsible for upgrading resources to fill ICS Positions that in his/her judgment are dictated by the conditions of the emergency. This should be accomplished through normal ICS functions and requested through regular channels for resource requests. If the County EOC is activated, resource requests should be directed through the EOC.

5.4 Emergency Response Levels

This plan defines three levels of response for hazardous material incidents. The levels, I, II, and III, and descriptions, can be found in Section 1.4.1 of this plan.

5.4.1 Emergency Operations Center Activation and/or Use

A jurisdictional Emergency Operations Center may need to be activated to coordinate large scale incidents which may involve extensive public protective actions or emergency public information. Situations in which the activation of an EOC may be requested/needed include the following conditions:

- The emergency will require multi-jurisdictional involvement of large proportions, including augmentation of additional local, state and federal personnel and resources.
- A declaration of a health emergency, or a local emergency, or a request for a State of Emergency from the Governor is required.
- An immediate large scale evacuation is required as determined by the IC and/or other appropriate incident or response personnel.
- Logistical coordination.
- Any other condition in the IC's judgment that requires activation of the EOC.

In some situations/incidents, an EOC could be partially staffed to provide support for field operations. This support may include activation or use of the Emergency Alert System, to provide a facility for logistical coordination, or other support needs.

To request activation of the County EOC, or to request the use of the EOC for support purposes, the IC should contact the duty County OES Duty Officer via Sheriff's Dispatch and provide the following:

- Name and agency of IC making request
- Nature and location of disaster

- Estimated time of arrival of IC or representative to the EOC for briefing

County OES would then activate the EOC and mobilize key county staff as needed.

5.4.2 For use as a support facility or to request EAS:

- (1) Inform County OES of the type of support requested.

See Attachment 11 for information on the use of EAS during an incident.

5.4.3 Special Circumstances

The field/scene Incident Commander or the County Administrator/Emergency Services Director may determine that the EOC should be activated at any level. This may be due to additional factors, such as a spill in a particular area. The IC has authority to determine the level of response as defined above, and he/she may request activation of this plan and/or the EOC at any response level.

5.5 Public Warning/Information

(Note: Attachment 11 of this plan explains procedures on activating and using EAS)

For both public warning and public information functions, it is very important that all agencies and personnel involved in disseminating information provide consistent factual information. It is for this reason that upon activation and/or use of a public information section/person, that communications channels be established between everyone that will be releasing information.

If an agency that is not directly involved in the incident will be involved with public warning/information dissemination, that agency should contact the IC or the IC's designated PIO to ensure communications channels are established. These channels should remain open for the duration of the incident.

All public warning/instructions and EAS information should be cleared through the IC if at all possible. The only exception to this is if the health and safety of the public or emergency responders would be adversely affected.

5.5.1 Public Warning

Depending on the level of the incident and the danger to the public, immediate notification of people in the affected area may be needed. This may be accomplished by methods such as using emergency vehicle public address systems, door to door contacts and, if necessary, by activating the Emergency Alert System, Early Warning System sirens or Reverse 911. Most of these systems can be access via the Sheriff's Watch Commander or County OES.

In the Emergency Planning Zone, the Early Warning System sirens may be used to alert the public to tune to EAS. The sirens may be sounded individually or in groups, depending on the need. Any request for using the EWS sirens is to be made to the Sheriff's Office watch commander.

If there is an imminent threat to public safety, EAS activation can be requested by the on scene incident commander prior to activation of the EOC. The IC can use EAS to provide evacuation information or other protective action instructions as soon as he/she determines it to be necessary.

If the EAS is to be activated, the incident Information Officer should prepare accurate, clear and timely Emergency Alert System and messages and provide them to the County EOC for broadcast. All messages must be approved by the IC unless public safety and/or emergency worker safety dictate otherwise. To avoid confusion and conflicting information, all public warning information for all participating agencies should be coordinated and disseminated through one primary Information Officer. Attachment 11 contains information on using EAS and related public notification systems.

5.5.2 Public Information

In addition to emergency information, the information function will be necessary to keep the public updated on the incident. Emergency incidents arouse public attention, and attract the media. The media will respond to the area of a large incident, and will regularly call on the telephones for updated information. If the media cannot find an official spokesperson to talk to, they will probably talk to anybody near or affiliated with the incident. As a result, the public information function is important to any incident.

The Public Information Officer (PIO) and his/her assistants will be responsible for developing current and accurate information, providing a central source of information, relieving the IC and others from media pressure, and tracking down and dispelling rumors.

The PIO should be as proactive as possible in disseminating incident information. This should include notifying nearby institutions as soon as possible, especially schools, and developing a channel to routinely keep these institutions, and the media, regularly updated.

The official PIO for the incident should be designated by the incident commander. The PIO should work in liaison with other agencies that have jurisdiction or receive public inquiries. Generally, public information functions may involve the CHP, Caltrans Public Affairs, and the fire department/district of jurisdiction. County OES may also be involved with public information, and will be involved if public notification systems are used. Occasionally, PIO functions may involve various other local and state agencies, such as the Sheriff's Office or State Fish and Wildlife.

If the County EOC is activated, the IC should send a public information/liason person to the EOC to provide EOC staff with accurate information and incident status, and to make requests and suggestions with EOC staff.

5.6 Protective Actions

Protective actions are defined as actions taken by the general public and emergency workers before, during, or after an emergency to prevent or reduce exposure to a hazardous situation.

When a toxic plume is released or threatened to be released, there are two alternatives available for protecting the public. Evacuation entails removing people from the plume's path, while in sheltering in place uses existing shelter (buildings) as a buffer while the threat passes the area. The decision to use either of these methods is determined by the Incident Commander, in consultation with appropriate staff, or by the County Health Officer, or any other appropriate county health department staff member.

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. Some considerations for evacuation versus in-place protection, in addition to weather and distance variables, are described below.

5.7 Evacuation

The purpose of evacuation is to move the population in an affected area away from the possible hazard. It is a protective action taken to avoid or reduce the public's exposure to hazardous materials. Within the County of San Luis Obispo, the Incident Commander or designee will act upon appropriate advice and recommendation from appropriate health and hazardous material personnel to evacuate appropriate areas.

Evacuation of the public may be indicated when there are:

- (1) Leaks involving unknown gases from large capacity storage containers.
- (2) Explosives or large quantities of materials which could detonate or explode, damaging structures in the immediate area.
- (3) Leaks that cannot be controlled and are expected to continue leaking.
- (4) Uncontrolled fires involving hazardous materials.

The previous Section (Public Warning/Information) provides information on issuing public warnings and information for evacuations. Attachment 11 of this plan contains information on using EAS and related public notification systems.

Evacuation shelters will be opened by the American Red Cross. Red Cross may work with county agencies for needed assistance, such as Department of Social Services Staff.

5.8 Situation Assessment

While accurate and timely assessment of the situation involving a hazardous material incident is vital to public and environmental safety, and in order to begin effective respond actions, information on the overall situation is also important. Such information includes what areas may be evacuated, what highways or roadways may/will be closed, how large of an area may be affected, how a release may endanger people and the environment, and how long it is estimated before the incident is cleared up.

As soon as practical, this type of information should be developed and released to the media and/or appropriate public and private agencies. This will allow the public and others to plan activities around the incident, and may assist the IC in developing and Incident Action Plan.

5.9 Sheltering In Place

Sheltering In place is used when evacuating the public would cause greater risk than staying indoors, or when an evacuation cannot be performed ahead of the threat. Sheltering In place operate on the theory that toxic vapors pass over structures without moving inside them. Research and accident investigation indicate that staying indoors is often safer than evacuating during a toxic cloud release. However, sustained and continuous release may eventually filter into a structure and endanger the occupants. Sheltering In place is not a substitute for evacuation; it is another tool for emergency responders to use when evacuation may be unsafe, infeasible, or unwarranted. It can also be used in combination with evacuation to protect separate threatened areas or at different points during the emergency.

Within the County of San Luis Obispo, the Incident Commander or designee will act upon appropriate advice and recommendation from appropriate health and hazardous material personnel to shelter appropriate areas.

In place protection may be a viable option when:

- (1) The hazardous material has been identified and is a low to moderate health hazard.
- (2) Personnel to assist with the evacuation are limited, and the hazardous evacuation areas cannot be properly managed.
- (3) The material has been totally released from its container and is quickly dissipating.
- (4) The hazardous material is a migrating toxic vapor cloud, and the citizens are safer inside the building than they would be outside.
- (5) Short duration or solid or liquid leaks are present.
- (6) Migrating vapor clouds are low in toxicity and quantity.
- (7) Vapor clouds form "puff" or migrating plume patterns, e.g., clouds that will quickly disperse and are not from a fixed, continuous source.
- (8) Leaks can be rapidly controlled at their source.

Sheltering means staying inside with all doors, windows, and ventilation systems closed. Sheltering is intended to reduce or eliminate any exposure to a hazardous materials plume.

5.9.1 Sheltering In Place Guidelines

Recommended sheltering instructions may be given to the public. These instructions will increase the effectiveness of in place protection. Guidelines for this are provided on the following page.

As exterior air clears, a point is reached when indoor air can have higher concentrations of a hazardous chemical than outdoor air. At this point, as determined by appropriate incident/public health staff, people should leave the building, open windows and doors, and turn on the ventilating systems to clear out contaminated air. It is important to recognize that once an "all clear" signal is given, people should leave the building or thoroughly ventilate the structure in order to prevent continuing exposure.

Sheltering In Place Guidelines

- (1) Close all doors to the outside and close and lock all windows (windows sometimes seal better when locked).
- (2) All ventilation systems should be adjusted to 100 percent recirculation so that no outside air is drawn into the structure. When this is not possible, ventilation systems should be turned off.
- (3) Turn off all heating systems.
- (4) Turn off all air conditioners and switch inlets to the "closed" position. Seal any gaps around window type air conditioners with tape and plastic sheeting, wax paper, or aluminum wrap.
- (5) Turn off all exhaust fans in kitchens, bathrooms, and other spaces.
- (6) Close all fireplace dampers.
- (7) Close as many internal doors as possible in your home or office building.
- (8) Use tape and plastic food wrapping, wax paper, or aluminum wrap to cover and seal bathroom exhaust fan grills, range vents, dryer vents, and other opening to the outside, including any obvious gaps around external windows and doors.
- (9) If you are told an outdoor explosion is possible, close drapes, curtains, and shades over windows. Stay away from windows to prevent potential injury from flying glass.
- (10) Minimize use of elevators in buildings. The elevators tend to pump outdoor air in and out of a building as they travel up and down.
- (11) Tune to local radio or television stations for Emergency Alert System Messages and other important emergency information from local media outlets.

5.10 Evacuation Centers

Evacuation Centers may be opened and staffed by the American Red Cross. Depending on the situation and resources, assistance may be provided by other agencies such as County Social Services, Mental Health, and Public Health.

Designation criteria used in the selection of centers include the following:

- Location in an area determined to be a safe distance beyond the hazardous area
- Suitable space for sleeping, infirmary and stores
- Adequate supply of drinking water and provisions for mass feeding
- Adequate heating, lighting, and sanitation facilities
- Adequate fire protection
- Adequate facilities to prepare separate areas for pets

Populations will be informed to report to selected centers during emergency broadcasts. The American Red Cross has a list of facilities that may be used and they will play a prominent role in opening and maintaining these facilities.

5.11 Transportation of the Populace

The vast majority of the population in the evacuation area will be able to leave on their own. However, there may be a number of people who are without vehicles or are unable to leave on their own. During relatively small evacuations, this may be handled at the incident level by fire and/or law enforcement units. However, during a major incident in which an evacuation is being considered or is ordered, plans should be made to accommodate people in the affected area that do not have transportation.

Plans for these people may include ordering sheltering in place when time is of the essence. As time allows, transportation assistance may be arranged by the agency with IC authority. If transportation needs are minimal, such as needing one van or similar vehicle, appropriate incident staff may make the arrangements for such transportation. If the incident staff cannot make the arrangements or there is a need for numerous transportation resources, a request for such resources may be routed through County OES.

Instructions regarding protective actions for the public should be given over the Emergency Alert System. Route Alerting may also be utilized if necessary. If people are unable to evacuate themselves due to health issues or other reasons, it may be necessary to for them to call the Phone Assistance Center to make arrangements for special transportation assistance if resources are available. This would require activation and staffing of the Phone Assistance Center in coordination with County OES.

5.12 Return to Evacuated Areas

5.12.1 Return Overview

After a hazardous material emergency has affected an area, it is up to the IC and/or Environmental Health to determine when an area is safe to allow re-entry to the public. On most incidents, this is a relatively standard task and the determination is usually accomplished without much difficulty. However, a large incident, or an incident which

may have exposed or contaminated a wide area, may require extensive follow up prior to allowing the public to return.

Any area kept closed after the emergency phase of an incident usually involves a small geographical area, such as the immediate site, a lane of a highway or road, restricted access to a stream, or similar situation. While this is generally the case, there is always the potential for a large spill or release to affect an urban type area, populated rural area, or other socio-economically sensitive area.

Such an incident may require large areas to be evacuated, and would need to be assessed to make sure affected areas were safe prior to allowing return of evacuees and others. An assessment of this type could range from simply waiting for a plume to safely dissipate to the need to monitor agriculture products, including livestock, and water in the area.

In addition to these potential concerns, if a very large area has been affected, it may be necessary to perform detailed investigation of any levels of contaminants. This may be the case when the Haz Mat involved the release of a large amount of material.

5.12.2 Specific Potential Concerns

Specific concerns may vary depending on the geographic area of a large release. For example, if agriculture products, including dairy and other livestock, were in an area that may have been affected by the release, it may be necessary to perform crop sampling to ensure there has been no contamination. Other concerns may include open water sources, Haz Mat products in sewers, or the possibility of a released product entering heating, ventilation, and air conditioning units of buildings. Follow up may also be necessary to ensure that a released product has in fact dissipated sufficiently or passed over evacuated areas prior to allowing return.

5.12.3 State Support for Impact Assessment

After a significant release that may have, or has, affected a large area, technical support and assistance for such issues as determining human health effects may be requested from the state, through State Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). As needed, assistance obtained through DTSC (via the State Warning Center) for such an event may include response personnel and equipment from any number of state agencies, although initial response will probably be from DTSC and Department of Fish and Wildlife.

If the impacts of the incident are primarily health based, then Cal EPA will be the state lead (with DTSC overseeing the effort); if fish or wildlife are the primary subjects of impact, then DFW will be the state lead for that aspect of the response.

Other than the issues and responsibilities that belong to appropriate state agencies, the local agency(ies) of jurisdiction will retain their authorities for the overall incident, include incident command.

5.12.4 Allowing for Return

Allowing return into a large area that has been evacuated may require the coordination of a number of public and private agencies. For return into an area after a significant event, a planning session should be considered by the IC. The purpose of this would be to make sure that all involved agencies are prepared for the return. Depending on the situation, such a planning session could involve agencies such as:

- **CHP**, to make sure that any traffic concerns are addressed prior to allowing return.
- **Caltrans and/or County Roads**, to make sure they are aware of return plans and to allow efficient opening of closed highways and roads. This should include Caltrans Public Affairs.
- **Incident PIO and assisting staff/agencies**, to provide timely information to the media, and thus the public. Also, consideration should be given to publicizing a telephone number for any follow up questions the public may have.
- **Environmental Health**, to make sure there are no public or environmental health concerns regarding return activities.
- **Air Pollution Control District** to make sure there are no airborne health hazards or related air quality concerns.
- **County OES**, if public notification systems have been used, to make sure appropriate information can be broadcast. If local concerns are an issue or if a number of local agencies are involved, to coordinate any logistics and/or local government special concerns.

This list is not all inclusive; each incident is unique and all appropriate agencies should be involved with any planning sessions regarding return issues.

Prior to demobilizing from a significant incident, a discussion should be held regarding providing follow up information sources for the public, including perhaps providing follow up telephone numbers through the media.

SECTION 6 - ATTACHMENTS

THESE NOTIFICATION/CHECKLISTS ARE ENCLOSED FOR CONVENIENCE - they may be used as is, serve as samples/templates for development of other lists, or not used at all by individual agencies. Jurisdictions and agencies with IC authority have certain state and federal notifications they may be responsible for, and can make those notifications using any guidance they choose.

- ATTACHMENT 1: INITIAL NOTIFICATION INFORMATION
- ATTACHMENT 2: CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL NOTIFICATION CHECKLIST
- ATTACHMENT 3: COUNTY (SHERIFF) PUBLIC SAFETY ANSWERING POINT NOTIFICATION CHECKLIST
- ATTACHMENT 4: NOTIFICATION LIST FOR AGENCY WITH INCIDENT COMMAND JURISDICTION
- ATTACHMENT 5: CITY PUBLIC SAFETY ANSWERING POINT NOTIFICATION SAMPLE CHECKLIST
- ATTACHMENT 6: COUNTY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES NOTIFICATION CHECKLIST
- ATTACHMENT 7: MISCELLANEOUS PHONE NUMBERS
- ATTACHMENT 8: AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES AND FUNCTIONS
- ATTACHMENT 9: ICS OVERVIEW
- ATTACHMENT 10: OVERVIEW OF ISSUES RELATED TO BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL WEAPONS
- ATTACHMENT 11: EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM AND MEDIA NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES
- ATTACHMENT 12: OVERVIEW INFORMATION ON THE REGIONAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE TEAM
- ATTACHMENT 13: GLOSSARY

NOTE: In the "Notification Method" columns that read "standard notification methods", that indicates that there is a routine communication method used regularly by those agencies. For example, direct ringdown telephones between PSAPs and County Fire are regularly used to communicate between agencies.

ATTACHMENT 1: INITIAL NOTIFICATION INFORMATION

This list may be used to obtain hazardous material incident information from a reporting party

Time of Report	
Location of Incident	
Nature of Problem (Tanker truck fixed facility, railcar, roadside material, unknown, etc.)	
Are There Injuries?	
Approximate Amount of Spill	
Is the Spiller/Responsible Party Known (Company, Person, Etc.)?	
Have Any Response/Clean Up Operations Begun By Anyone at the Incident Site?	
Has the Spill Stopped?	
Name and Call Back Number of Reporting Party	

ATTACHMENT 2: CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL (SAN LUIS OBISPO AREA) INITIAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS LOCAL AGENCY EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION LIST FOR CHP JURISDICTION INCIDENTS IN SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

AGENCY TO NOTIFY	NOTIFICATION METHOD	TIME NOTIFIED
County and/or City PSAP of Jurisdiction	Standard Notification Methods	
County Environmental Health	Business Hours: [REDACTED] After Hours: Through S.O. (Confirm they will notify Haz Mat Coordinator directly)	
CA DFW, Local (If requested by IC)	Standard Notification Methods	
CA DFW, State Level (If requested by IC)	Through California State Warning Center (Next Line)	
California State Warning Center (If requested by IC)	Phone [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	
National Response Center (Only if asked to do so by the Incident Commander or County Environmental Health; inquire with IC once he/she is at scene)	Phone: [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	
County Agriculture Commissioner's Office for incidents involving pesticides	Business Hours: [REDACTED] After Hours: Through S.O.	
County OES (If special assistance is requested, such as public notifications, evacuations, use of the County EOC, or any request for OES from incident or dispatch personnel)	Business Hours: [REDACTED] After Hours: Sheriff WC	

**ATTACHMENT 3: SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT/PSAP
 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION LIST**

AGENCY TO NOTIFY	NOTIFICATION METHOD	TIME NOTIFIED
County/Cal Fire	Standard Notification Methods	
County Environmental Health (Haz Mat Coordinator)	Standard Notification Methods	
CHP (If on an unincorporated roadway/right-of-way or on a state highway)	Standard Notification Methods	
County OES (If special assistance is requested, such as public notifications, evacuations, use of the County EOC, or any request for OES from incident or dispatch personnel)	Business Hours: [REDACTED] After Hours: Sheriff WC	
County Agriculture Commissioner's Office (For pesticide related incidents only)	Standard Notification Methods (x [REDACTED] business hours, call out list after hours)	

ATTACHMENT 4: NOTIFICATION LIST FOR AGENCY WITH INCIDENT COMMAND JURISDICTION

AGENCY TO NOTIFY	NOTIFICATION METHOD	TIME NOTIFIED
County and/or City PSAP of Jurisdiction	Standard Notification Methods	
County Environmental Health	Business Hours: [REDACTED] After Hours: Through S.O. (Confirm they will notify Haz Mat Coordinator directly)	
CA DFW, Local (If requested by IC)	Standard Notification Methods	
CA DFW, State Level (If requested by IC)	Through California State Warning Center (Next Line)	
California State Warning Center (If requested by IC)	Phone [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	
National Response Center (Only if asked to do so by the Incident Commander or County Environmental Health; inquire with IC once he/she is at scene)	Phone [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	
County Agriculture Commissioner's Office for incidents involving pesticides	Business Hours: [REDACTED] After Hours: Through S.O.	
County OES (If special assistance is requested, such as public notifications, evacuations, use of the County EOC, or any request for OES from incident or dispatch personnel)	Business Hours [REDACTED] After Hours: Sheriff WC.	
American Red Cross if needed for support and/or in the event of evacuations	[REDACTED]	

ATTACHMENT 5: NOTIFICATION CHECKLIST WHICH MAY BE USED AND DEVELOPED BY CITIES

AGENCY TO NOTIFY	NOTIFICATION METHOD	TIME NOTIFIED
City Fire	Standard Notification Methods	
City Police	Standard Notification Methods	
If on a highway with CHP jurisdiction, notify CHP SLO AREA DISPATCH	Standard Notification Methods (This notification is, of course, not required if CHP is your RP)	
County Division of Environmental Health	Business Hours: [REDACTED] After Hours: Through S.O.	
County Agriculture Commissioner's Office for incidents involving pesticides	Business Hours: [REDACTED] After Hours: Through S.O.	

**ATTACHMENT 6: SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY OES HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
 EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION LIST**

Note: County OES will not usually be notified of incidents unless special assistance is needed which they can provide

AGENCY TO NOTIFY	NOTIFICATION METHOD	TIME NOTIFIED
Needed County Agencies Other Than Initial Response Groups (Identify Agencies Notified in Blank Spaces, Bottom of List)	Standard Notification Methods	
County OES Manager	Standard Notification Methods	
If incident is near or in an area that may affect other entities not usually notified of Haz Mat incidents, consider notification of the affected entity.	Standard Notification Methods	

ATTACHMENT 7: MISCELLANEOUS TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Note: These numbers may not be public and are for use by public safety and related agencies only. All area codes 805 unless noted otherwise.

Regional Hazardous Materials Response Team	[REDACTED]
San Luis Obispo County	[REDACTED]
Bomb Task Force	[REDACTED]
Local Agencies (County and Cities)	
Environmental Health Division	[REDACTED]
Sheriff's Department	[REDACTED]
Dispatch	[REDACTED]
Watch Commander	[REDACTED]
County/CAL Fire	[REDACTED]
Emergency Number	[REDACTED]
Office of Emergency Services (County)	[REDACTED]
Agricultural Commissioner	[REDACTED]
Air Pollution Control	[REDACTED]
San Miguel Fire Department	[REDACTED]
Paso Robles Department of Emergency Services	[REDACTED]

Templeton Fire Department	[REDACTED]
Atascadero Fire Department	[REDACTED]
Atascadero State Hospital Fire Department	[REDACTED]
Cambria Fire Department	[REDACTED]
Cayucos Fire Department	[REDACTED]
Morro Bay Fire Department	[REDACTED]
San Luis Obispo Fire Department	[REDACTED]
CMC Fire Department	[REDACTED]
Five Cities Fire Authority	[REDACTED]
State Agencies	
CHP, San Luis Obispo Area	[REDACTED]
Dispatch	[REDACTED]
Business Office	[REDACTED]
State Warning Center (Cal OES)	[REDACTED]

Haz Mat Incident Reporting	[REDACTED]
Toxic Substances Control	[REDACTED]
Fish and Wildlife	[REDACTED]
Monterey Office	[REDACTED]
Oil Spill Prevention and Response Dispatch	[REDACTED]
Parks, SURCOM Dispatch	[REDACTED]
State Water Resources Control Board	[REDACTED]
Federal Agencies	
US Coast Guard	[REDACTED]
National Response Center	[REDACTED]
US Forest Service (Los Padres) Santa Maria	[REDACTED]
Federal Bureau of Investigation	[REDACTED]
Other Numbers	
CHEMTREC (Emergency Only)	[REDACTED]
California Poison Control System	[REDACTED]

ATTACHMENT 8: AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES AND FUNCTIONS

The following listings of responsibilities and functions explain response roles within the Incident Command System, as well as general response roles for a hazardous material emergency response. Agencies with a primary response role are indicated in bold face type. Each agency should respond and fulfill their responsibilities and functions according to procedures identified in this plan. Each agency's involvement will be within the limits of their own personnel and resources. It is recognized that if the magnitude of the emergency requires the activation of more than a few ICS Positions by one agency, the use of mutual aid will be necessary to staff those positions.

1. COUNTY AND RELATED AGENCIES

CAL FIRE/SLO COUNTY FIRE

Responsibilities: "IC" authority for off highway/road emergencies within jurisdictional limits; May function as "Deputy IC" for on highway/ road emergencies within jurisdictional limits; temporary containment; suppression of fires; rescue; medical aid; assistance in providing stabilization and cleanup (only when safe and qualified); coordination of feeding operations for agencies on scene.

ICS Position Functions: Could provide staffing as available positions such as "IC", "Deputy IC", "Information", "Safety", "Liaison", "Operations", "Staging", "Fire Branch", "Plans" and "Logistics"

Fire Districts

Same as above within jurisdictional limits and capabilities - may request mutual aid or automatic aid agreement with CAL FIRE/County Fire or other fire agency or hazardous materials team.

County Sheriff's Department

Responsibilities: Lead agency for crisis management of terrorism incidents (including terrorism investigations) in the unincorporated area of the county unless/until the FBI assumes that role; Law enforcement and evacuation authority for off highway/road emergencies within jurisdictional scope of this plan or on highway/road per any CHP request; ambulance dispatch; communications assistance; may initially activate EAS and EWS (sirens); isolation and security of scene; assistance to County Counsel in investigations of liability; County Coroner duties.

ICS Position Functions: Could provide staffing as available and/or needed for "Deputy IC", "Information", "Operations", "Staging", "Law Branch", "Morgue Group", "Communications Unit", and "Situation Unit".

County Division of Environmental Health/Deputy Health Officer/Health Officer

Responsibilities: Deputy Health Officer/Health Officer; function as Hazardous Material/Waste Coordinator (HMC); function as Incident Commander on off road incidents that do not include a fire agency or have a fire agency at scene; as necessary, evaluate consequences of hazardous and toxic materials upon the public health; recommend measures to protect the public health; communicate and coordinate information and actions with local hospitals as appropriate;

coordinate providing medical assistance to evacuation relocation centers as appropriate; if necessary provide identification assistance and/or perform identification and/or analysis; assist with and/or recommend and/or ensure proper containment, stabilization and recovery procedures; recommend necessary protective actions (including zoning, evacuation and public health measures) for Incident Action Plan; may assist with emergency worker safety; monitor recovery operations; recommend necessary procedures for decontamination; authorize return of the public into evacuated areas; declare existence of health emergency (with Health Officer approval/authority); oversee the proper handling of hazardous material; track the proper disposal of hazardous waste; oversee remediation of Haz Mat/HazWaste contamination; certify completion of cleanup operations; authorize re-entry and rehabilitation of affected areas.

ICS Position Functions: Could provide staffing as available for positions such as "Technical Specialist", "Plans", "Situation Unit", "Safety", "Demobilization Unit", "Decontamination Group", or "Recovery Group". County Health Officer could staff "Deputy IC", "Shelter and Welfare Unit", "Liaison", "Plans", and "Medical Unit" positions.

Air Pollution Control District

Responsibilities: Monitoring and evaluating the consequences of a substance(s) that has been, or could be, released to the atmosphere; communicate and coordinate information with County Health, including the Health Agency Administrator and Environmental Health.

ICS Position Functions: Could provide staffing as available for positions such as Technical Specialist, Agency Liaison, or assistance within the Recovery Group.

County Agricultural Commissioner

Responsibilities: Provide technical advice on toxicities and effects of pesticides, and provide public information regarding hazards and protective actions for agricultural products involved with hazardous materials.

ICS Position Functions: Could provide staffing for positions such as "Technical Specialist Unit", and "Information".

County Public Works Department

Responsibilities: Provide equipment and materials for off highway emergencies to support containment, stabilization and recovery operations (on county roads, assistance may be provided for/to the CHP); assistance in providing minor containment, stabilization and recovery operations (only when safe and qualified); provide bus transportation coordination for evacuation; provide lab support (water testing); provide drainage information; provide damage information on roads, water and sewer systems.

ICS Position Functions: Could provide staffing as available for "Public Works Branch", "Technical Specialist Unit", and "Transportation Unit".

County Office of Emergency Services

Responsibilities: Contact and coordinate response of certain County and private agencies; activation/use of the Emergency Alert System and other public notification systems; provide liaison with Cal OES and other allied agencies; as requested, identify and access local resources; use/activation of the County EOC; if necessary, attempt to obtain funding for clean up expenses; may assist with submitting county agency and related response costs to responsible party; coordinate maintenance and update of the plan.

ICS Position Functions: Could provide staffing for positions such as "Liaison", "Public Information", or related activities.

County Emergency Services Director/County Administrator

Responsibilities: As County Emergency Services Director, provide direction and control of countywide emergency and recovery operations during disasters; assist with management of disasters; provide authorization for emergency funding sources; recommend to Board of Supervisors (provide if necessary) a Declaration of Local Emergency and request for Governor to Declare State of Emergency as necessary; request disaster assistance; coordinate recovery efforts; and provide administrative support staff during disaster operations

ICS Position Functions: Could provide staffing for positions such as "IC", "Finance", "Information", "Documentation" and "Liaison".

County Office of Education

Responsibilities: Provide coordination between public schools and the emergency response organization; when possible, provide facilities- ties for disaster operations; and provide bus transportation for evacuation.

ICS Position Functions: Could provide staffing as available for "Liaison", "Shelter and Welfare", "Facilities" and "Transportation Unit."

Other County Agencies with Potential Support Roles Through Appropriate ICS Position:

General Services: Personnel and logistical support to county disaster operations.

Information Services Division: Emergency communications support during county disaster operations.

Social Services: Support ARC shelter operations; and support "phone assistance center" during disasters.

County Counsel: Advise IC on legal ramifications of disaster. Prepare legal declarations as necessary; assist in determining liability; and, if necessary, act to recover damages on behalf of county through legal action.

Personnel Department: Personnel support to County EOC disaster operations, including public information functions.

Planning Department: Personnel support to county EOC disaster operations.

2. STATE

California Highway Patrol

Responsibilities: IC/Scene Manager for a hazardous material incident which occurs on a highway or highway right-of-way within CHP jurisdiction; functions as State Agency Coordinator (SAC); notification of local and state agencies; provide cooperative traffic control with Caltrans (including detouring traffic around contaminated areas); isolation and security of scene; evacuation assistance; public information functions.

ICS Position Functions: Could provide staffing for such positions as "IC", "Information", "Safety", "Operations", "Staging", "Law Branch", "Liaison", "Plans" and "Logistics".

CAL FIRE

See CAL FIRE/SLO COUNTY FIRE.

Department of Transportation (Caltrans)

Responsibilities: Assist in identification, isolation and containment for emergencies occurring on state highways; management of recovery operations to restore state highways to normal; provide cooperative traffic control with CHP, including routing requirements; and evaluate and report road conditions to Cal OES.

ICS Position Functions: Could provide staffing for functions such as "Liaison", "Deputy IC", "Operations", "Staging", "Public Works Branch", and "Traffic Group".

Department of Fish and Wildlife

Responsibilities: Protecting and taking action to prevent or minimize the impact to fish and wildlife; provide technical advice on the impact the proposed containment operation will have on fish, wildlife, and their habitat; fulfill the role of lead agency in determining the completion of cleanup when natural resources are threatened; conduct investigations, including the collection of evidence and the assessment of impacts to living resources and their habitats, to establish criminal liability and responsibility; functions as State Agency Coordinator for off highway incidents; the DFW director is the State Operating Authority for oil spills and represents the state (along with Cal OES) on the Federal Regional Response Team.

ICS Position Functions: Could provide staffing for such positions as "Liaison", and if integrated into the response ICS, "Deputy IC", "Recovery Group", and "Technical Specialist Unit".

Department of Toxic Substances Control

Responsibilities: Provide or facilitate access to technical advice regarding the safe handling or suitable disposal of toxic materials; may respond to incidents for support and assistance to local agencies as requested and necessary; evaluate requests for financial assistance for off-highway emergency response incidents; issue emergency EPA numbers for non-responsible

party incidents; respond to incidents involving facilities or activities, upon request, where the division has enforcement responsibilities to ensure compliance with regulations.

ICS Position Functions: Could provide staffing for a number of functions within the Hazardous Materials Branch.

Water Resources Control Board/Regional Water Quality Control Board

Responsibilities: Protection and improvement of surface and ground water resources throughout state; provide advice on impact of hazardous material on water resources; conduct water sampling, monitoring, analysis and assessment activities; advise IC of critical water users affected; maintain liaison link with critical water users affected; release available funding for appropriate activities.

ICS Position Functions: Could provide staffing for positions such as "Liaison", and if integrated into the response ICS, "Deputy IC", "Technical Specialist Unit", and "Recovery Group".

California Emergency Management Agency

Responsibilities: Coordinate state mutual aid; coordinate with CHP for notification and alert of state and federal agencies; coordinate public information with local, state and federal agencies; operate the California Warning Center; provide training assistance to local jurisdictions; coordinate state radiological monitoring of areas, personnel and equipment in support of local authority; assist in assessing radiological situation; provide dosimeters and portable radiation detection equipment to state and local agencies having emergency assignments; and on major incidents, furnish communication facilities as determined by OES and the State Agency Coordinator.

ICS Position Functions: Could provide staffing for functions such as "Liaison", and if integrated into the response ICS, "Information", "Logistics", "Supply", and "Communications".

Other State Agencies with Potential Support Roles/Incident Involvement

Air Resources Board
Cal OSHA
California Conservation Corps
California Energy Commission
Coastal Commission
Department of Conservation - Division of Oil and Gas
Department of Food and Agriculture
Department of Justice
Department of Water Resources
Emergency Medical Services Authority
Fire Marshal
Military Department

Parks and Recreation
Public Utilities Commission
State Lands Commission

3. FEDERAL

Federal response to a hazardous material incident will vary according to the nature of the incident. The two federal agencies with primary hazardous material emergency response responsibilities are the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Coast Guard. Federal agencies can be accessed during an emergency by calling the National Response Center at 800-424-8802.

U.S. Coast Guard (may preempt local IC authority)

Responsibilities: Federal on scene coordinator for incidents in the Coastal Zone; operate National Response Center; activate the Federal Response System as deemed necessary; maintain capabilities to contain and cleanup polluting substances in water and on shores.

ICS Position Functions: Could provide staffing for such positions as "IC" or "Liaison", and if integrated into response ICS, "Deputy IC", "Information", "Countermeasures Group", "Recovery Group", "Technical Specialist- Unit", "Communications", and "Supply Unit".

Environmental Protection Agency (may preempt local IC authority)

Responsibilities: Federal on scene coordinator for incidents not within the Coastal Zone (generally, areas west of Highway 1); protection of the environment from hazardous material contamination; activate the Federal Response System as deemed necessary; and evaluate requests for financial assistance through Federal Superfund.

ICS Position Functions: Could provide staffing for such positions as "Liaison" and if integrated into response ICS, "Deputy IC", "Information", "Countermeasures Group", "Recovery Group", "Technical Specialist Unit", and "Finance".

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Responsibilities: Provide support and recovery to state and local governments during disasters meriting a Presidential Declaration of a Major Disaster; development of federal contingency plans; coordination of federal agencies during emergencies; and development and implementation of training programs and exercises.

ICS Position Functions: Could provide staffing as available for "Liaison".

Department of Defense (will preempt local IC authority)

Responsibilities: In event of hazardous material incidents involving military aircraft or vehicle, DOD shall be notified via the National Response Center. DOD will provide an on scene commander, and will have total control over military aircraft or vehicle and any operations involving same.

ICS Position Functions: N/A; will preempt IC authority.

Federal Bureau of Investigation (may preempt local IC authority)

Responsibilities: Lead agency for crisis management regarding terrorism incidents; lead agency for terrorism investigations.

ICS Position Functions: IC under joint command; technical specialist; PIO roles.

Other Federal Agencies With Support Roles

Department of Energy

Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management

Department of Transportation

Federal Aviation Administration

Nuclear Regulatory Commission

US Forest Service/Department of Agriculture

4. PRIVATE

Private Ambulance Companies

Responsibilities: Provide transportation of victims as necessary; may assist with incident emergency medical care, including triage, treatment, and decontamination; and may assist in evacuation support to medical facilities and convalescent homes.

ICS Position Functions: Could provide staffing as available for "Medical Branch" or "Medical Unit".

Private Licensed Contractors

Responsibilities: Upon request by IC or other incident personnel (with necessary authorization), provide technical expertise, equipment and personnel to accomplish identification, analysis, containment, stabilization, cleanup, disposal and restoration of the environment as necessary.

American Red Cross

Responsibilities: Provide relief to victims as needed; provide evacuation shelters for victims; provide food, bedding and other temporary emergency support services as available; provide emergency first aid within shelters; provide registration of evacuees; provide counseling assistance; may provide feeding and related support for emergency workers.

ICS Position Functions: Could provide staffing for positions such as "Shelter and Welfare Unit" (including unit leader), and "Food Unit".

Salvation Army

Responsibilities: May provide clothing, field canteen for emergency workers and other support as available to and upon the request of the IC or other appropriate incident staff.

ICS Position Functions: Could provide staffing as available a position such as "Food Unit".

Radio Amateurs Civil Emergency Service (RACES)

Responsibilities: Under supervision of agency assisted, provide direct communication support; and provide communications support to and upon request of the ARC

ICS Position Functions: Could provide staffing as and/or support for such positions as "Communications", and "Situation Unit".

ATTACHMENT 9: ICS OVERVIEW

1. General ICS Overview

This attachment contains information on the overall Incident Command System as used by San Luis Obispo County and on the Hazardous Materials ICS Operational System. During a hazardous material emergency, in all probability the primary component of ICS that will be used is the Haz Mat "portion", with minimal use of full system activation/use.

The Incident Command System (ICS) is a predetermined and standardized emergency organization and emergency management system. It is ideally suited for a multiagency/multijurisdictional response to various types of emergencies, including hazardous material releases. ICS is designed to make the most efficient use of multiagency/multijurisdictional resources in order to more effectively respond to and deal with emergencies. ICS is a proven tool that can help organize and manage the many agencies and resources that inevitably become involved in a major emergency.

All fire departments in San Luis Obispo County, the San Luis Obispo County emergency management organization, and the CHP all use ICS.

Like mutual aid, ICS operates under the premise that authority will not be compromised, but rather united. Assisting agencies/jurisdictions function within their capacity in a compatible ICS position, under the general direction and coordination of a jurisdictional agency, or agencies, having Incident Commander (IC) authority.

The combining of forces and resources requires a mutual understanding and agreement by the participating agencies of ICS organizational structure and operating procedures.

2. Hazardous Materials and ICS

"General" ICS and Hazardous Materials ICS are not two systems; Haz Mat ICS is actually a part of General ICS. Haz Mat ICS is a group under the Operations Section Fire Branch, and can be broken down into further tasks as explained on the following pages. Those pages are excerpted from a document titled Incident Command System, Hazardous Materials Operational System Description (ICS - HM - 120 -1).

While the ICS Haz Mat Operational System is explained on the following pages, the seven operational guides referenced in those pages are not contained within, or attached to, the body of this plan. They are separate documents intended for use primarily by field/incident response personnel, however they are adopted as a part of this plan by reference.

3. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DESCRIPTION ICS-HM-120-1

This section contains information on the use of ICS for hazardous material incidents. This information is relative to the Incident Command System (ICS) component of the National Interagency Incident Management System (NIIMS). This is the same Incident Command

System developed by FIRESCOPE. Additional information and documentation can be obtained thru CAL FIRE/County Fire or thru San Luis Obispo County OES.

3.1 Introduction and Overview

The Hazardous Materials organizational module is designed to provide an organization structure that will provide necessary supervision and control for the essential functions required at virtually all Hazardous Materials incidents. This is based on the premise that controlling the tactical operations of companies and movement of personnel and equipment will provide a greater degree of safety and also reduce the probability of spreading of contaminants. The primary functions will be directed by the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor, and all resources that have a direct involvement with the hazardous material will be supervised by one of the functional leaders or the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor.

The three functional positions of the Hazardous Materials Group (Entry Leader, Site Access Control Leader, and Decontamination Leader) require a high degree of control and close supervision. The Entry Leader supervises all companies and personnel operating in the Exclusion Zone. The Entry Leader has the responsibility to direct all tactics and control the positions and functions of all personnel in the Exclusion Zone. The Site Access Control Leader has the responsibility for isolating the Exclusion and Contamination Reduction Zone and ensuring that citizens and personnel use proper access routes. The Decontamination Leader ensures all rescue victims, personnel, and equipment have been decontaminated before leaving the incident.

The Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor manages these three functional responsibilities which include all tactical operations carried out in the Exclusion Zone. All rescue operations, by definition, will come under the direction of the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor. Evacuation and all other tactical objectives that are outside of the control zones are not the responsibility of the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor. In addition to the three primary functions, the Group Supervisor will work with an Assistant Safety Officer, who is Hazardous Materials trained, and who must be present at the hazardous site. The Incident Safety Officer will have overall incident safety concerns, with the Assistant Safety Officer working directly with the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor. The Group Supervisor may also supervise one or more Technical Specialists.

Tactical operations outside of the controlled zones, as well as many other hazardous materials related functions, will be managed by regular ICS positions. In most cases, the array of tactical objectives such as evacuation, isolation, medical, traffic control, etc., will be managed by Division/Group Supervisors. Other needs will be met by filling Command and General Staff positions.

3.2 Unified Command

It is assumed that all hazardous materials incidents will be managed under Unified Command principles because in virtually all cases fire, law enforcement, and public health will have some statutory functional responsibility for incident mitigation. Depending on incident factors, several other agencies will respond to a hazardous materials incident.

The Assisting Agencies section of this document lists some of the typical functional responsibilities of Law Enforcement and Health agencies. A matrix is provided showing typical responsibilities of agencies at the local, State, and Federal levels.

3.3 Modular Development

A series of examples of modular development are included to illustrate one method of expanding the incident organization.

Initial Response Organization

Initial response resources are managed by the Incident Commander who will handle all Command and General Staff responsibilities.

Reinforced Response Organization

The Incident Commander has established a Hazardous Materials Group to manage all activities around the Control Zones and has assigned two Law Enforcement units to isolate the operational area. One Law Enforcement Officer has met with the Fire Incident Commander and together they have established Unified Command. The Incident Commanders have decided to establish a Planning Section to manage information.

Multi-Division Organization

The Incident Commanders have established most Command and General Staff positions and have established a combination of divisions and groups.

Multi-Branch Organization

The Incident Commanders have established all Command and General Staff positions and have established four branches.

4. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS POSITION DESCRIPTIONS ICS-HM-120-1

(Position functions are contained in the full ICS-HM-120-1 documents; this attachment contains only limited excerpts of HM-120)

Hazardous Material Group Supervisor - The Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor reports to the Operations Section Chief (or Hazardous Materials Branch Director if activated). The Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor is responsible for the implementation of the phases of the Incident Action Plan dealing with the Hazardous Materials Group operations. The Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor is responsible for the assignment of resources within the Hazardous Materials Group, reporting on the progress of control operations and the status of resources within the Group. The Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor directs the overall operations of the Hazardous Materials Group.

Entry Leader - Reports to the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor. The Entry Leader is responsible for the overall entry operations of assigned personnel within the Exclusion Zone.

Decontamination Leader - Reports to the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor. The Decontamination Leader is responsible for the operations of the decontamination element, providing decontamination as required by the Incident Action Plan.

Site Access Control Leader - Reports to the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor. Site Access Control Leader is responsible for the control of the movement of all people and equipment through appropriate access routes at the hazard site and ensures that contaminants are controlled and records are maintained.

Assistant Safety Officer - Hazardous Materials - Reports to the incident Safety Officer as an Assistant Safety Officer and coordinates with Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor (or Hazardous Materials Branch Director if activated). The Assistant Safety Officer-Hazardous Materials coordinates safety related activities directly relating to the Hazardous Materials Group operations as mandated by 29 CFR part 1910.120 and Subsection 5192, Title 8, CCR, and applicable State and local laws. This position advises the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor (or Hazardous Materials Branch Director) on all aspects of health and safety and has the authority to stop or prevent unsafe acts. It is mandatory that an Assistant Safety Officer-Hazardous Materials be appointed at all hazardous materials incidents. In a multi-activity incident the Assistant Safety Officer Hazardous Materials does not act as the Safety Officer for the overall incident.

Technical Specialist-Hazardous Materials Reference - Reports to the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor (or Hazardous Materials Branch Director if activated). This position provides technical information and assistance to the Hazardous Materials Group using various reference sources such as computer data bases, technical journals, CHEMTREC, and phone contact with facility representatives. The Technical Specialist-Hazardous Materials Reference may provide product identification using hazardous categorization tests and/or any other means of identifying unknown materials.

Safe Refuge Area Manager – The Safe Refuge Area Manager reports to the Site Access Control Leader and coordinates with the Decontamination Leader and the Entry Leader. The Safe Refuge Area Manager is responsible for evaluating and prioritizing victims for treatment, collecting information from the victims, and preventing the spread of contamination by these victims. If there is a need for the Safe Refuge Area Manager to enter the Contamination Reduction Zone to fulfill assigned responsibilities, then the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment shall be worn.

ATTACHMENT 10: OVERVIEW OF ISSUES RELATED TO BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL WEAPONS

1. OVERVIEW

This attachment is intended to provide a brief overview of issues related to biological and chemical weapons as they relate to hazardous material incident response. It is not a complete overview of all issues relating to biological and chemical weapons and related terrorism issues.

The possibility of an intentional release of a harmful chemical or harmful biological agents in a populated area is an issue which should not be overlooked. Such a situation could involve a terrorist act, and may involve a small release of a substance, or a large scale release intended as a weapon of mass destruction. Situations such as terrorism could require a unified command between law enforcement agencies and hazardous material responders, and possibly other agencies.

Terrorism by the release of biological or chemical agents intended to cause harm can be a unique threat: the type of chemicals released can cause a variety of physical ailments. In addition, terrorist incidents by their nature can be a significant threat since human beings are intentionally targeted in such cases.

Biological agents can be dispersed by an aerosol spray which must be inhaled. However, these agents can also be used to contaminate food, water, and other products.

Some chemical agents may be volatile - evaporating rapidly to form clouds of agent. Others may be persistent. These agents may act directly on the skin, lungs, and membranes, or be absorbed through the skin or lungs causing injury.

2. RESPONSE TO BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL AGENTS

Response to an intentional release of a harmful chemical or harmful biological agent may involve many emergency response elements working together, including elements which usually may not have a need to work jointly on hazardous material incidents. EMS, public health personnel, hazardous material and environmental health specialists, bomb specialists, law enforcement, and related support agencies may all be needed.

EMS may be needed for triage, at scene treatment, and related emergency medical needs. Hazardous material specialists may need to mitigate actual or threatened chemical releases. Bomb squad specialists may be needed to assist with mitigating an explosive device which may be intended to disperse chemicals or biological agents. In some cases, physicians and/or hospitals may be the first alerted, by once victims beginning to show up with symptoms from an undiscovered intentional infection or attack.

Response actions may include rescue, decontamination, and treatment of the injured. Mitigation efforts include the deployment of detection and contamination equipment to limit or contain the

incident. Support activities such resource coordination and requests, and emergency public information can be provided by use of activation of an Emergency Operations Center.

Recovery activities would include efforts to mobilize clean up and agent removal, as well as determining when an area is safe for return. This may involve working closely with law enforcement to provide investigation support or related assistance.

3. AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES AND FUNCTIONS

Management of terrorist incidents is divided into two inter-related phases known as *crisis* and *consequence* management. These phases were articulated in Presidential Decision Directive 39 (PDD-39) to describe the division of responsibilities among federal agencies. This terminology can also be used to provide an overview of how local efforts might work, as well as how integrated local, state, and federal efforts could work.

Crisis management describes the measures to resolve the hostile situation, including law enforcement efforts to support investigation and prosecution. Consequence management describes the efforts to respond to and mitigate the impact of terrorist incidents on people and the infrastructure. It involves measures to treat the injured, protect public health and safety, restore essential services and provide emergency relief.

PDD-39 designates the Federal Bureau of Investigation as the lead agency for crisis management and terrorism investigations. PDD-39 also designates the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as the lead agency for consequence management.

However, it is almost always local authorities who must address the initial response. It is their efforts in the minutes following a terrorist act that we rely on to save lives, contain the scope of the crisis, and apprehend terrorists who may be fleeing the scene. Local jurisdictions have the responsibility to manage the consequences of terrorist incidents occurring within their areas.

3.1 LOCAL AGENCY FUNCTIONS

While the FBI is the lead federal investigative agency for terrorism, overall management of the consequences of actual or threatened terrorist incidents is the responsibility of the affected local jurisdiction. In addition, initial response actions will most likely be led and overseen by local agencies. Command and control of all incident activities remains with the jurisdictional incident commander and/or unified command. The San Luis Obispo County Sheriff's Department or other law enforcement agency of jurisdiction are the lead agencies at the local level for law enforcement aspects of an incident.

3.1.1 Local Agency Unified Command

The role of local response agencies to events related to potential or actual weapons of mass destruction remain consistent as listed in Attachment 1, with some exceptions. A unified command may need to be established with law enforcement to address a terrorist/WMD event. This may function somewhat similar to the California Highway Patrol having Haz Mat incident command authority on a roadway in their jurisdiction -

while the CHP retains IC authority, Haz Mat, fire, and related personnel mitigate the situation in a cooperative effort.

Similarly, local agency response may have a similar response concept requiring a unified command. Terrorism by definition is a criminal act, which falls under the authority of law enforcement. However, the consequence management of the potential or actual effects of a terrorist action involving biological or chemical methods may fall under the authority of emergency medical or hazardous materials response agencies. As a result, it may be necessary for law enforcement, fire, EMS, and other agencies to work under a unified command.

To assist with such efforts, various agencies within the San Luis Obispo County Operational Area should work together to help ensure effective team work in the event of an actual incident. Examples of such efforts include past and ongoing efforts such as the County Regional Hazardous Materials Team and Bomb Task Force working together on mutual areas of concern.

Another important aspect is for the various segments within the public safety, emergency management, and related fields to understand how other segments and entities fits into the overall response for a unique situation such as terrorism.

3.1.2 Health/Medical Issues

In addition to a direct, immediate threat which involves an obvious problem and response from public safety and related agencies, another challenge is bio-terrorism not being discovered right away. Such a situation may involve the release of biological agents which would have a delayed affect on victims. In that case, the fact a terrorist event has occurred may not be discovered until victims become ill at a later time, and require medical treatment. Victims, probably not knowing why they are ill, may seek treatment from hospital emergency rooms, private or public clinics, their personal physician, or by calling the EMS response.

In order to be aware of such a situation, it is important the health and the related EMS community are aware of such possibilities, and that reporting is done through County Health and related systems.

While an attack such as that described above probably would not necessitate a hazardous materials response, it is an issue for Haz Mat, other public safety, emergency management, and related agencies to be aware of the possibility.

ATTACHMENT 11: EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM AND MEDIA NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

1. EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM ACTIVATION

1.1 Overview

This section identifies the procedures to be followed by designated officials to activate local EAS for major emergencies affecting any area within the County, including incorporated cities. This section also provides a basic overview on the use of the Early Warning System (EWS) sirens that are located in the Diablo Canyon Emergency Planning Zone (for detailed information on using the EWS refer to the Early Warning Siren System Activation - Local Agency Request Procedure on file with city and county dispatch centers, or contact County OES).

It is the intent of this annex to outline procedures that will:

- Disseminate in a controlled, coordinated, reliable and expeditious manner emergency warning/information/instructions through EAS, to any segment of the public threatened by a major emergency.
- Ensure that EAS warning/information/instruction messages are authentic, accurate, complete and timely so as to maximize public safety, order and calm
- Provide for the simultaneous broadcast of EAS warning/information/ instruction messages through common programming that can be easily received by all participating local EAS broadcast radio and television stations and participating cable television stations.

The concepts and procedures in this annex are intended to be utilized in the event that public safety may be threatened by an imminent or actual hazardous materials release/spill or other emergency. These procedures should be read and studied prior to an incident and are designed for use by persons who are familiar with this plan.

1.2 Operating Procedures for Local EAS

The following procedures are intended as guidelines to facilitate the effective and efficient use of local EAS. They may not be appropriate in all situations and should not substitute for good common sense. Since the local EAS is a voluntary system, nothing in these procedures would prohibit a broadcast licensee from exercising independent discretion in any given situation. More details about EAS can be found in the San Luis Obispo County Operational Area EAS Plan.

1.2.1 Procedures for Local Government Officials to Activate Local EAS

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AUTHORIZED TO ACTIVATE EAS:

- County Emergency Services Director (County Administrator)

- County Emergency Services Coordinators
- County Sheriff or any on duty Watch Commander
- City Emergency Services Directors, Police or Fire Chiefs
- Any public safety officer on scene of a major city/county emergency with primary jurisdiction and designated Incident Commander (IC) authority.
- Any designated Information Officer upon activation of the County EOC. (Note: Information Officer will assume Watch Commander's duties for activating local EAS.)

ALL AUTHORIZED OFFICIALS MUST REQUEST ACTIVATION OF LOCAL EAS THROUGH THE SHERIFF'S WATCH COMMANDER OR COUNTY EOC (IF ACTIVATED) AS FOLLOWS:

- _____ 1. Complete full text of EAS message (use samples at the end of this Attachment as appropriate).
- _____ 2. EAS message must be based on definite and confirmed facts.
- _____ 3. EAS message must be approved by person in charge with primary jurisdiction (person in charge assumes responsibility for activation of EAS and content of EAS message).
- _____ 4. Contact Watch Commander or EOC Public Information Manager
- _____ 5. Give name, title, and agency of person in charge (IC) or Emergency Services Director.
- _____ 6. Make formal request to activate the Emergency Alert System.
- _____ 7. FAX or send full text of EAS message to Sheriff's Department Dispatch
- _____ 8. Keep line of communications open with Sheriff's Watch Commander or directly with County EOC once it is activated/staffed.
- _____ 9. Send an Agency Rep/Agency PIO to the EOC to coordinate follow up information if at all possible.
- _____ 10. Keep all copies of EAS messages for future reference.
- _____ 11. Provide updated EAS messages every 30 minutes, if possible.
- _____ 12. Provide termination EAS message when appropriate. Once EAS has been activated, requestor is required to issue formal termination EAS message.

1.3 Use of Early Warning Sirens (EWS) - Overview

**FOR EWS ACTIVATION REQUESTS, CONTACT SHERIFF'S OFFICE WATCH
COMMANDER.**

An Early Warning Siren System consisting of 131 sirens was installed by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) as part of their licensing requirements for the Diablo Canyon Power Plant. The sirens are distributed on the coast side of Cuesta Ridge, between Cayucos on the north and Black Lake to the south.

The siren controls are located in the County EOC, with a backup set of controls located at a PG&E facility in San Luis Obispo. The system allows for sounding all 131 sirens at the same time, all sirens in a given Protective Action Zone (PAZ), individual sirens, or all sirens in a predetermined group (such as all sirens in the expected inundation area in case of a dam failure).

Siren activation may be requested by public safety agencies for natural or technological hazards that have the potential to affect a significant geographical area and/or a significant portion of the population and requires immediate protective action on the part of the public in order to avert a threat to the public health and safety. Siren activation may also be requested as specified in local agency or jurisdiction emergency plans.

The local EAS must be activated before the sirens may be sounded to ensure that timely information is available to the public when they turn their radios or televisions on in response to the siren sounding.

Most local jurisdictions in the area covered by the EWS have received training on how to request the activation of the sirens, and should have the Local Agency Request Procedure on file. The Request Procedure contains detailed and specific information on procedures for requesting EWS use.

EAS SAMPLE MESSAGE - Public Protective Action

NOTE: MESSAGE CAN BE NO LONGER THAN ONE MINUTE AND FORTY-FIVE SECONDS

Your attention please, this is not a test. This is _____ with an
Emergency Alert System Message for the public in the general area of

At approximately _____ a.m./ p.m., a

(type of emergency)

occurred/may occur at (location)

This emergency involves: (Describe threat to public)

The _____ (agency designated with IC authority) advises that
residents/businesses/institutions within the boundaries of:

should take the following protective actions:

Listen to this station for further information, or call (# if available)

At such time as the emergency situation changes, or the emergency no longer exists, you will be promptly advised by another Emergency Alert Message. End of message.

EAS Message Identification

IC/ESD approval given/received at (time)

Time Received by Watch Commander/PIO

Time broadcast over EAS stations

Time broadcast to public _____

MESSAGE NUMBER

EAS SAMPLE MESSAGE - Evacuation

NOTE: MESSAGE CAN BE NO LONGER THAN ONE MINUTE AND FORTY-FIVE SECONDS

Your attention please, this is not a test. This is _____ with an
Emergency Alert System Message for the public in the general area of

At approximately _____ a.m./ p.m., a

(type of emergency)

occurred/may occur at (location)

This emergency involves: (describe emergency including reason for evacuation)

The _____(agency designated IC authority) advises that the
residents/businesses/institutions within the boundaries of

Evacuate by (specify evacuation route(s)/areas to avoid)

to the home of a friend or relative outside the evacuation boundaries (or to the following
Evacuation Centers if activated:)

Security for the area will be provided by law enforcement agencies. Please cooperate fully with
public safety officials. Listen to this station for further information or call _____.

continues next page....

At such time as the emergency situation changes, the evacuation boundaries are extended, other protective actions by the public are needed; or the emergency no longer exists, you will be promptly advised by another Emergency Alert Message.

EAS Message Identification

IC/ESD approval given/received at (time)

Time Received by Watch Commander/PIO

Time broadcast over EAS stations

Time broadcast to public _____

MESSAGE NUMBER

EAS SAMPLE MESSAGE - Shelter In Place

NOTE: MESSAGE CAN BE NO LONGER THAN ONE MINUTE AND FORTY-FIVE SECONDS

Your attention please, this is not a test. This is _____ with an Emergency Alert System Message for the public in the general area of

A hazardous substance, has been spilled/released at _____. Because of the potential health hazard, authorities are requesting/requiring all residents within _____ blocks/miles of the area to take shelter inside your home, workplace, motel, or other building. Please go inside and tune in your radio or television to an Emergency Alert System station for instructions. Many radio and TV stations will be carrying the Emergency Alert System information. If you are _____ (give shelter in place zone boundaries) you should immediately:

- If you are outside, go inside a building and close all the windows and doors. If possible, stay in the center of the building.
- Turn off air conditioners, heaters, and clothes dryers.
- Keep pets inside a building, if possible.
- School officials will be taking appropriate actions for children.
- Lock all windows (windows sometimes seal better when locked).
- All ventilation systems should be turned off or on 100 percent recirculation so that no outside air is drawn in.
- Turn off all heating systems.
- Turn off all air conditioners and switch inlets to the "closed" position. Seal any gaps around window type air conditioners with tape and plastic sheeting, wax paper, or aluminum wrap.
- Turn off all exhaust fans in kitchens, bathrooms, and other spaces.
- Close all fireplace dampers.
- Close as many internal doors as possible in your home or office building.
- Use tape and plastic food wrapping, wax paper, or aluminum wrap to cover and seal bathroom exhaust fan grills, range vents, dryer vents, and other opening to the outside, including any obvious gaps around external windows and doors.
- If you are told an outdoor explosion is possible, close drapes, curtains, and shades over windows. Stay away from windows to prevent potential injury from flying glass.

- Tune in to this station on your radio or television for further information and guidance.

EAS Message Identification

IC/ESD approval given/received at (time)

Time Received by Watch Commander/PIO

Time broadcast over EAS stations

Time broadcast to public _____

MESSAGE NUMBER

ATTACHMENT 12: OVERVIEW INFORMATION ON THE REGIONAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE TEAM

1. OVERVIEW OF THE REGIONAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE TEAM

Due to the common threat of a hazardous material incident occurring anywhere in the county, various jurisdictions have joined together to form a single hazardous materials emergency response team for the county. Having a common Haz Mat team allows for economies of scale which would otherwise prohibit most jurisdictions in the county from having response capabilities for Haz Mat incidents.

Cities, the county, and fire districts have signed a joint powers agreement "for the purpose of providing for the creation and establishment of a Regional Hazardous Materials Response Team". The purpose of the team is to "carry out the abatement and emergency control of hazardous conditions and stabilize the same, until these conditions can be turned over to the appropriate authority for further disposal".

2. STRUCTURE OF THE TEAM

The team is overseen by a Board of Directors who were established to oversee the operation of the team, establish team policies and agreements in accordance with the purpose of the signed joint powers agreement, and to manage the team's finances and property utilized by the team. The Board consists of six voting members and one non-voting member. The members are:

- The fire chief of the City of San Luis Obispo
- The fire chief of San Luis Obispo County
- A representative of the County's Division of Environmental Health Division
- A fire chief representing north county geographical areas
- A fire chief representing south county geographical areas
- A fire chief representing the north coastal geographical areas
- A member of the County Office of Emergency Services (non-voting member)

The team's finances are coordinated and handled through a mutually beneficial arrangement between the City of San Luis Obispo's Finance Department, San Luis Obispo Fire Department, and County OES, which serves as treasurer. An operational committee, which is made up of hazardous material field responders, develops and maintains Standard

Operating Procedures (SOPs), equipment needs, and related tasks. A paid part time Team administrator coordinates operational issues between Team members, and works with the Board of Directors.

3. TEAM CAPABILITIES

The Haz Mat Regional Team consists of on-call Hazardous Materials Technicians and Specialists from participating fire departments within San Luis Obispo County, a decontamination team from the California Men's Colony (CMC), and Environmental Health Specialists from County Public Health. The team responders performing tasks will be Hazardous Materials Specialist or Technicians at a minimum. This allows the team, with the cache of equipment available to them on Haz Mat#1(HM#1), to respond to all types of incident such as Biological, Nuclear/Radiological, Incendiary, Chemical and Explosives devices or spills.

4. ASSESSMENT TEAM CONCEPT

The Hazardous Material Specialists and Technicians on the SLO Regional Team are associated with nine different departments throughout the county. During a Haz Mat response, the Team Members are supported by personnel from the jurisdiction in which the incident is located and additionally from the California Men's Colony Decontamination Unit. (Decon #1)

The primary response vehicle, Haz Mat #1, is equipped with all necessary equipment to handle a small to medium size incident with multiple entries. Personnel from nearby jurisdictions can provide equipment for support use during an incident. Such equipment may include decontamination supplies, supplies for setting up appropriate control zones, and related material.

Some small Haz Mat incidents may not require a full response from the team but may need the assistance of an Assessment Team. In this case, the affected jurisdiction may request an Assessment Team without requesting a full response from the Haz Mat Team.

5. RESPONSE PROCEDURES

Upon notification of an incident involving hazardous materials, the closest team members to the incident will respond as an Assessment Team consisting of at least three team members (two fire department team member and one Environmental Health Specialist). Based upon their observations, this Assessment Team will make the recommendation to the Incident Commander to upgrade or downgrade the incident.

If the incident is upgraded, the Assessment Team leader, based on knowledge and experience, will serve as the hazmat group supervisor. If there is no incident commander, this person will also fill the incident commander role until the agency that has jurisdiction arrives.

Notifications will be made to ECC to page out the Hazmat Team which will consist of one breathing support, one decontamination unit, one hazardous material vehicle, all hazardous material team members and county environmental health personnel. An Ambulance should be requested to standby at scene.

ATTACHMENT 13: GLOSSARY

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

Absorbent Material - A material designed to pick up and hold liquid hazardous material to prevent contamination spread.

Access Control Point - The point of entry and exit which regulates traffic to and from control zones.

Acute Effect - An adverse action on a human or animal, generally after a single significant exposure, which may be mild or severe.

Acute Exposure - Exposure that is short in duration.

Acute Release - Release of a hazardous material that is short in duration.

Acute Toxicity - Any harmful effect produced by a single short-term exposure that may result in severe biological harm or death.

Administering Agency - The designated unit of a county or city tasked to administer the local implementation of the state and federal hazardous material emergency planning and community right-to-know programs.

Area Plan - A document established to facilitate emergency response to a release or threatened release of a hazardous material within a city or county. (California Health and Safety Code, Section 25503, Chapter 6.95)

Assessment - The process of determining the nature and degree of hazard of a hazardous material or hazardous materials incident.

Biohazard - Infectious agents presenting a risk or potential risk to living organisms, either directly through infection or indirectly through disruption of the environment.

Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosion (BLEVE) - A container failure with a release of energy, often rapidly and violently, which is accompanied by a release of gas to the atmosphere and propulsion of the container or container pieces due to an overpressure rupture.

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

Carcinogen - An agent that produces or is suspected of producing cancer. (FEMA HMCP)

Chemical Protective Suit - Single or multi-piece garment constructed of chemical protective clothing materials designed and configured to protect the wearer's torso, head, arms, legs, hands, and feet. (NFPA 1991, 1-3)

Clandestine Laboratory - An operation consisting of a sufficient combination of apparatus and chemicals that either have been or could be used in the illegal manufacture/synthesis of controlled substances.

Computer Aided Management of Emergency Operation (CAMEO) - A computer data base storage-retrieval system of pre-planning and emergency data for on-scene use at hazardous materials incidents.

Container - Any device in which a hazardous material is stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise handled.

Container, Intermodal, ISO - An article of transport equipment that meets the standards of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) designed to facilitate and optimize the carriage of goods by one or more modes of transportation without intermediate handling of the contents and equipped with features permitting ready handling and transfer from one mode to another. Containers may be fully enclosed with one or more doors, open top, tank, refrigerated, open rack, gondola, flatrack, and other designs. Included in this definition are modules or arrays that can be coupled to form an intrinsic unit regardless of intention to move single or in multiplex configurations.

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

Contamination - An uncontained substance or process that poses a threat to life, health, or the environment. (NFPA 472, sections 1-3)

Contamination Reduction Zone - That area between the Exclusion Zone and the Support Zone. This zone contains the personnel decontamination station. This zone may require a lesser degree of personnel protection than the Exclusion Zone. This area separates the contaminated area from the Support Zone, and acts as a buffer to reduce contamination.

Control Zones - The designation of areas at a hazardous materials incident based upon safety and the degree of hazard (See Support Zone, Contamination Reduction Zone, and Exclusion Zone).

Decontamination - The physical and/or chemical process of reducing and preventing the spread of contamination from persons and equipment used at a hazardous materials incident. (Also referred to as "contamination reduction".)(NFPA 472, 1-3)

Emergency Alert System - A system in which messages alerting the public to an emergency can be sent through electronic media and related methods, including radio and TV stations. Generally, EAS is used for urgent information requiring a public protective action. Radio, TV, and other s broadcast or cable stations are not required by the FCC to broadcast state or local EAS alerts but usually do so in order to serve their community. Stations also have the option of adopting Non-participating National status (NN). NN stations must have EAS equipment but are required to go off the air in the event of a national alert. NN stations may transmit state and local messages at their discretion with no prior FCC approval. All participants must broadcast a national message.

Entry Point - A specified and controlled location where access into the hot zone occurs at a hazardous materials incident.

Exclusion Zone - That area immediately around the spill. That area where contamination occurs or could occur. The innermost of the three zones at a site. Special protection is required for all personnel while in this zone.

Full Protective Clothing - Protective clothing worn primarily by fire fighters which includes helmet, coat, pants, boots, gloves, and self-contained breathing apparatus designed for structural fire fighting. It does not provide specialized chemical protection.

Fully Encapsulating Suits - Chemical protective suits that are designed to offer full body protection, including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA), are gas tight, and meet the design criteria as outlined in NFPA Standard 1991.

Hazardous Material - Any material which is explosive, flammable, poisonous, corrosive, reactive, or radioactive, or any combination, and requires special handling because of the hazards it poses to public health, safety, and the environment.

Hazardous Materials Emergency - The release or threatened release of a hazardous material that may impact the public health, safety and/or the environment.

Hazardous Substance - Hazardous Substance, as used by the California Department of Toxic Substance Control, encompasses every chemical regulated by both the Department of Transportation (hazardous materials) and the Environmental Protection Agency (hazardous waste), including emergency response. (8 CCR 5192)

Hazardous Waste - 1) Waste materials or mixtures of waste which require special handling and disposal because of their potential to damage health and/or the environment. 2) The Environment Protection Agency uses the term hazardous waste of chemicals that are regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and are listed in 40 CFR 261.33 (d). Environmental Protection Agency or California Department of Toxic Substances Control regulated hazardous waste, when in transport, must also meet 49 CFR parts 170 through 179. California's list of hazardous waste is more inclusive than EPA's.

Irritant - A material that has an anesthetic, irritating, noxious, toxic, or other similar property which can cause extreme annoyance or discomfort. (49 CFR)

Level of Protection - In addition to appropriate respiratory protection, designation of types of personal protective equipment to be worn based on NFPA standards.

Level A - Vapor protective suit for hazardous chemical emergencies.

Level B - Liquid splash protective suit for hazardous chemical emergencies.

Level C - Limited use protective suit for hazardous chemical emergencies.

Neutralization - The process by which acid or alkaline properties of a solution are altered by addition of certain reagents to bring the hydrogen and hydroxide concentrations to equal value (pH 7 is neutral).

pH - A numerical designation of the negative logarithm of hydrogen ion concentration. A Ph of 7.0 is neutrality; higher values indicate alkalinity and lower values indicate acidity.

Plume - A vapor, liquid, dust or gaseous cloud formation which has shape and buoyancy.

Responsible Party (RP) - A legally recognized entity (person, corporation, business, or partnership, etc.) that has a legally recognized status of financial accountability and liability for action necessary to abate and mitigate adverse environmental and human health and safety impacts resulting from a non-permitted release or discharge of hazardous material; the person or agency found legally accountable for the cleanup of the incident.

Support Zone - The clean area outside of the Decontamination Control line where equipment or personnel are not expected to become contaminated and where special protective clothing is not required. This is where resources immediately supporting the hazardous materials operation are located. The Command Post and media briefing site are located within the cold zone.

Totally Encapsulated Suits - Special protective suits made of materials that prevent toxic or corrosive substances or vapors from coming in contact with the body. (See Fully Encapsulated Suit.)

Toxic - Poisonous; relating to or caused by a toxin; able to cause injury by contact or systemic action to plants, animals or people.