

Santa Barbara County Operational Area Oil Spill Contingency Plan



Draft: April 9, 2019

Pending Approval by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Office of Spill
Prevention and Response

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Record of Adoption

Placeholder: Letter of Adoption from OSPR

Record of Changes

Table 1: Record of Changes

Date	Changes
April, 2019	Substantial revisions to all elements of the <i>Santa Barbara County Operational Area Oil Spill Contingency Plan</i> in alignment with the findings and recommendations associated with the Refugio Oil Spill as well as the input of the stakeholder committee engaged in the revisions to the Plan.

1.0 Introduction

The *Santa Barbara County Operational Area (SBCOA) Oil Spill Contingency Plan (OSCP)* has been developed as an annex to *Santa Barbara Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan*. The SBCOA OSCP generally describes the SBCOA's response to any discharge of oil in the Operational Area (OA) in which the oil spill (1) threatens or affects inland surface waterways or (2) threatens or affects the shoreline or Pacific Ocean. This SBCOA OSCP has been crafted to provide organizational strategies that can be used in the event of an inland oil spill; however, that is not the specific scope of this OSCP.

1.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of the SBCOA OSCP is to outline procedures for a coordinated response to an oil spill with local, state, and federal agencies and the Responsible Party (RP). The SBCOA OSCP is to be used in the event of an oil spill that impacts or threatens to impact inland surface waterways, the Channel Islands, or the Santa Barbara County coastline.

1.2 SCOPE

The SBCOA OSCP is applicable to inland waterways and offshore oil spills which impact or threaten to impact the OA. It serves to guide effective incident notification, activation, coordination, and demobilization of the emergency management organization for oil spills which require a coordinated multi-agency response.

The primary audience and users of the SBCOA OSCP are those organizations from the municipalities, OA, state government, federal government, special districts, non-governmental organizations, volunteer agencies, and private sector with a role in the notification of, response to, and/or recovery from an oil spill.

1.3 ACTIVATION AND APPLICABILITY

The SBCOA OSCP will be activated and used if one of the following criteria has been met:

- ◆ The oil spill has a greater than minor discharge as defined in Section 3.2.2. Incident Assessment and Classification.
- ◆ The oil spill presents an ongoing threat to public health and the environment.
- ◆ The oil spill has apparent environmental impacts beyond the immediate release area.
- ◆ The oil spill discharge is ongoing.
- ◆ Cleanup and removal associated with the oil spill will exceed one operational period (12 hours for the duration of the event, normally changing at 7:00AM [0700 hours] and 7:00PM

[1900 hours]).

- ◆ The oil spill affects more than one jurisdiction within the SBCOA.
- ◆ One of the jurisdictions within the SBCOA has requested activation of the OSCP.
- ◆ The on-scene incident commander (IC) requests activation of the OSCP.
- ◆ The California Department of Fish and Wildlife Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) and the United States Coast Guard (USCG) are activating in response to an oil spill.

1.4 PRIORITIES

The operational priorities associated with SBCOA OSCP are as follows:

- ◆ Protect human life, health, and safety.
- ◆ Stabilize the incident.
- ◆ Reduce impacts to the environment and natural, historical, and cultural resources.
- ◆ Provide accurate and timely information to public.
- ◆ Manage a coordinated response effort in collaboration with local, state, federal, and non-governmental partners.
- ◆ Protect public and private property.
- ◆ Protect wildlife and the habitat of wildlife.
- ◆ Provide incident security.
- ◆ Restore impacted environmental and cultural sites and vital services.
- ◆ Return communities to normal operations.
- ◆ Ensure cost recovery.

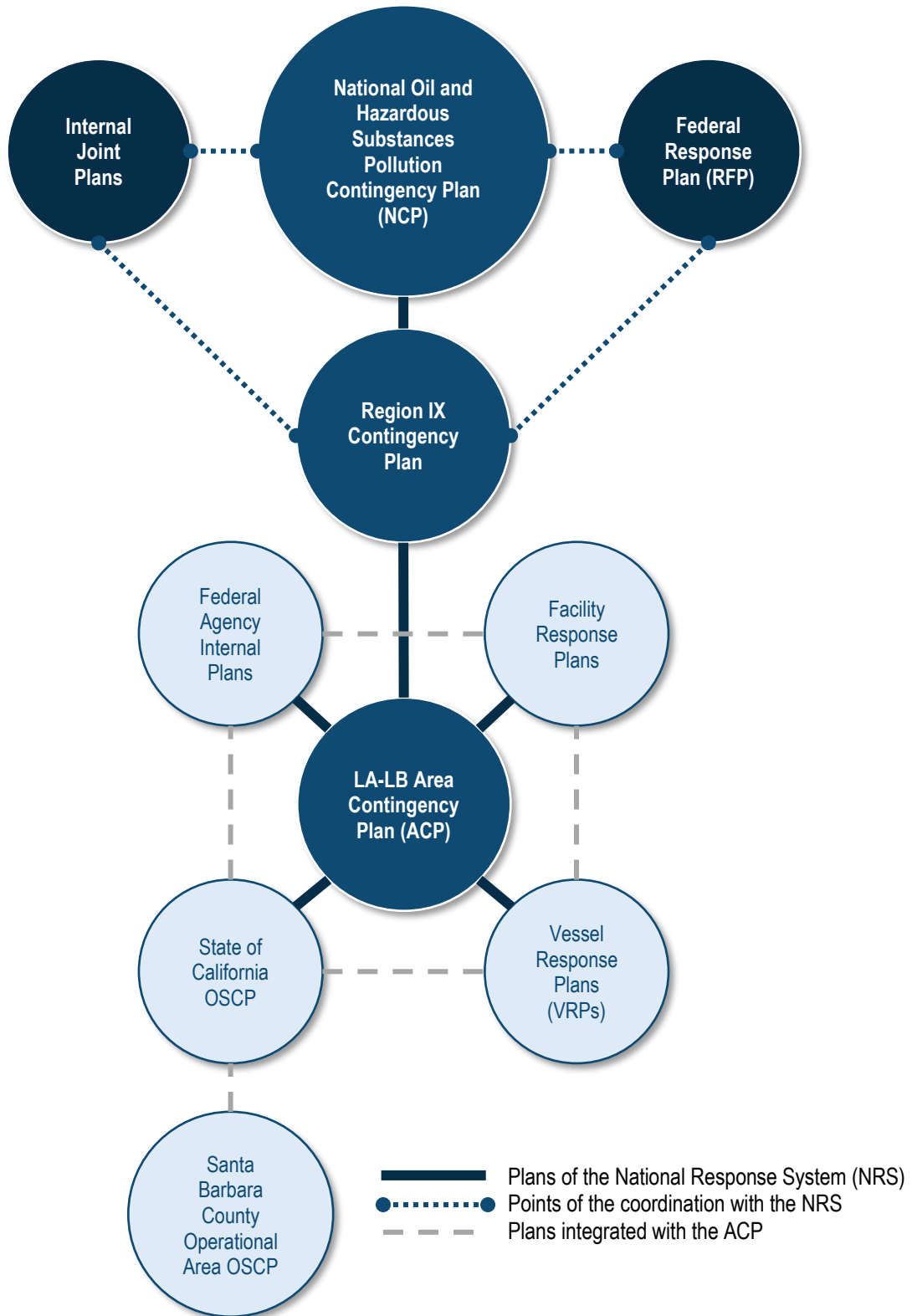
1.5 PLANNING FRAMEWORK

The first *National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan*, more commonly referred to as the National Contingency Plan (NCP), was developed and published in 1968. Various legislation at the federal level have resulted in changes to the NCP, the most significant and recent of which is the *Oil Pollution Act of 1990*. The current NCP is contained in the *Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 40, Part 300 – National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan*.

Provisions specific to the development of state and local contingency plans, as well as state and local participation in response, are specified in both federal code and State of California legislation. The NCP provides for local participation in the response structure (§300.180[b]) and provides that local public safety organizations are expected to initiate public safety measures necessary to protect public health and welfare, including containment and cleanup activities and directing evacuations (§300.180[f]).

The NCP establishes the relationship among various plans related to oil spill response. This relationship is represented in the graphic below.

Figure 1: Relationship of Oil Spill Contingency Plans with the SBCOA OSCP



The following provides a summary of the federal planning framework associated with OSCP:

- ◆ The NCP provides the organizational structure and procedures for preparing for and responding to discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants. The NCP applies to and is effect for:
 - Discharges of oil into or on the navigable waters of the United States (US), on the adjoining shorelines, the waters of the contiguous zone, into waters of the exclusive economic zone, or that may affect natural resources belonging to, appertaining to, or under the exclusive management authority of the US; and
 - Releases into the environment of hazardous substances, and pollutants or contaminants which may present an imminent and substantial danger to public health or welfare of the US.
- ◆ The NCP specifies the composition of the unified command (UC) structure for an oil spill; §300.135(d) specifies this will include the federal government, the state government, and the RP. The NCP and additional supporting information can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/emergency-response/national-oil-and-hazardous-substances-pollution-contingency-plan-ncp-overview>
- ◆ Regional Contingency Plans (RCPs), developed for each federal region, are crafted to coordinate timely, effective response by various federal agencies and other organizations to discharges of oil or releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants. RCPs are to be developed in coordination with state emergency response plans and ACPs following the format of the NCP. The RCP relevant to the SBCOA is the Region IX RCP, which can be found at: <https://community.apan.org/wg/rrt9/>
- ◆ ACPs are implemented in conjunction with the NCP to remove a worst-case discharge and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge from a vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility operating in or near the area. The ACP relevant to the SBCOA is the USCG Sector LA-LB ACP, which can be found at: <https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/OSPR/Preparedness/LA-LB-Spill-Contingency-Plan>

1.5.1 State of California Contingency Plans

Specific to the State of California, the Governor is required to establish a state oil spill contingency plan (Government Code [GC] §8574.1et seq.; GC §8670.5; and GC §8670.7). OSPR is required to submit to the Governor and the Legislature an amended *California Oil Spill Contingency Plan* (CAOSCP) every three years. The CAOSCP must address oil spill contingency planning for both marine and inland surface waterways and terrestrial environments (GC §8574.8). The OSPR Administrator is required to implement this Plan (GC §8670.7).

1.5.2 Local Contingency Plans

Title 14 of the *California Code of Regulations (CCR) Division I, Subdivision 4, Sections 852.60.1 – 852.62.3* outlines the requirements of the Local Government Grant Program, under which the

development of the SBCOA OSCP has been funded in-part (see 6.18 Local Government Grant Program). This includes the requirements associated with local government participation in UC. The SBCOA OSCP has been developed in alignment with those requirements as outlined in CCR Subdivision 4, Sections 852.60.1 – 852.62.3.

As stipulated in CCR Title 14, the County fulfilled the conditions to represent the SBCOA as the Local Government On-Scene Coordinator (LGOSC) in UC. The LGOSC will coordinate local resources as needed by the incident in accordance with the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). The Santa Barbara County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) formalized the SEMS structure for oil spill incident management by letters from each city recognizing the County as the lead agency (See Section 6.5: City Recognition of County Lead Agency Status Letters). A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between OSPR and Santa Barbara County meets one of the stipulated conditions of CCR Title 14 and provides for the inclusion of Santa Barbara County in the UC (See Section 6.4: Santa Barbara County/ California Department of Fish and Wildlife Office of Spill Prevention and Response Memorandum of Understanding).

1.6 AUTHORITY DOCUMENTATION

The SBCOA OSCP is designed to be consistent with the NCP, Region IX RCP, ACP, CAOSCP, and local laws and regulations. The following provides an overview laws and authorities associated with conducting and/or supporting emergency operations specific to an oil spill which affects inland or marine waterways. The authorities of federal, state, and local government agencies are identified below.

1.6.1 Federal

- ◆ Clean Water Act (1972), as amended;
- ◆ Oil Pollution Act (1990);
- ◆ Ports and Waterways Act (1972);
- ◆ Port and Tanker Safety Act (1978);
- ◆ Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships (1980), as amended; and
- ◆ Annex I of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973), as modified by the MARPOL Protocol (1978).

1.6.2 State

- ◆ The Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act of 1990 (GC §8670.1 et seq.); and

1.6.3 CA Fish and Game Code §5654). Local

- ◆ Chapter 12 of the Santa Barbara County Code adopted by the County Board of Supervisors;
- ◆ The Master Mutual Aid Agreement, Resolution No. 9944, adopted December 4, 1950;
- ◆ Resolution No. 95-429, September 19, 1995, adopting the SEMS Multi-Hazard Functional Plan;
- ◆ Local Hazardous Material Area Response Plan; and
- ◆ Santa Barbara Operational Area Emergency Management Plan.

2.0 Roles and Responsibilities

This section provides an overview of the roles, responsibilities, and organizations associated with critical functions in the response organization.

2.1 *FIRST RESPONDERS*

First responders should take any reasonable action necessary upon notification or arrival at a site where there is an oil spill. This can include deployment of equipment and resources to prevent the spread of and abate the spill. This can also include contacting and activating Oil Spill Response Organizations (OSROs).

In alignment with local hazardous materials (HAZMAT) plans, either local or County first responders will:

- ◆ Recognize the existence of a HAZMAT incident.
- ◆ Initiate the incident command system (ICS).
- ◆ Request the response of HAZMAT specialists, as needed.
- ◆ Take appropriate actions to minimize the extent of the oil spill, thereby protecting life and health, the environment, and property.

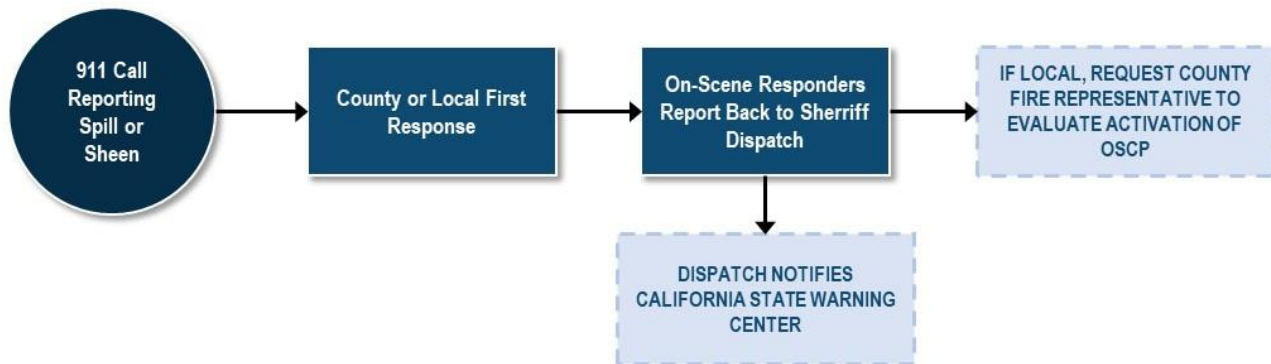
Contacts are provided in Section 6.14 Agency Contact Sheet.

First responders should consider HAZMAT procedures, including the following guide associated with HAZMAT incidents:

- ◆ Safety
- ◆ Isolate and Deny Entry
- ◆ Notifications
- ◆ Command System
- ◆ Identify
- ◆ Action Planning
- ◆ Protective Equipment
- ◆ Containment and Control
- ◆ Protective Actions
- ◆ Decontaminate and Cleanup
- ◆ Disposal
- ◆ Document

First responders will identify the source of the spill and, where possible, the RP.

Figure 2: Initial Incident Notifications



2.1.1 Local First Responders

Local first responders will take actions in alignment with the general roles and responsibilities described and their local plans, policies, and procedures, including local HAZMAT plans and emergency operations plans (EOP). In addition, local first responders will:

- ◆ Notify County dispatch and request a County fire agency representative to determine if the incident meets the criteria of activating and implementing the OSCP;
- ◆ Establish an incident command post (ICP); and
- ◆ Ensure the State Warning Center and/or National Response Center has been notified.

2.1.2 Santa Barbara County Fire Department

The Santa Barbara County Fire Department, who is also the California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) OA Coordinator for fire, will take actions in alignment with the OSCP and their plans, policies, and procedures, including HAZMAT plans. Actions include:

- ◆ Support fire prevention and suppression operations if there is a fire related to the oil spill.
- ◆ Serve as the on-scene IC until the transition into UC.
- ◆ Identify perimeter lines to protect the public.
- ◆ Take all feasible steps to protect life and prevent the spread of oil.
- ◆ Initiate initial incident assessment.
- ◆ Determine whether an evacuation is necessary and provide a recommendation to the law enforcement agency of the involved jurisdiction(s).
- ◆ Contact and activate OSROs.
- ◆ Deploy equipment, including offshore equipment, to support containment (See Section 6.12 Local Response Resources).
- ◆ Activate the Type III Incident Management Team (IMT).
- ◆ Support scene preservation for investigation.

2.1.3 Law Enforcement Agency of Jurisdiction

The law enforcement agency of jurisdiction will provide law enforcement support during the response to and recovery from an oil spill. This includes traffic control and supervision to protect the general public, such as establishing a perimeter or enforcing evacuation areas.

2.1.4 Reports of Hydrogen Sulfide Odor – Unknown Source

Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S) gas is often present in oil spills, but it is also can come from other sources. H₂S is slightly heavier than air (Relative Gas Density 1.19), very poisonous, corrosive, flammable, and explosive. A person can detect very low levels of H₂S odor, as low as 0.00047 ppm. It can be toxic at high concentrations.

There is a history of past H₂S odors coming from natural seeps both inland and offshore, as well as from agricultural irrigation and from oil facilities. Because even small amounts of H₂S can be smelled, it is very common to have reports of “rotten egg” smell from an unknown source, especially during certain atmospheric conditions. The Santa Barbara County Fire Department and the County Air Pollution Control District both have gas detector units that can determine if the gas is at toxic levels. These agencies should be notified if there is an unknown source of the odor, so it can be investigated in a timely manner. The following offers the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) exposure limits.

Table 2: US Exposure Limits for Hydrogen Sulfide

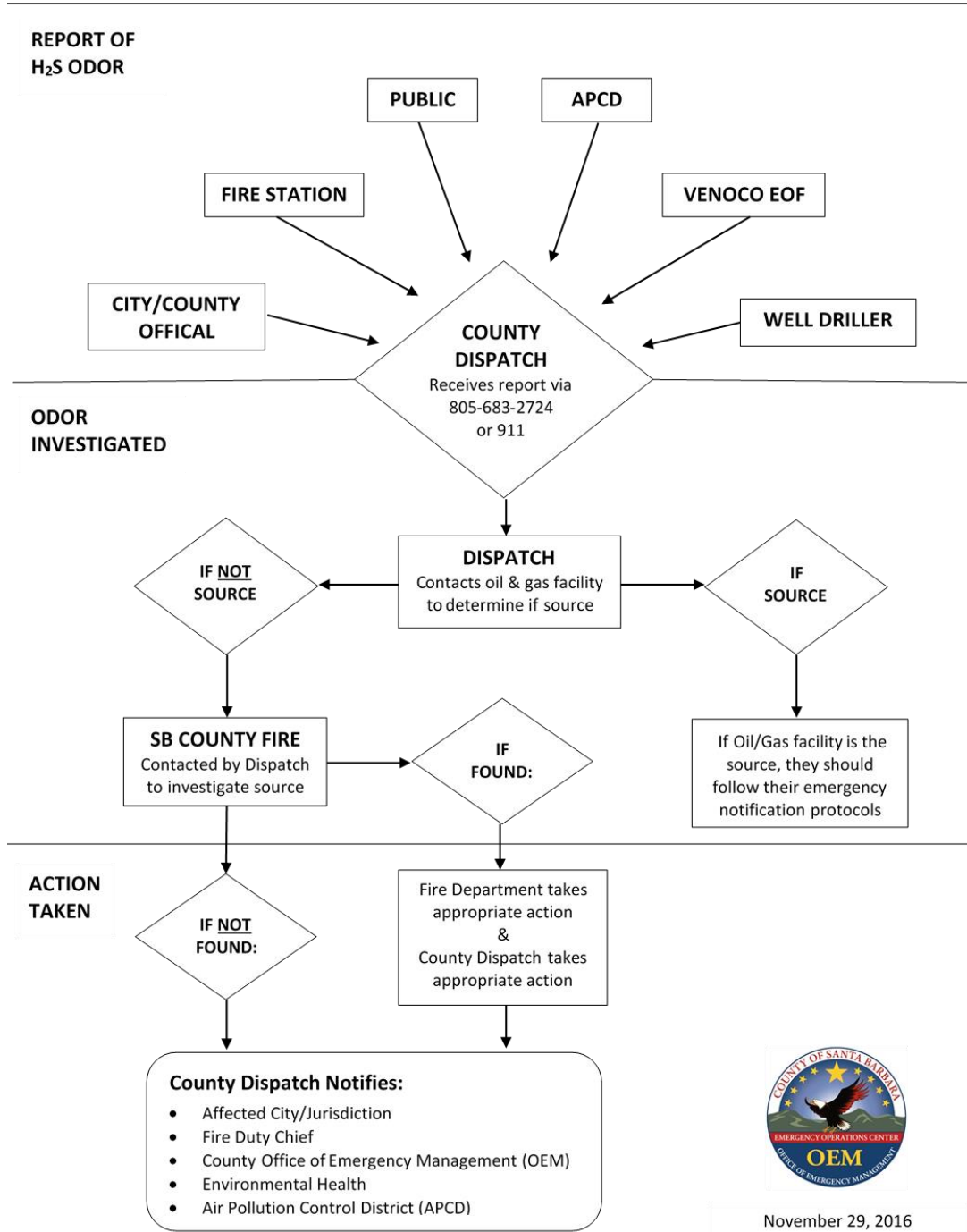
Permissible Exposure Limits	C 20 ppm; 50 ppm [10-minute maximum peak]
Recommended Exposure Limits	C 10 ppm (15 mg/m ³) [10-minute]
Immediate Danger for Life and Health	100 ppm

The following reporting process for and unknown source of H₂S odor should be followed.

Figure 3: Reporting Process for Hydrogen Sulfide

UNKNOWN SOURCE H₂S ODOR REPORTING PROCESS

(This process is only for unknown “rotten egg” type odor, not for a hazardous condition)



November 29, 2016

2.2 INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM

The local Type III IMT will support incident response until the transition into UC. Once the IMT is onsite, the Team will determine what level of support is required from the Santa Barbara County Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The Type III IMT will:

- ◆ Receive delegation of authority from the County and impacted jurisdiction(s) (See Section 6.15: Incident Management Support Team Sample Delegation of Authority).
- ◆ Take all actions in accordance with the OSCP and the Delegation of Authority.

2.3 UNIFIED COMMAND

The NCP requires federal on-scene coordinators (FOSCs) to direct response efforts and coordinate all other actions at the scene of a spill or release. The NCP further states that the basic format for the response management system is a structure that brings federal and state agencies, and the RP together to achieve an effective and efficient response. This structure is known as UC.

The FOSC directs the response to a discharge or release by coordinating with agency officials who may have authority over other aspects of the emergency, such as fire suppression, search and rescue, medical triage, crowd control, evacuations, etc. The primary reason for establishing UC is to reach consensus on decisions relating to response and integrate the agencies with authority to direct the various aspects of a major emergency.

2.3.1 Local Government On-Scene Coordinator

The LGOSC represents the interests of all cities, towns, special districts, and OA agencies affected by the oil spill. The LGOSC will initially be drawn from the Santa Barbara County Fire Department; this position may be held by other agency representatives as the response transitions into recovery. As a member of the UC, the LGOSC shall coordinate input from and speak for all divisions and departments of the OA.

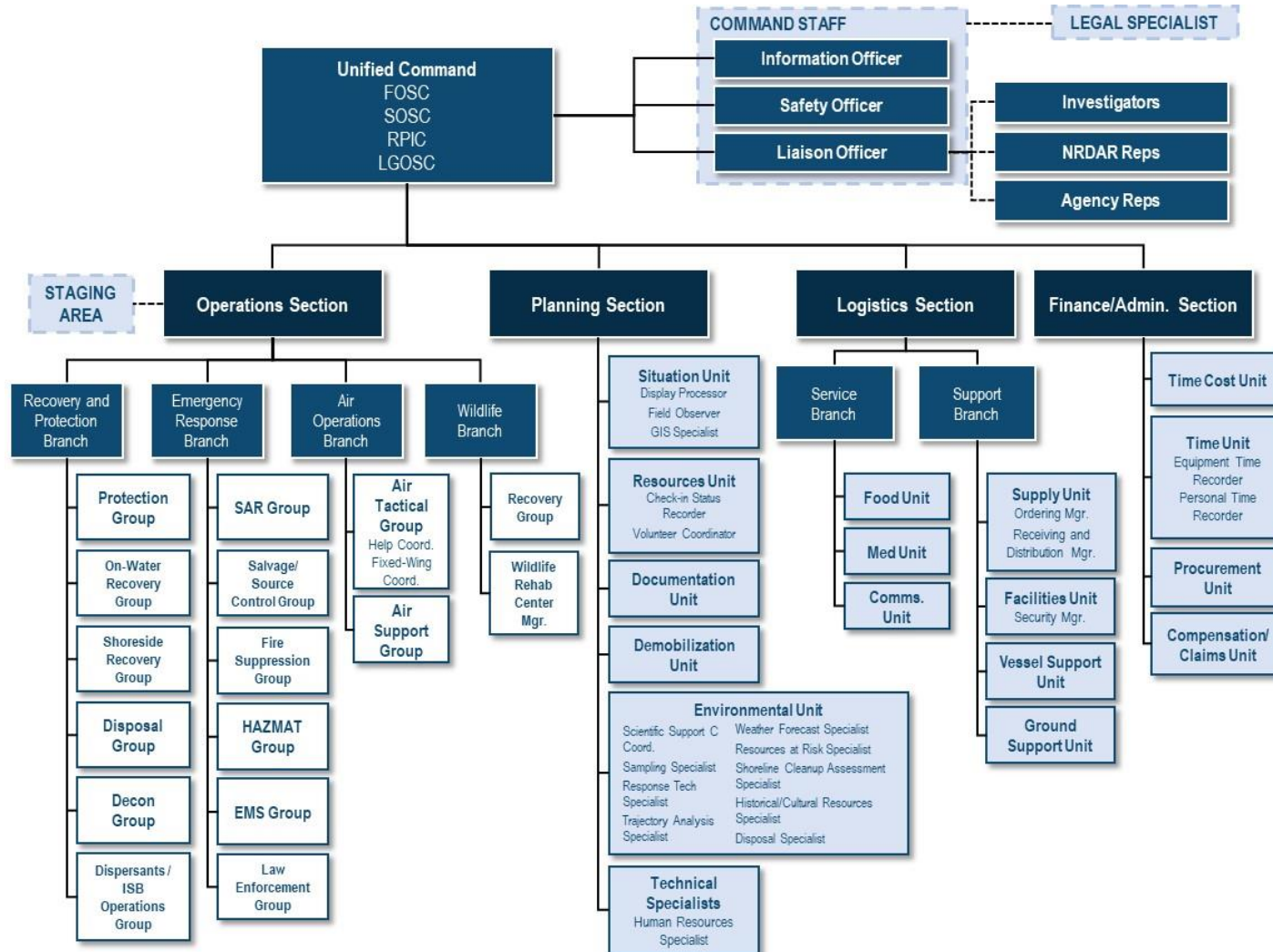
The LGOSC will be familiar with the SBCOA OSCP and the LA-LB ACP. The LGOSC will be authorized to represent other local governments in the OA, and will assist in the administration of local permits, as required, for oil spill response and recovery efforts.

2.3.2 Unified Command Representatives

UC includes the FOSC, the State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC), the Responsible Party On-Scene Coordinator (RPOSC), and the LGOSC.

2.3.3 Unified Command Organization Chart

Figure 4: Unified Command Organizational Chart



2.4 PUBLIC INFORMATION

Emergency public information and warning is a critical issue during and following an oil spill. The SBCOA will initiate public information operations associated with the incident, including public alerts and life safety information. Public information will be provided throughout the incident, and the OA will work with UC to establish the authoritative source for incident information, leveraging pre-existing assets such as Ready Santa Barbara County (<https://ReadySBC.org>) and established social media sites.

The OA will proactively work with stakeholders across the County, including County agencies and local government partners, to provide timely and comprehensive information to inform the public and provide appropriate resources and referrals. Information will be provided in English, Spanish, and other appropriate languages. This information will be consistent with information shared from UC and will address OA-specific issues, such as beach closures, sampling information, air and water quality, and volunteer opportunities. When possible, the OA will provide information regarding monitoring and sampling being performed by the UC to inform and optimize concurrent citizen monitoring efforts.

2.4.1 Public Information Officer

The Public Information Officer (PIO) develops and releases information about the incident to the news media, the general public, and incident personnel. The County PIO or designee will serve as the incident PIO either in the ICP or in the joint information center (JIC) until it is determined which government agency will be the lead PIO Officer. The lead PIO should be a government employee from either federal, state, or local government. Assistant PIOs from federal, state, or local government or the RP may be established in support of the lead PIO Officer. The lead PIO will:

- ◆ Take direction from the UC on media releases; and
- ◆ Hold regular meeting with assistant PIOs from federal, state, and local governments and the RP to coordinate a unified message to media or the general public.

If not assigned as the lead PIO, the County PIO will serve as an Assistant PIO, unless otherwise delegated. The County PIO will maintain responsibility for dissemination of County-specific information in coordination and collaboration with the lead PIO. This can include designation of a OA PIO to collaborate and coordinate with the Assistant PIO in the JIC. This position will ensure the timely dissemination of OA-specific information in tandem with information disseminated by UC. Joint Information Center

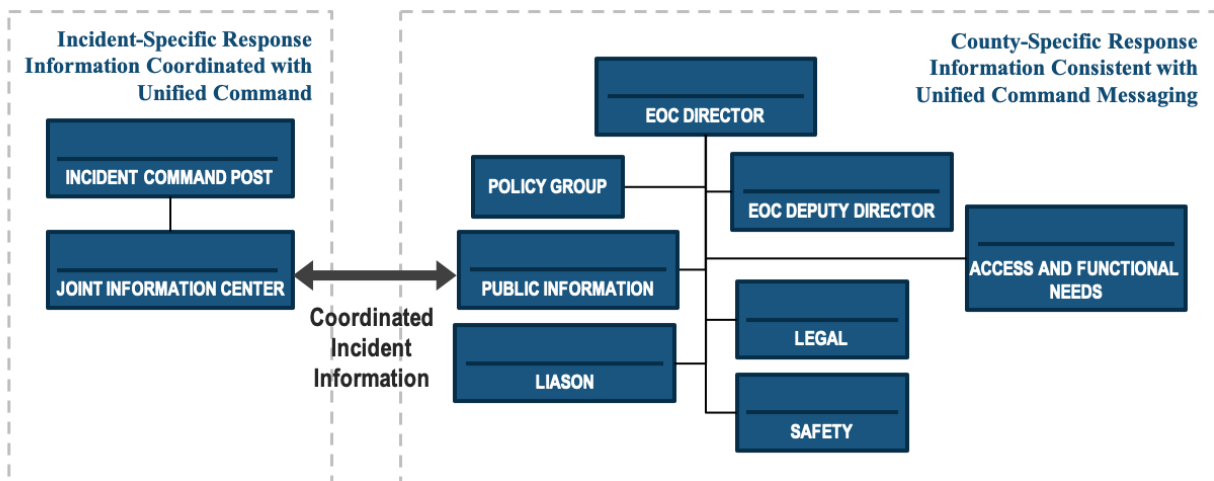
During a major oil spill where media activity is expected to last several days, the PIO should establish a JIC along with PIOs from the USCG or the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), OSPR, and the RP. The JIC will coordinate the public affairs activities of participating agencies and parties. The role of the JIC is to:

- ◆ Develop and produce joint news releases and other information for the public under the UC, which must be approved by the state, federal, and RP incident commanders;
- ◆ Schedule, organize, and facilitate news conferences on a daily basis, or as needed; and
- ◆ Schedule, organize, and facilitate community meetings, as needed.

It is recommended the JIC be in the same building at or near the ICP. This will support effective communications flow. Section 4.0 Logistics Provides an overview of potential locations for both the ICP and JIC.

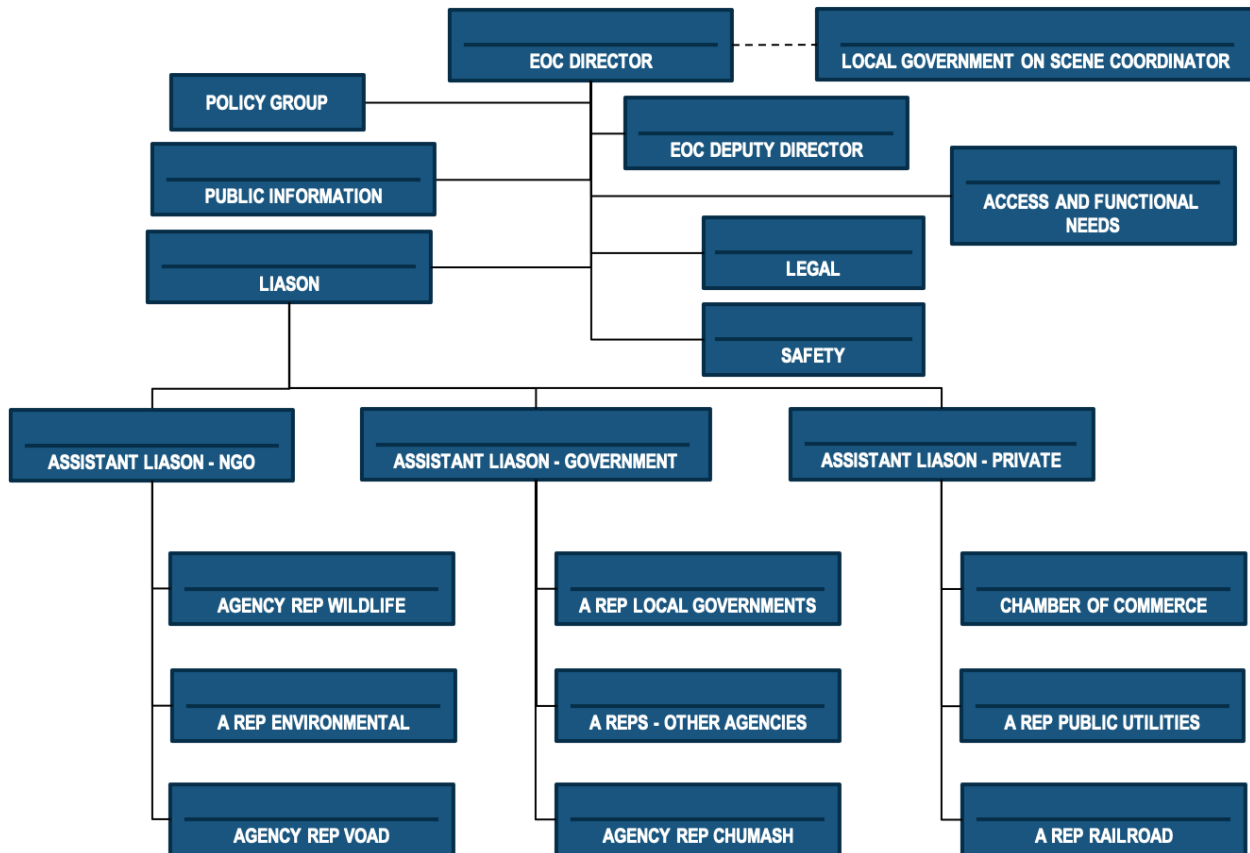
While the OA is supporting joint information operations within the ICP, the OA can also designate a local PIO to support information sharing specific to local and County operations. The following provides a structural overview of the relationship between the ICP and EOC public information functions.

Figure 5: Relationship Between Public Information Functions at the ICP and in the EOC



2.5 ASSISTANT LIAISON OFFICER

Figure 6: Emergency Operations Center Assistant Liaison Officer Organization Chart



The SBCOA may designate multiple assistant liaison officers to support ongoing response and recovery following an oil spill. The assistant liaison officers will serve as a conduit of information and in some cases technical assistance between entities and support information and intelligence sharing. The SBCOA has identified the following liaison officers who may be designated by the LGOSC in collaboration with UC.

- ◆ Assistant Liaison Officer – Government
- ◆ Assistant Liaison Officer – Non-Governmental Organizations
- ◆ Assistant Liaison Officer – Private
- ◆ Assistant Liaison Officer – Emergency Operations

Organizationally, the Assistant Liaison for Non-Governmental Organizations can also include representatives from academic institutions and/or citizen scientists to support integration of additional data and resources into UC in a timely fashion. The LGOSC can establish additional assistant liaisons as necessary. This may include establishing a separate liaison for academic and scientific resources and stakeholders.

The following provides an overview of the duties of the assistant liaison officers:

- ◆ Develop and maintain a stakeholder coordination and outreach plans and processes.
- ◆ Serve as primary incident point of contact for agency representatives.
- ◆ Maintain a list of assisting and cooperating agencies and agency representatives, including name and contact information.
- ◆ Establish and coordinate with interagency contacts.
- ◆ Keep assisting and cooperating agencies and other stakeholders supporting the incident aware of incident status.
- ◆ Monitor incident operations to identify current or potential inter-organizational problems.
- ◆ Serve as the primary point of contact for all stakeholders who are not represented on UC and ensure their concerns, input, objectives, and issues are effectively addressed by the response effort.
- ◆ Review support and/or contingency plans for integration of stakeholder input and involvement.
- ◆ Coordinate response resource needs for incident activities with the UC.
- ◆ Effectively channel assisting agency resources and cooperating agency support into the operational planning process in order to have positive effects on the response effort.
- ◆ Participate in command and general staff planning meetings providing limitations and capability of assisting agency resources.
- ◆ Brief command staff on liaison issues and concerns.
- ◆ Review the Incident Action Plan (IAP) to ensure liaison-oriented objectives, messages, issues, and information are included as appropriate.

2.6 MULTI-AGENCY COORDINATION GROUPS

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) defines a Multi-Agency Coordination Group (MAC) Group as follows:

A group of administrators or executives, or their appointed representatives, who are typically authorized to commit agency resources and funds.

A MAC Group can provide coordinated decision making and resource allocation among cooperating agencies, and may establish the priorities among incidents, harmonize agency policies, and provide strategic guidance and direction to support incident management activities.

The LGOSC may request or form multiple MAC Groups to support coordination for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, communications systems integration, and information coordination. The Policy Group could fulfill the role of a MAC Group in establishing incident priorities.

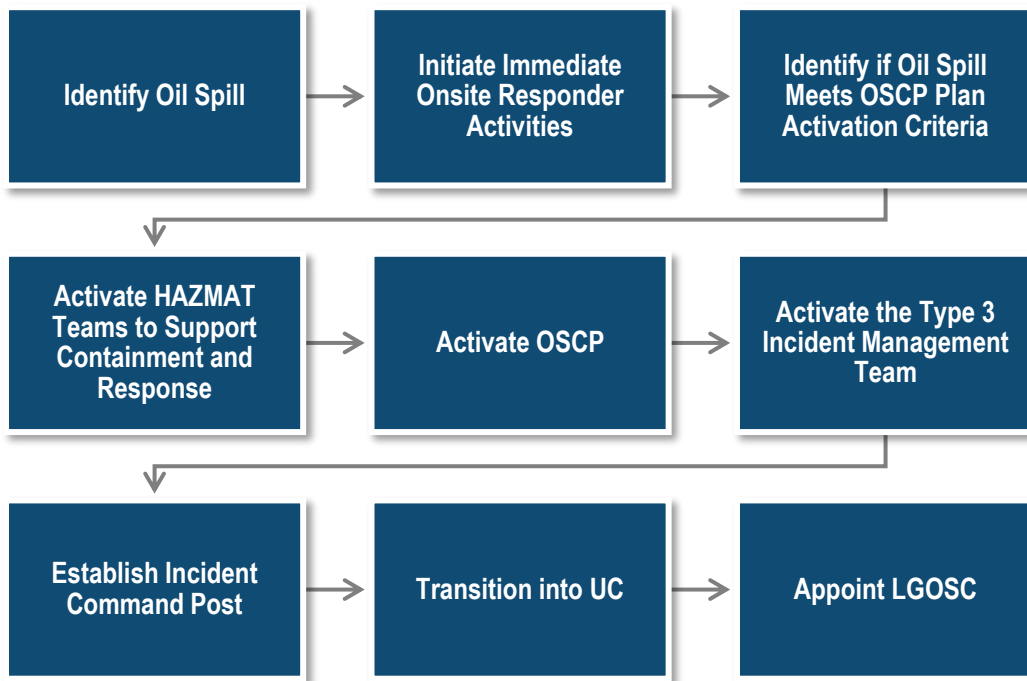
3.0 Operations

The following provides the concept of operations for the SBCOA OSCP. The concept of operations is associated with the four phases of the incident, including:

- Phase I – Discovery and Notification
- Phase II – Preliminary Assessment and Initiation of Action
- Phase III – Containment, Countermeasures, and Cleanup
- Phase IV – Post-Incident Operations and Cost Recovery

The following flow chart provides an overview of initial workflow associated with roles and responsibilities through the transition into UC.

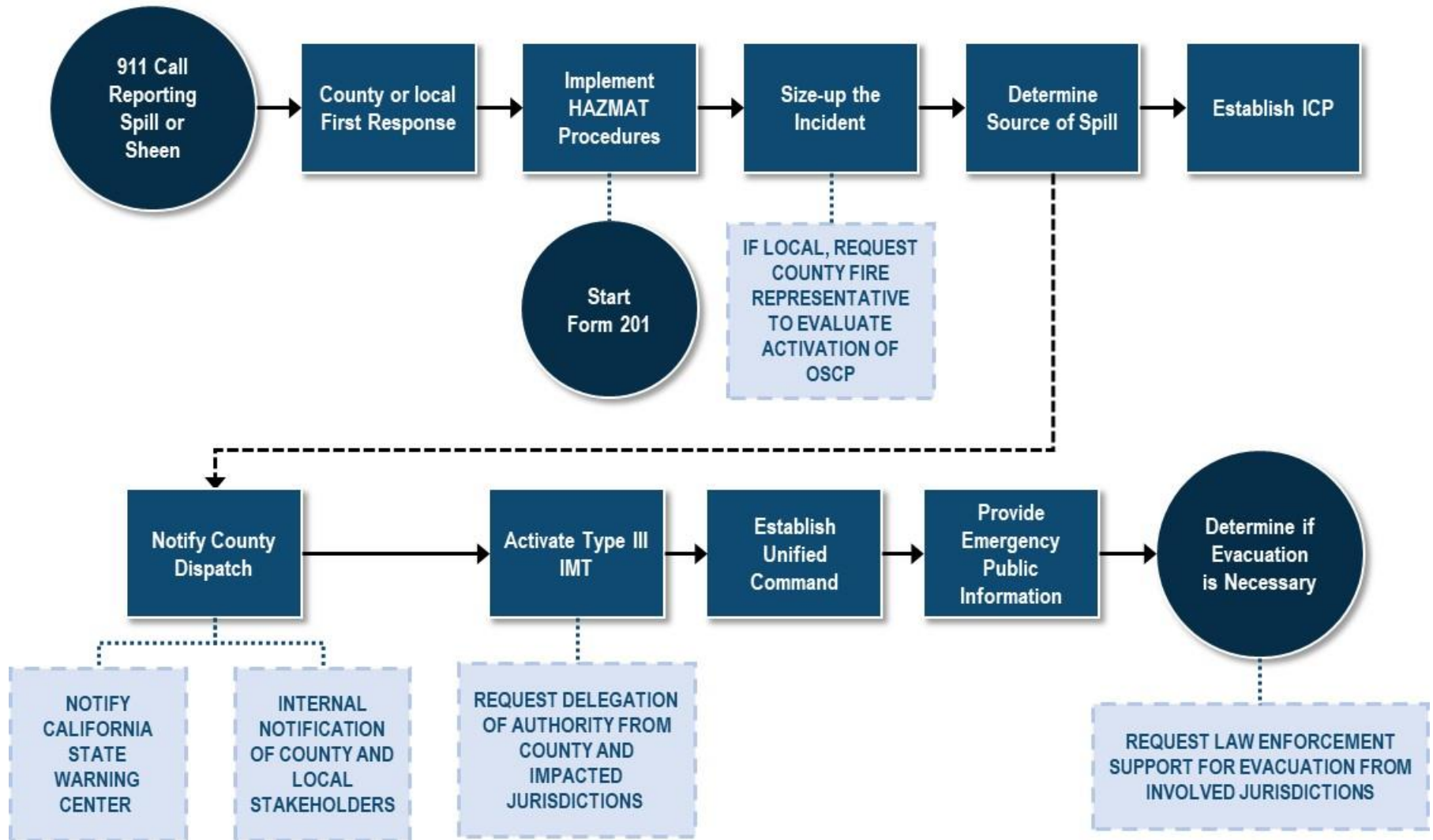
Figure 7: Initial Workflow for Oil Spill Detection and Response



3.1 PHASE I – DISCOVERY AND NOTIFICATION

Phase I includes both activities specific to the County and activities contingent on the SOSC or FOSC. The following provides an overview of these activities, with a specific focus on the activities of the County.

Figure 8: Initial Incident Activities



3.1.1 Incident Notifications

Often an oil spill will be detected by the RP through sensors and monitoring. If detected by the RP, the following notifications must be made:

1. 911
 - a. 911 calls may be received by Local Public Safety Dispatch or County Local Public Safety Dispatch (Immediate)
2. National Response Center (as mandated by 40 CFR §300.300) (Immediate)
3. Cal OES State Warning Center (GC §8670.26)
4. Santa Barbara County Office of Emergency Management
5. California Highway Patrol
6. Appropriate Unit of Local Government as Specified in RP Contingency Plan

If an oil spill is reported by the general public, local or County Public Safety dispatch will notify:

1. Local or County Fire Department
2. Local and County HAZMAT
3. County OEM
4. USCG
5. California State Warning Center

OEM will also notify/confirm notification of County and municipal agencies affected or potentially affected by the oil spill. This will include notifications to local emergency management agencies across the SBCOA, who will in-turn be responsible for notifications across the municipality. OEM will confirm that the local USCG Marine Safety Detachment, located at the Santa Barbara Harbor, has been requested for an immediate response. OEM notifications may also include relevant land management agencies, County executive leadership (including the County Executive Officer [CEO] and Public Health Officer), non-governmental partners, and the Board of Supervisors. OEM will also notify environmentally sensitive sites, and culturally and historic sites. This includes direct notification of the tribes.

OEM will notify or confirm the following agencies have been notified:

1. Local Fire Department Duty Chief
2. County Fire Department Duty Chief
3. California State Watch Center
4. USCG
5. OSPR
6. CEO
7. Public Health Officer

8. Air Pollution Control Officer
9. Emergency managers for the effected jurisdictions

Section 6.14 Agency Contact Sheet includes a list of contacts.

3.1.2 Activation

Local or County first response resources will arrive on scene to assess the severity of an actual or possible spill. This plan will be activated in alignment with Section 1.0 Introduction.

Upon plan activation, local or County first responders will establish a unified ICP. In alignment with SEMS and NIMS, the appropriate on-scene first responder will serve as the IC. Prior to establishing UC, the IC will have the authority to order and direct resources, as necessary, in order to mitigate the impact of the incident. This includes ordering county, mutual aid, non-governmental, or contract resources to support initial operations at the ICP. Resources are identified in the tables below, along with relevant contact information.

Table 3: Resources for Inland Waterways (On Shore) Oil Spills

Inland Waterways (On Shore) Oil Spill	
Resource:	Contact:
Full standard fire department response to a HAZMAT incident	County Dispatch: 805-692-5722
Two (2) Hand Crews	County Dispatch: 805-692-5722
County Fire Construction Section Equipment	County Dispatch: 805-692-5722
County IMT or equivalent	County Dispatch: 805-692-5722
A standard inland spill initial deployment from the Pacific Petroleum	Pacific Petroleum: 805-925-1947

Table 4: Resources for Coastal (Off Shore) Oil Spills

Coastal (Off Shore) Oil Spill	
Resource:	Contact:
Full standard fire department response to a HAZMAT incident	County Dispatch: 805-692-5722
Two (2) Hand Crews	County Dispatch: 805-692-5722
County Fire Construction Section Equipment	County Dispatch: 805-692-5722
County IMT or equivalent	County Dispatch: 805-692-5722
A standard inland spill initial deployment from the Pacific Petroleum	Pacific Petroleum: 805-925-1947

Coastal (Off Shore) Oil Spill

Resource:

A standard coastal initial deployment from the Marine Spill Response Corporation (MSRC) and Fisherman’s Oil Response Team

Contact:

MSRC: 1-800-645-7745

Once UC is established with the SOSC, FOSC, and/or RP, the County will identify the most appropriate person to serve as the LGOSC, consistent with this OSCP and the responsibilities outlined in Section 2. The County will continue to provide resources to support UC, at the direction of the LGOSC and in coordination with UC. This may include:

- ◆ Assistant liaisons to UC. Recognizing the impact an oil spill is likely to have on the environment, local non-governmental partners in environment and natural resource management may be asked to designate an assistant liaison to offer specialized knowledge of local assets and resources.
- ◆ The County PIO.
- ◆ Environmental Health Services.
- ◆ Planning and Development.
- ◆ Public Health.
- ◆ Resources and support for the staffing section at the ICP.

If the incident is determined to be a Medium or Major Discharge, in alignment with 40 CFR §300.5 and defined in 3.2.2 Incident Assessment and Classification, OEM will activate the OA EOC in alignment with the County *Emergency Management Plan*.

3.1.3 Establish Field Command Post

A center of tactical incident response operations will need to be established, preferably close to the incident site. The IC or UC will designate a location to establish the ICP. Possible ICP locations are included in Section 4.0 Logistics. Additional locations may also be identified in the ACP.

3.1.3.1 Emergency Operations Center

The EOC may be partially or fully activated to meet the response demands of an oil spill. The EOC may serve a number of functions based on the scale and severity of the incident, supporting:

- ◆ Coordination of local response resources for incident response.
- ◆ Provision of accurate and timely information to the public.
- ◆ Coordination of environmental monitoring.
- ◆ Facilitation of issuance of emergency permits.

- ◆ Management of local volunteer organizations for response.

3.1.4 Pollution Removal Funding Authorization

In collaboration with the IC, the Director of the Office of Emergency Management or designee should begin the process of Pollution Removal Funding Authorization (PRFA). This includes receiving authorization from the FOSC for initial response and containment activities. Relevant documentation can be found in Section 6.16 Pollution Removal Funding Authorization Documentation as well as at the following link: <https://www.uscg.mil/Mariners/National-Pollution-Funds-Center/Documentation-Cost/PRFAs/>

3.2 PHASE II – PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT AND INITIATION OF ACTION

Phase II includes both activities specific to the County and activities contingent on the SOSC or FOSC. The following provides an overview of these activities, with a specific focus on the activities of the County.

The California Coastal Commission provides guidance associated with oil and gas project applications. This guidance includes a three-tiered response strategy for containment and clean-up associated with marine oil spills. This document is included as an Appendix to this plan for reference (6.17: Oil Spill Prevention and Response Guidance Document for Oil and Gas Project Applications).

Local first responders do not need to wait for direction from UC to initiate initial activities. As local first responders will serve as the IC prior to the formation of UC, they are authorized to take necessary actions to support containment, assessment, and deploy resources.

3.2.1 Initiate Initial Containment Activities

40 CFR §300.180(f) acknowledges that local first responders can often be the first representatives at the scene of a release and are expected to initiate public safety measures that are necessary to protect public health and welfare.

At the direction of the IC or in collaboration with UC, local first responders may take any actions necessary to contain the oil spill and initiate public safety measures that are necessary to protect public health and welfare. This includes activation of resources to support initial containment. Resources are listed in Section 6.12 Local Response Resources.

3.2.2 Incident Assessment and Classification

The first agency on-scene shall begin conducting the preliminary assessment using available information, supplemented where necessary and possible by an on-scene inspection. The IC shall

undertake actions to:

- ◆ Evaluate the magnitude and severity of the discharge or threat to public health and the environment.
- ◆ Assess the feasibility of oil removal.
- ◆ Identify the potential RP if they have not been identified.

As defined in 40 CFR §300.5 the FOSC shall assign the spill release a *size class* which will serve as criteria for response operations. The *size classes* are illustrated in the table below.

Table 5: Spill Release Size Class

Size Class	Inland Waters	Coastal Waters
Minor Discharge	< 1,000 gallons of oil < 23.81 barrels of oil	< 10,000 gallons of oil < 238.10 barrels of oil
Medium Discharge	1,000 to 10,000 gallons of oil 23.81 to 238.10 barrels of oil	10,000 to 100,000 gallons of oil 238.10 to barrels of oil to 2,381 barrels of oil
Major Discharge	> 10,000 gallons of oil > 238.10 barrels of oil	> 100,000 gallons of oil > 2,381 barrels of oil

3.2.3 Activate and Deploy Response Resources

After the magnitude of the oil discharge has been assessed response operations and resources can be activated and deployed to the incident.

OSROs should be immediately activated to deploy to the incident to begin executing oil spill cleanup. There are a variety of ways in which OSROs can be activated:

- RP has OSROs on standby contract and they will be activated and deployed.
- The County, including the on-scene IC and LGOSC, can contact OSRO liaisons and request their initial deployment.
- FOSC will contact OSROs through incident command.

Through agreements with OSPR, the IC can activate additional resources to assist with initial incident response. One example is a Type 3 IMT to initiate establishing an ICP for the incident. Additional response resources will be activated to secure the incident scene and provide safety, including local law enforcement and Emergency Medical Services (EMS). A list of local response resources can be found in Section 6.12 Local Response Resources.

3.2.4 Convene Systems Safety and Reliability Review Committee

The purpose of the Systems Safety and Reliability Review Committee (SSRRC) review is to

identify and require correction of possible design and operational hazards. This review also serves to avoid possible conflicting jurisdictional regulation or departmental overlap that may result in adverse safety implications. In the event of an incident at an oil and gas facility that falls under SSRRC purview, the operator shall submit to the SSRRC a description of the incident, its cause, and recommendation(s) on how it will be corrected. The SSRRC will consider the circumstances of the incident and recommendations of the operator. During the review, the SSRRC may require modifications as deemed necessary to ensure that corrective actions achieve safe operating conditions to the maximum extent feasible.

3.2.5 Begin Oil Spill Modeling and Determine Trajectory

Oil spill modeling and spill trajectory modeling are essential for spill recovery planning and tactical operations.

- ◆ The County's geographic information systems (GIS) support and resources offered through non-governmental partners have the capability to provide initial spill modeling. This support can include overlays to support operational support, including natural and cultural resources potentially affected in the area of the oil spill, which can be shared state and federal partners as the County transitions from IC to UC. The Marine Science Institute at the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB) has resources to support oil spill trajectory modeling and can be contacted through the UCSB representative to the EOC to provide support.
- ◆ The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) serving under the FOSC (if activated) will assist with authoritative spill trajectory modeling. The SSC also directs other technical operations for data collection and planning.

3.2.6 Issue Emergency Alert and Public Notification

OEM will coordinate with affected jurisdictions to issue emergency alerts to the public providing initial incident information. Messaging will be developed by the OEM or the County PIO. The messaging will be distributed across OEM's various communication channels and partners. Initial public information will include information for the public to avoid the incident area, if necessary. Messages will be both in English and Spanish.

The communication methods OEM will use to send out initial public messaging include:

- ◆ Everbridge
- ◆ Jurisdiction contacts
- ◆ Social media

Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) may also be used in the event that an oil spill poses an immediate threat to health and life safety.

3.2.7 Execute Evacuations(s)

If there is risk of public exposure to hazardous discharge evacuations will be initiated. The IC or UC will order evacuations of residents in proximity to the hazardous discharge. Evacuations will be executed by local law enforcement.

Mandatory and evacuation warning zones will be conveyed through County emergency messaging out of the JIC. Evacuations can be ordered by pre-defined County evacuation zones or smaller targeted evacuation areas depending on the size and scope of the incident.

3.2.8 Proclaim Emergency

The Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors as specified by *Santa Barbara County Code of Ordinances, Chapter 12*, et seq., may proclaim a Local Emergency when there is an actual incident or threat of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the County. When not in session, the Board of Supervisors has delegated the legal authority for issuing a Local Emergency Proclamation to the Director of Emergency Services or designee(s). Local emergencies may also be declared by one or more city governments affected by the incident.

The local emergency proclamation must be made within 10 days of the disaster occurrence if requesting assistance through the *California Disaster Declaration Act*. Once approved, the declaration must be re-ratified by the County Governing body every 60 days.

The local disaster declaration enacts provisions for local emergency responders to expedite actions to protect life safety and property. The local disaster declaration is a key piece for securing state and federal aid for local emergency response. The local emergency declaration will be sent with a letter to Cal OES requesting state assistance. The emergency proclamation is a necessary part of the process to receive a state or presidential declaration of disaster. Under the *Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act* (Stafford Act), a Presidential declaration of disaster opens funding for incident response.

3.2.9 Establish Staging Area

A location to stage incident resources for operations will be established by the IC or UC. There needs to be adequate space to stage resources and care must be taken to avoid any further environmental damage in setting up the staging area.

The LA-LB ACP identifies potential staging areas specific to sites as defined by three regions:

- ◆ Santa Barbara County North
- ◆ Santa Barbara County East
- ◆ Santa Barbara County South

These staging areas are identified along with site-specific strategies. Potential staging areas can be found by referencing the ACP at: <https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/OSPR/Preparedness/LA-LB-Spill-Contingency-Plan>

3.2.10 Issue Emergency Permits

The UC will work with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and the EOC to begin the process of obtaining emergency permits for incident operations. There are a variety of permits which must be issued in order to execute specific response operations. This includes permits from both the OA and local governments impacted by the incident. Below is a list of emergency permits that can be needed and what organizations will facilitate the issuance of such permits:

- Wildlife Rehabilitation as under 50 CFR §21.31: US Fish and Wildlife Services.
- Emergency Land Use Permits: The owner/applicant will be responsible for obtaining the Emergency Permit from the Santa Barbara County Planning & Development Department.
- Air Pollution Control District Permits: The owner/applicant will be responsible for obtaining permits or ensuring they are exempt under District regulations for stationary equipment such as generator engines, pumps, tanks, etc.
- Additional Permits:
 - Local government agencies with permit authority.
- California Coastal Commission in locations where the commission retains permit jurisdiction.

3.2.11 Initiate Air Monitoring Operations

Air monitoring operations should be conducted in the event of an oil spill or hazardous materials release to ensure air quality is safe and not hazardous to responders or the public. The Operational Area Hazardous Materials Response Team (HMRT), in response to an oil discharge or at the request of the IC or UC, will initiate air monitoring operations.

Detailed plans for the implementation of air monitoring will need to be developed and approved by UC and the relevant oversight agencies. For example, a Sampling and Analysis Plan that provides the details for cleanup confirmation sampling operations should be developed and followed.

The LGOSC will also coordinate with the County Public Health Department and County Air Pollution Control District to initiate air monitoring operations. The EOC PIO and/or UC JIC, County Air Pollution Control District, and County Public Health Department will issue public information regarding air quality related to the incident. Air monitoring should be conducted throughout an oil discharge incident and air quality updates should be regularly disseminated to the public.

3.2.12 Document Costs

As soon as the incident occurs, the County will begin documenting costs associated with the incident. This includes establishing an accounting code for the incident and leveraging sign-in sheets and activity logs through the ICS 214 form.

The Logistics Section, at the ICP or at the EOC, should begin to document resource costs and requests. The Finance Section, either at the ICP or EOC, will organize and retain all incident related costs. Cost documentation is essential to cost recovery and claims.

To the greatest extent possible, costs incurred by the County will be borne by the RP. This includes reasonable costs incurred by the County and the jurisdictions across the OA associated implementation of this plan. Costs may include, but are not limited to:

- ◆ Operational resources engaged by the County prior to establishment of UC.
- ◆ Facility costs.
- ◆ Volunteer training.
- ◆ Equipment.

3.2.13 Initial Fingerprint Sampling

Oil fingerprint sampling should be initiated as soon as possible to assess the spread and scope of an oil spill. All oil product from the RP has a unique “fingerprint” and samples should be taken in proximity to an oil discharge to determine the scope and size of an oil spill.

Detailed plans for the implementation of air monitoring will need to be developed and approved by UC and the relevant oversight agencies. For example, a Sampling and Analysis Plan that provides the details for cleanup confirmation sampling operations should be developed and followed.

The NOAA SCC position can be activated in the UC and is tasked with fingerprint sampling.

While NOAA is officially charged with sampling, the OA may engage external experts to support sampling operations. Should such sampling be executed, protocols and plans should include frequency and spatial distribution with the objective of ensuring the most scientific and rigorous analytical techniques are used for sample analysis.

3.3 PHASE III – CONTAINMENT, COUNTERMEASURES, AND CLEANUP

Phase III includes both activities specific to the County and activities contingent on the SOSC or FOSC. The following provides an overview of these activities, with a specific focus on the activities of the County.

During this Phase, stakeholder will continue to respond to reports of spilled oil, which is necessary to ensure comprehensive containment and cleanup, as well as a complete damage assessment for the Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA). Continue Oil Spill Containment Operations

Under the direction of UC, spill containment operations will continue. Some of the containment methods include booming operations, barriers/berms, manual oil removal, mechanical oil removal, sorbents, and vacuum.

3.3.1 Conduct Oil Spill Trajectory Modeling

If not initiated in Phase II, spill trajectory modelling shall be executed by the NOAA SSC in UC. The SSC also directs other technical operations for data collection and planning. External agencies can also support modeling through engagement by the OA.

3.3.2 Initiate Oil Removal Operations

Under the direction of UC, oil discharge and oiled debris will be removed from the effected environment. Some methods to address oil discharge include, skimming, dispersants, sorbents, vacuums, and in-situ burning. Oiled debris and discharge will need to be stored prior to disposal. The UC will locate temporary storage sites.

The LGOCS will collaborate within UC to use the most environmentally sensitive oil removal operations and methods, in alignment with requirements and restrictions associated with oil removal from state and federal waters offshore in California.

3.3.3 Execute Sampling Operations

If not executed in Phase II, sampling operations will commence to determine the extent and severity of and oil spill. If not previously developed, a sampling protocol will be developed within the ICP Planning Section to outline the process for collecting and sharing samples.

Phase III may be an appropriate time to review and revise the sampling protocol as protocols may vary based on incident specific information, particularly as a situation may change over time. Sampling protocols and activities should be developed and initiated as soon as possible following preliminary assessment and initiation of action.

Sampling operations will be carried out throughout the response until it is determined that all oil associated with the spill has been removed. Additional requirements associated with sampling may be identified in emergency permits.

3.3.4 Execute Wildlife Protection and Rehabilitation Operations

Protection, rescue, and rehabilitation of oiled wildlife is a priority of spill response and is mandated

by federal, state, and local statutes. OSPR, partnered with the Oiled Wildlife Care Network (OWCN), will direct wildlife rehabilitation operations. OSPR will execute the *California Wildlife Response Plan* to care and rehabilitate oiled wildlife. These agencies will be contacted as early as possible to support incident response.

California OWCN facilities are prepared for incident response and maintain a constant state of readiness and contain supplies and trained volunteers to care for oiled wildlife.

Table 6: Wildlife Protection Contacts

Resource	Contact
Oiled Wildlife Care Network	877-823-6926 https://owcn.vetmed.ucdavis.edu/
Channel Islands Marine and Wildlife Institute	805-567-1505
Santa Barbara Wildlife Care Network (Member of OWCN)	805-681-1080
Pacific Wildlife Care Center (Member of OWCN)	805-543-9453

3.3.5 Conduct Cultural Resources Assessments

A priority of the UC is to protect cultural and natural resources. Sensitive site information is listed in Section 4.0 Logistics. Potential site strategies are contained in the LA-LB ACP.

The IC or UC can leverage mapping and GIS resources to understand what cultural resources may be affected by an oil spill, along with potential site strategies can be leveraged from the LA-LB ACP to support site protection. UC will contact cultural representatives to plan how to assess for any damage to cultural resources. These agencies will be contacted as early as possible to support incident response.

3.3.6 Transition from Field-Based ICP to Hardened Facility

At the direction of the UC, the ICP will move from field based to a hardened facility. A hardened facility will increase security by limiting access and allow for better organization of incident functions. Potential locations for a hardened ICP can be found in Section 4.0 Logistics.

The Santa Barbara County EOC can be used as the ICP as an option of last resort. The EOC can be used under the following conditions:

- There are no other buildings or facilities available for use by the RP and/or available space is being used for other functions (e.g. the JIC).
- The Santa Barbara County EOC is not required to support ongoing response and recovery activities of personnel associated with the oil spill.
- The Santa Barbara County EOC is not required to support ongoing response or recovery

activities associated with any other incident.

- The RP agrees to reimburse the County for all costs associated with use to the Santa Barbara County EOC.

3.3.7 Initiate Natural Resource Damage Assessment Process (Phase I: Preliminary Assessment)

Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2701 et. seq.) authorizes Federal resource trustees (Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Department of Defense, Department of Energy, Department of the Interior), State resource trustees (designated by the Governor), federally-recognized Indian tribes, and foreign trustees to seek compensation for injuries to natural resources caused by the discharge of oil. This process is accomplished through each of the trustees completing a NRDA. The process involves assessing the damage from oil and hazardous substance spills on the natural environment, determining best methods to restore the natural environment, and the type and amount of restoration required. In the event of a spill OSPR will notify the trustee agencies expected to participate in the NRDA process.

The NRDA process takes place simultaneously and separate from incident response. Coordination between the trustees and UC through a Liaison is essential for trustees to get access to damaged sites, avoid safety hazards, and obtain necessary permits.

The first phase of the NRDA process is the preliminary assessment. Members of the trustee NRDA teams will take samples and collect additional data to determine what damage has been done to natural resources. NRDA teams may coordinate/communicate with local government representatives that may have unique/direct knowledge about the damaged resources.

3.3.8 Continue Regular Updates Through JIC

OEM will continue pushing public messages through the JIC. This is accomplished through news releases and press briefings, if scheduled.

3.3.9 Provide Volunteer Training/Engagement

With the clearance of the UC, volunteers will be utilized for incident response. The EOC will activate the Volunteer Branch Supervisor position in the ICS. The Volunteer Branch Supervisor will develop a plan for managing volunteers including intake, training, and certification.

Volunteers will be engaged in accordance with the *Non-Wildlife Volunteer Plan*, Appendix A to Section 4000 of the LA-LB ACP. Additional actions include setting up a volunteer management site to intake volunteers. Messaging about volunteer outreach and processes will be sent out of the EOC JIC.

The Volunteer Branch Supervisor must follow the US Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) standard 29 CFR 1910.120, known as HAZWOPER. The standard refers to emergency and hazardous waste cleanup operations. HAZWOPER training is designed to protect those who work at or visit uncontrolled hazardous waste operations, such as oil spills. Volunteers participating in spill cleanup must have the proper level of HAZWOPER training.

3.3.10 Finalize Oil Removal Operations

Oil removal operations will proceed until it has been determined that all oil associated with the spill has been removed.

3.3.11 Initiate Claims Process

Under the *Oil Pollution Act of 1990*, the RP is responsible for all spill recovery costs if the spill resulted from gross negligence or willful misconduct, or a violation of federal operation, safety, and construction regulation. In this case, all claims to the RP should be sent through the EOC finance section and/or the finance section at the ICP.

If the spill is not a result of gross negligence, willful misconduct, or a violation of federal operation, safety, and construction regulation the RP has a limit on response reimbursement costs. There are a variety of State and Federal funds the SBCOA can use to recoup costs from incident response including the *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act* (CERCLA) also known as Superfund or the California Oil Spill Response Trust Fund.

3.3.12 Initiate Natural Resources Damage Assessment Injury Assessment and Restoration Planning (Phase II)

The NRDA process will continue throughout a HAZMAT response. Phase II of the NRDA process involves quantifying the injury to the natural environment through scientific and economic studies and developing a plan to offset these injuries. The plan is then released to the public for comment.

3.3.13 Continue Sampling

Sampling will continue to quantify the extend of an oil spill along with cleanup progress. The US Coast Guard Marine Safety Lab (MSL) is a resource the UC can request to conduct sampling operations. Forensic sampling is key to assigning a responsible party and assessing the success of cleanup operations. Sampling must be collected and safeguarded for future legal and research purposes.

3.3.14 Conclude Cleanup Operations

With the approval of the UC, and confirmation that all discharge has been removed from the environment, cleanup operations will be concluded. Once cleanup operations have been concluded

the demobilization process will begin.

3.3.15 Demobilize Major Response Resources

After cleanup operations have concluded major response resources will be demobilized. The Demobilization Unit will implement or continue to enact the demobilization plan to effectively account for all resources utilized and their demobilization to their home destination. All major response resources will need to be decontaminated before they are demobilized.

3.3.16 Initiate Environmental Rehabilitation (NRDA Phase III)

The third stage of the NRDA process involves the environmental trustees implementing the restoration methods planned for and approved in Phase II of the NRDA process. The responsible party will pay for the restoration process and in some cases be involved in restoration activities.

3.3.17 Initiate Cultural Rehabilitation

Under the guidance of cultural representatives, rehabilitation of cultural resources will commence. The RP will finance cultural rehabilitation activities and will work closely with the cultural trustees to ensure that resources are restored and protected to pre-spill conditions.

3.3.18 Demobilize Incident Command Post

Under the direction of the UC, the ICP will be demobilized. The site will be assessed for any damages associated with operations as an ICP prior to full demobilization. Costs will be captured and claimed from the RP.

3.3.19 Continue Wildlife Rehabilitation Operations

OSPR as the Wildlife Branch Director in UC will continue to execute the *California Wildlife Response Plan* in partnership with OWCN to care for and rehabilitate oiled wildlife.

3.4 PHASE IV – POST-INCIDENT OPERATIONS AND COST RECOVERY

Phase IV includes both activities specific to the County and activities contingent on the SOSC or FOSC. The following provides an overview of these activities, with a specific focus on the activities of the County.

3.4.1 Continue Sampling and Monitoring Operations as Directed by Unified Command

As directed by the UC, sampling and monitoring operations will continue to certify that spill cleanup has been completed and no residual oil is present. Sampling data will continue to be collected by the NOAA MSL unit.

3.4.2 Conclude Declaration of Local Emergency

Once the spill cleanup is complete, the declaration of a local emergency can be concluded. Emergency permissions granted by the local emergency proclamations will cease. Depending on the timing of the Local Declaration, the proclamation can be concluded by the Santa Barbara Board of Supervisors, local government agency, and/or lapsed through neglecting to ratify the declaration. Public messaging will be sent from the EOC JIC to notify the public about the conclusion of the local emergency declaration.

3.4.3 Initiate After-Action Report

The SBCOA will follow through an after-action process involving local responders and partners to capture important incident information such as actions taken, resources used, lessons learned, and how the SBCOA OSCP can be revised. OEM will provide support and coordination for the after-actions process as needed. The AAR will be finalized within 90 days of the conclusion of the incident declaration of local emergency.

4.0 Logistics

The SBCOA will coordinate local incident logistical support to the greatest degree possible. The County OEM will coordinate local logistics requests as the Operational Area Coordinator. As the Fire Operational Area Coordinator, firefighting specific resources will be requested through the County Fire Department. As the Law Enforcement Operational Area Coordinator, law enforcement specific resources will be requested through the Sheriff’s Office.

4.1 STAGING AREAS

Staging Areas are locations established where resources can be placed while awaiting a tactical assignment. The Operations Section manages Staging Areas. Staging Areas are located as most suitable for response and natural resource protection for the affected location. Responders will be briefed on procedures for minimizing damage from staging area activities to local wild life habitats.

Potential staging areas are identified in the LA-LB ACP and can be reviewed at: <https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/OSPR/Preparedness/LA-LB-Spill-Contingency-Plan>

4.2 INCIDENT COMMAND POST

The ICP may be located at the RP offices, at available County-owned buildings, at nearby hotels, other local facilities. The ICP can be located at the Santa Barbara County EOC only as an option of last resort as outlined in Section 3.3.7. Local hotels may be found using the following website links;

<http://www.santabarbara.com/lodging/directory/>

http://santa.barbara.lodgingguide.net/santa_barbara_lodging.htm

The table below shows proposed Incident Command Post Locations including site description, amenities and contact information. To support incident operations, the ICP needs to have space to be organized with ICS and incident support functions.

Table 7: Incident Command Post Locations

Site	Address	Contact
Earl Warren Showgrounds	3400 Calle Real, Santa Barbara, 93130	805-687-0766 x221 www.earlwarren.com
Santa Barbara Inn	901 Cabrillo Blvd. Santa Barbara, CA 93103	805-966-2285 800-231-0431 805-966-6584 (fax)

4.3 LODGING

The Logistics Section should assign a Motel Technical Specialist who will procure necessary accommodations for the incident. The County EOC logistics may assist the Motel Technical Specialist if needed.

4.4 RESPONSE EQUIPMENT

Local government has limited oil spill response equipment. Both the City and County of Santa Barbara Public Works Departments have backhoes and front-end loaders for limited beachfront cleanup.

Table 8: Public Works Contacts

Description/Amenities	Contact
Santa Barbara City Public Works	8050564-5377 805-963-4286
Santa Barbara Harbormaster	805-564-5531
Santa Barbara County Public Works	805-568-3000

The County OEM has staged two oil spill response trailers with resources along the coast. One trailer is located at the Santa Barbara City Harbor and the second trailer is to the north at the Jalama County Beach. Neither trailer is a staffed as a first response equipment. Both trailers contain containment booms that require trained personnel and boats to deploy. The County does not have personnel or boats so a request must be made for the necessary resources.

Trailer and Contents

- ◆ 7’x14’ White Wells Cargo Style Trailer with side door and ramp rear door
- ◆ Custom interior with boom storage area via rear door
- ◆ Ancillary equipment storage area via side door
- ◆ “Oil Spill Response Equipment” Decals on each side of trailer
- ◆ 10 each 100’ lengths of 6”x6” orange oil containment boom with ASTM “Z” connectors and anchor pockets at each 50’ mark
- ◆ 4 each PPE bags outfitted with basic oil spill response personal protective equipment
- ◆ 1 each Decontamination Station
- ◆ 4 each anchor systems
- ◆ 1 each boom tool box
- ◆ 3 each bales of sorbent (1 each of pads, sweep and sausage)
- ◆ 1 case 100 count spill bags

Additional County response resources can be leveraged for spill response. Resources available to the incident response are available in the EOC Logistics Section Resource Table below. It is important to note that the most up to date information should be accessed through the Logistics Section in the EOC.

Table 9: Non-Governmental Resources Available to Support Response

Item	Source
4X4 Wood A-Frame Map Sandwich Boards	GS Facilities South
Aerial Unmanned Vehicle	Richard Lusk 256.682.0800
Available Staging Site	Army Reserve 805.452.2598
Battery Backed up Lights	GS Facilities South
Boat	Parks
Civil Structural Engineer	Cal-Quake Engineer 805.202.1362
Construction equipment	Alco General Engineering 714.545.5096
Construction equipment	Michael Dusi 805.423.2326
Crane Rentals	Big Red Crane Company 805.798.4567
Dump Trucks	Pacific Petroleum 805.260.5000
Dump Trucks	Isac Guerrero 805.310.1690
Dump Trucks	Guillermo 805.896.2981
Dump Trucks	Hugo Luna 805.354.2366
Easy Up Canopies	GS Facilities South and North
Equipment	ZX Supply Line 559.301.5203
Fans	GS Facilities South and North
Free Standing Flags	EOC and EU
Fuel Truck	GS Fleet
Generators	GS Facilities South and North
Heavy construction equipment (Loaders, pavers, excavator, boom trucks, forklifts, dozers, etc.	R. Burke 805.543.3209
Heavy Equipment	TLC Underground 805.825.4109
Heavy Equipment	Exxon Mobil 805.961.4078
Heavy Equipment	Michael Dusi 805.423.2326
Heavy Equipment	Cushman Contracting Corp 805.729.3257
Heavy Equipment	Pacific Petroleum 805.260.5000
Heavy equipment (dump trucks, loaders, skids)	EPM, Inc. 805.896.5746
Heavy equipment (excavators, dozers, reefer trailers stake sides flatbed trucks	Michael Dusi 805.423.2326
Heavy Equipment and operators	Flood Control

Item	Source
Heavy Equipment and operators	Granit Construction
Heavy Equipment and operators	Alco General Engineering 714.545.5096
Heavy Equipment Trucking	Michael Dusi 805.423.2326
ICS Teams & Equipment	Team Rubicon 916.662.3062
Lap Tops	Fire and Public Defender
Lifts	GS Facilities South and North
Lifts	Parks
Mechanical Repairs	Ganzo 805.967.8160
Missing Children Services	1.800.843.5678
Mobile food, showers, fire camp	High Sierra 530.363.0433
Mobile Showers	AAA Mobile Solutions 888.285.5597
Mobile Showers	Ventural SAR 805.570.1145
Mobile showers, laundry, potable water	AAA Mobile Solutions 888.285.5597
Mobile sink trailer	AAA Mobile Solutions 888.285.5597
Plumbing	M & M Mechanical
Portable Air Conditioners	GS Facilities South and North
Power Washer	GS Facilities South and North
Pressure Washer	Bartlett Decontamination, 559.333.2670
Remediation Services	EPM Inc. 805.729.1355
Small row boat	GS Facilities North
Stand up Lights	GS Facilities South and North
Street Sweeping	DMC Sweeping, Matt Bawks 559.804.0081
Structural Engineer	Cal-Quake Engineer 805.202.1362
Survey Cre+A22:A23w	MNS Engineering 805.692.6921
Team Rubicon	Yusra Kauppita 805.927.6566
Truck Assets	Edward Mendez Trucking Co 805.637.4757
Trucking and Lighting	Greg Bartlett 559.333.2670
Trucks	Sambs Stone Products 715.853.8246
Trucks	Acme Concrete Paving 509.244.9940
Trucks, Cars, Vans	GS Fleet or GS Facilities
Water	ABC Ventures 916.605.6518
Water Pumps	GS Facilities South and North
Water	Jordanos 805.964.0626

4.5 AIRPORTS

There are several airports positioned throughout the County that accept aircraft for response. The airports vary in size and aircraft they can accommodate. The table below lists the airports available, aircraft accepted, and contact information.

Table 10: Santa Barbara County Airports

Airport Name	Aircraft Accepted	Address	Contact
Santa Barbara Municipal Airport	Most Commercial Aircraft	500 Fowler Road Santa Barbara	805-683-4011
Santa Maria Public Airport	Most Commercial Aircraft	3217 Terminal Dr, Santa Maria, CA 93455	805-922-1726
Lompoc Airport	Helicopter and Light Aircraft Only	1801 N. "H" Street Lompoc	805-736-4085
Santa Ynez Airport	Helicopter and Light Aircraft Only	Airport Road Santa Ynez	805-688-8390
Vandenberg Air Field	Military Authorization Required	Vandenberg Air Force Base	805-886-9961
Federal Aviation Administration		SB Municipal Airport	805-967-4185

4.6 HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE SITES

The California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) provides a list of commercial offsite hazardous waste facilities at the following link:

http://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/commercial_offsite.asp

4.7 ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE SITES

Environmentally Sensitive Sites are locations with sensitivity to oil due to environmental, natural, and cultural resources. Environmentally sensitive sites are cataloged in the LA-LB ACP. Sites are broken up into three geographical categories and three levels of sensitivity: A, B, C with A being the most sensitive and C being the least sensitive. Each site description contains a site summary, site strategy (in some cases a strategy diagram), site contact information, and site access

information. The Environmentally Sensitive Sites in the ACP are as follows:

Santa Barbara County North

- ◆ Typical SLO/Santa Barbara/Vent Sandy Beach
- ◆ Point Sal
- ◆ Schuman Creek
- ◆ San Antonio Creek
- ◆ Lion's Head to Purisima Point: North
- ◆ Purisima Point
- ◆ Santa Ynez River
- ◆ Ocean (Wall and Surf) Beach
- ◆ La Honda Creek
- ◆ Point Pedernales & Point Arguello
- ◆ Jalama Creek
- ◆ Point Conception & Government Point

Santa Barbara County West

- ◆ Damsite Canyon Creek
- ◆ San Augustine Creek
- ◆ Arroyo el Bulito
- ◆ Canada De Santa Anita (Creek)
- ◆ Canada De Alegria
- ◆ Canada Del Agua Caliente
- ◆ Gaviota Creek
- ◆ Canada Del Alcatraz & Cementario Creeks
- ◆ Arroyo Hondo Preserve and Creek
- ◆ Refugio Creek
- ◆ Corral-Las Flores Creeks
- ◆ El Capitan Creek
- ◆ Las Llagas (El Capitan Ranch Beach)
- ◆ Naples
- ◆ Eagle Canyon Creek
- ◆ Tecolote Creek
- ◆ Bell Canyon Creek
- ◆ Devereaux Slough

Santa Barbara County East

- ◆ Goleta Point & Campus Lagoon

- ◆ Goleta Slough
- ◆ More Mesa & Goleta Rocks
- ◆ Arroyo Burro Creek
- ◆ Leadbetter Beach
- ◆ Santa Barbara Harbor
- ◆ Mission Creek: Laguna Channel
- ◆ Sycamore Creek & Andree Card Bird Refuge
- ◆ Fernald Point
- ◆ Loon Point & Elyse Creek
- ◆ Arroyo Paredon Creek and Sandyland
- ◆ Carpinteria Marsh
- ◆ Carpinteria Creek & State Beach

In addition to the sites identified in the ACP, there are other environmentally sensitive sites that should be considered when assessing the environmental impacts of an oil spill. These include, but are not limited to:

- ◆ Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and areas adjacent to MPAs. These include:
 - Vandenberg State Marine Reserve, Point Conception State Marine Reserve, Kashtayit State Marine Conservation Area, Naples State Marine Conservation Area, Campus Point State Marine Conservation Area, and Goleta Slough State Marine Conservation Area.
- ◆ Carpinteria Harbor Seal Sanctuary.

Additional creeks and habitat areas should be considered as they (1) provide habitat for species either listed or candidates for listing as rare, threatened, or endangered under state and/or federal law; (2) provide habitat that is of extraordinary biological productivity; (3) provide habitat that is of extraordinary biological diversity; and/or (4) provide habitat for organisms that are extremely vulnerable and sensitive to oiling and that would be difficult to restore if contaminated by oil.

To ensure inclusion of areas that support rare, threatened, and endangered species, the California Natural Diversity Database coastal special-status species records can offer information regarding these sites.

Finally, many creeks also support riparian vegetation that is considered environmentally sensitive habitat by the County and state. The following watersheds should be taken into consideration:

- ◆ Santa Barbara County North:
 - Santa Maria River
- ◆ Santa Barbara County West:
 - Canada del San Onofre Creek

- Dos Pueblos Creek
- Tajiguas Creek
- Canada Molina Creek
- Arroyo Quemada Creek
- Gato Creek
- ◆ Santa Barbara County East:
 - Atascadero Creek
 - Montecito Creek
 - Romero Canyon Creek
 - San Ysidro Creek
 - Rincon Creek

4.8 ECONOMICALLY SENSITIVE SITES

Economically Sensitive Sites are locations that can sustain an extended business impact due to oil contamination. Some examples include: aquaculture, facility/industrial intakes (not affecting public health), beaches, boat ferries, and boat moorings. Economically sensitive sites are cataloged in the LA-LB ACP. The sites are ranked continuing the scale from the Environmentally Sensitive Sites using: D and E. D sites require high water quality for operations and existence and E sites utilize marine waters for operations but will have shorter term impacts than sites in the D category.

The ACP contains a chart with Economically Sensitive Sites that includes a resource or facility identification number, geographic location, description, response priority, and contact information.

The Economically Sensitive Sites in the ACP are as follows:

Site #	Location/Facility	Description of Facility Uses/Importance	Contact Name, Phone #, and Address	Response	
				Category:	Equipment:
4-4-SB-010-E	Point Sal State Beach Point Sal Road, West of Guadalupe	Recreational – Inaccessible because Roadway is bad	State Parks Dispatch (SURCOM) 951-443-2969	E	
4-4-SB-020-E	Ocean Beach County Park 6851 Ocean Park Road Hwy 246, 10 mi West of Hwy 1	Recreational, picnic area	North SB County Parks Dan Pedersen, Manager 805-934-6146 For 24 hour access and notification, call SB Co OEM @ 805-681-5526	E	
4-4-SB-030-E	Jalama Beach County Park Jalama Beach Rd, 20 mi S of Lompoc	Campground, recreational beach area, snack stand	Camping Park Gate 805-736-3504 For 24 hour access and notification, call SB Co OEM @ 805-681-5526	E	

Site #	Location/Facility	Description of Facility Uses/Importance	Contact Name, Phone #, and Address	Response
				Category: Equipment:
4-5-SB-010-E	Gaviota State Park Hwy 101 @ Gaviota Beach Rd, Gaviota	Campground picnic area, fishing pier w/boat hoist, Store	Channel Coast District State Parks 805-585-1850 (800-1700) Dispatch (SURCOM) 951-443-2969 (24hrs)	E
4-5-SB-020-E	Refugio State Beach S of Hwy 101 at Refugio Rd, 15 mi. N of Goleta	Campground, recreational, snack stand	Channel Coast District State Parks 805-585-1850 (800-1700) Dispatch (SURCOM) 951-443-2969 (24hrs)	E
4-5-SB-030-E	El Capitan State Beach	Camping facilities, surfing area, snack stand	Channel Coast District State Parks 805-585-1850 (800-1700) Dispatch (SURCOM) 951-443-2969 (24hrs)	E
4-5-SB-040-D	The Cultured Abalone mariculture	Red abalone Growing area: Dos Pueblos Ranch, Goleta	9580 Dos Pueblos Canyon Rd. Goleta, Ca 93117 (805) 685-1956	D
4-5-SB-050-D	Sunnyside Sea Farms mariculture	Macro algae cultivation Research and education Growing area: two parcels by Ellwood pier near Eagle Creek	475 Kellogg Way Goleta, CA 93117 805-964-5844 (phone) 949-315-3635 (FAX)	D
4-5-SB-060-E	Santa Barbara Shores Beach Access	Recreational	For 24 hour access and notification call SB Co OEM @ 805-681-5526	E
4-5-SB-070-E	Isla Vista Beach South of Del Playa Dr., Isla Vista	Recreational	For 24 hour access and notification, call SB Co OEM @ 805-681-5526	E

Site #	Location/Facility	Description of Facility Uses/Importance	Contact Name, Phone #, and Address	Response	
				Category:	Equipment:
4-6-SB-010-E	Goleta Beach County Park	Beach, picnic area, fishing pier	South SB County Parks Sherman Hansen, Operator 805-568-3408 For 24 hour access and notification, call SB Co OEM @ 805-681-5526	E	
4-6-SB-020-E	Arroyo Burro Beach County Park	Beach, restaurant, snack shop	South SB County Parks Sherman Hansen, Operator 805-568-3408 For 24 hour access and notification, call SB Co OEM @ 805-681-5526	E	
4-6-SB-030-D	Santa Barbara Mariculture Co. mariculture	Hope Ranch Mussels Growing area: offshore of Arroyo Burro Creek at Hope Ranch	Bernard Friedman 939 North Patterson Ave. Santa Barbara, Ca 93111 (805) 886-1283	D	
4-6-SB-040-E	Leadbetter Beach	Picnic area, snack stand City beach	801 Shoreline Dr. Santa Barbara, Ca 805-564-5418 Emergency: 805-963-4286	E	
4-6-SB-050-E	West Beach Seaward of Cabrillo Blvd., SB Stearns Wharf	Recreational City Beach	805-564-5418 Emergency: 805-963-4286	E	
4-6-SB-060-E	Santa Barbara Harbor and Waterfront	Marina, restaurants, boat services, shops, fuel docks Berthing: 1000 Mooring: 12	132-A Harbor Way Santa Barbara, CA 93109 Harbor Patrol: 805-564-5530	E	
4-6-SB-070-E	Stearns Wharf State St @ Cabrillo Blvd, SB	Restaurants, shopping, museums, fishing area	805-564-5518	E	
4-6-SB-080-E	Chase Palm Park	Recreational arts & crafts show, picnic area	236 E. Cabrillo Ave, SB, CA 805-564-5418 Emergency: 805-963-4286	E	

Site #	Location/Facility	Description of Facility Uses/Importance	Contact Name, Phone #, and Address	Response	
				Category:	Equipment:
4-6-SB-090-D	Charles E. Meyer Desalination Plant	Intake ~ ½ mile off Stearns Wharf-	City of Santa Barbara 805-564-5460	D	
4-6-SB-100-E	East Beach Butterfly Lane	Beach access	805-564-5418	E	
4-6-SB-110-E	Hammonds Beach End of Eucalyptus	Recreational	805-564-5418	E	
4-6-SB-120-E	Eucalyptus Lane Beach Access	Beach access	805-564-5418	E	
4-6-SB-130-E	Miramar Beach End of Eucalyptus Ln Montecito	Recreational	805-564-5518	E	
4-6-SB-140-E	Lookout County Park Lookout Park Rd., Summerland loon Pt.	Beach, picnic area, volleyball court	South SB County Parks Sherman Hansen, Operator 805-568-3408 For 24 hour access and notification, call SB CoOEM @ 805-681-5526	E	
4-6-SB-150-E	Loon Point Access Beach	Beach access	For 24 hour access and notification, call SB Co OEM @ 805-681-5526	E	
4-6-SB-160-E	Carpinteria City Beach End of Linden Ave, and Ash Ave. Carpinteria	Recreational	City of Carpinteria 805-684-5405	E	
4-6-SB-170-E	Carpinteria State Beach (end of Palm Ave.)	Tomol Interpretive Play, Area, tent and campsite area	Channel Coast District State Parks: 805-585-1850 (800-1700) Dispatch (SURCOM) 951-443-2969 (24hrs)	E	

Site #	Location/Facility	Description of Facility Uses/Importance	Contact Name, Phone #, and Address	Response
				Category: Equipment:
4-6-SB- 180-E	Rincon Beach County Park Bates Rd and Hwy 101 Carpinteria	Beach and surfing	South SB County Parks Sherman Hansen, Operator 805-568-3408 For 24 hour access and notification, call SB Co OEM @ 805-681-5526	E

4.9 CULTURALLY AND HISTORICALLY SENSITIVE SITES

A priority of the SBCOA OSCP is to protect cultural and historic resources. An immediate consideration in the event of an oil spill in California marine waters is whether areas that are culturally sensitive or contain historical or archaeological resources may be impacted. The effects of oil upon these resources can be extremely damaging. Often of greatest concern to the preservation of cultural and historical resources are the response actions such as establishment of equipment staging areas. The locations of cultural and historic resources is often not publicly available information and are often difficult to identify visually; therefore pre-spill planning becomes essential to avoid damaging these resources. At the time of a spill, State Park Archeologists should be notified to evaluate known cultural resources sensitivity within park lands and to determine if a Native American representative is required to be on scene of a response.

Historical resources are defined under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to include, but are not limited to "any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California." (CA Public Resources Code §5020.1(j).) These sites or areas would either be listed or eligible to be listed on the California Register of Historical Resources or the National Register of Historical Places. (CA Public Resources Code §5020.1.)

The CEQA defines an important archaeological resource as one that:

- A)** is associated with an event or person of; 1) recognized significance in California or American history, or 2) recognized scientific important in prehistory;
- B)** can provide information which is both demonstrable public interest and useful in addressing scientifically consequential and reasonable archaeological research questions;
- C)** has a special or particular quality such as oldest, best example, largest, or last surviving example of its kind;
- D)** is at least 100 years old and possesses substantial stratigraphic integrity;
- E)** involves important research questions that historical research has shown can be answered only with archaeological methods.

Cultural or historic resource details are noted on the site summary pages in the LA-LB ACP. However, most cultural resource information is confidential and only available from specific sources.

4.9.1 Sources for Cultural and Historic Resource Information:

The table below lists State and Local contacts to identify locations of historical resources.

Table 11: State Contacts for Cultural and Historical Resources

State Resources	Point of Contact
	<p>Office of Historic Preservation 1725 23rd Street, Suite 100 Sacramento, CA, 95816 calshpo@parks.ca.gov Office: 916-445-7000 Fax: 916-445-7053</p> <p>Archaeology, History, and Museum Division 1416 9th St., Room 905 Sacramento, CA, 95825-8202 Office: 916-653-5910 Fax: 916-653-3398</p> <p>Cultural Resources Division 1416 9th St. Sacramento, CA 94296-0001 Phone: 916-653-4529 Fax: 916-653-3398</p>
<p>California Department of Parks and Recreation</p>	
<p>California State Lands Commission The California State Lands Commission maintains a database of known shipwrecks and other underwater marine archaeologically significant resources in state waters.</p> <p>Native American Heritage Commission Contact information for local or regional Native American representatives may be obtained from the Native American Heritage Commission. All coastal areas for each tribe are considered economically significant, because fishing and other traditional uses span the length of coast line for each group.</p>	<p>100 Howe Ave., Suite 100 South Sacramento, CA, 95825-8202 Office: 916-574-1900 Fax: 916-574-1810</p> <p>1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100 West Sacramento, CA 916-373-3710 nahc@nahc.ca.gov</p>

Table 12: Regional Contacts for Cultural and Historical Resources

Regional Resources	Point of Contact
<p>Information Centers The Information Center of the California Archeological Inventory is under agreement with the OHP to integrate newly discovered sites and information on known sites into the California Archeological Inventory, supply information on known sites and archeological surveys to governments, institutions, and individuals who have a justifiable need to know, and supply a list of consultants who are qualified to do archeological field work within their area.</p>	<p>Central Coast Information Center Department of Anthropology University of California, Santa Barbara Santa Barbara, Ca 93106 Office: 805-893-2474 Fax: 805-893-8707 ccic@anth.ucsb.edu</p>

Table 13: Local Contacts for Cultural and Historical Resources

Local Resources	Point of Contact
<p>Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians Tribal Elders Council P.O. Box 517 Santa Ynez, CA, 93460</p>	<p>info@santaynezchumash.org Office: 805-688-8446 Cell: 805-245-2550 Fax: 805-693-1768</p>

4.10 SHORELINE ACCESS SITES

Shoreline access via private property is available through the County Public Safety Dispatch Center. The County Public Safety Dispatch Center has residential contact information available through the Reverse 911 program and may be available upon request by a qualified government representative. Shoreline access sites are cataloged in the LA-LB ACP.

4.11 JOINT INFORMATION CENTER SITES

The PIO is responsible for establishing a JIC. The JIC is the center for emergency information gathering, crisis communications, and public affairs functions. Important amenities of a JIC include: multiple phone lines for incoming phone calls, computers, and internet connectivity. Ideally there is space within the JIC for press and media to gather separate from internal JIC operations. Additionally, there can be a space to conduct press conferences. The size and equipment needs of the JIC can vary based on incident impact, and media and public interest.

Below is a table of potential JIC Sites containing a site description, amenities, and contact information.

Table 14: Joint Information Center Sites

Site	Address	Description/Amenities	Contact
Earl Warren Showgrounds	3400 Calle Real, Santa Barbara, CA 93130		805-687-0766 x221 www.earlwarren.com
Santa Barbara Inn	901 Cabrillo Blvd. Santa Barbara, CA 93103		805-966-2285 800-231-0431 805-966-6584 (fax)

4.12 PRESS CONFERENCES, COMMUNITY MEETINGS, AND PRESS CONFERENCE SITES

All stakeholders should make significant effort to keep the public and media updated about incident operations. This includes daily press conferences and regular community meetings. The PIO will establish a location for press conferences. Press conferences should have room for various media and cameras to set up and room for visual materials next to the speakers. OEM has a mobile podium for use during press conferences. Ideally the press conference site should be located close to the JIC. Local representatives are as follows:

- ◆ LGOSC
- ◆ Public Health Officer
- ◆ County Parks Director
- ◆ Director of Emergency Services or designee

4.13 VOLUNTEER BRANCH SUPERVISOR

When volunteers are activated the volunteer branch supervisor position will be activated in the ICP or EOC in the planning section. This position will be in charge of all volunteer related activities. These activities include recruitment, activation, training, deployment, managing the volunteer management site and any additional activities related to volunteer activities.

The Volunteer Branch Supervisor must follow the US OSHA standard 29 CFR 1910.120, known as HAZWOPER. The standard refers to emergency and hazardous waste cleanup operations. HAZWOPER training is designed to protect those who work at or visit uncontrolled hazardous waste operations, such as oil spills.

Table 15: HAZWOPER Training Requirements

Course	Description and Requirements
Eight-hour HAZWOPER Annual Refresher Course	The course must meet OSHA’s requirements for eight hours of annual refresher training for workers at hazardous waste sites who have already completed their initial 40- hour or 24-hour HAZWOPER training. This course is designed for general site workers who remove hazardous waste or who are exposed or potentially exposed to hazardous substances or health hazards. See https://trainex.org and search for “HAZWOPER”.
24-hour HAZWOPER	This course covers broad issues pertaining to hazard recognition at work sites. HAZWOPER 24-hour is required for employees visiting an Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Operation (such as an oil spill) mandated by the Government.
40-hour HAZWOPER	This course is designed for workers who are involved in clean-up operations, voluntary clean-up operations, emergency response operations, and storage, disposal, or treatment of hazardous substances or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. HAZWOPER 40-hour is required for employees working on a project consisting of an Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Operation (such as an oil spill) mandated by the Government. See https://trainex.org and search for “HAZWOPER”.

It is important to note that in alignment with the CAOSCP Cal/OSHA has the responsibility to assess when fewer than 24 hours of training is allowable for post-emergency clean-up workers.

4.14 VOLUNTEER MANAGEMENT SITES

UC will decide to activate volunteers or leverage spontaneous volunteers to respond to the incident. In the case volunteers are utilized, Volunteer Management Sites will be established to intake skilled and spontaneous volunteers. The Volunteer Management Site needs to have enough room to brief and train volunteers before deploying them to the field. In addition, the volunteer management site should utilize the space to train volunteers. In order to respond to beach cleanup volunteers must be HAZWOPER certified. Below is a table containing possible Volunteer Management Site Locations containing a site description, amenities, and contact information.

Table 16: Volunteer Management Sites

Site	Address	Description/Amenities	Contact
Earl Warren Showgrounds	3400 Calle Real, Santa Barbara, 93130		805-687-0766 x221 www.earlwarren.com
Santa Barbara Inn	901 Cabrillo Blvd. Santa Barbara, CA 93103		805-966-2285 800-231-0431 805-966-6584 (fax)

5.0 Plan Review and Exercises

The purpose this section is to outline the requirements and procedures for updating the SBCOA OSCP, along with information regarding training and exercises to support execution of the Plan.

5.1 REVISION AND UPDATING REQUIREMENTS

As specified in Title 14 of the CCR, Subdivision 4, Subchapter 1: Local Government Grant Program, the SBCOA OSCP will be updated every three years, at a minimum. Occasions which may result in an update to the SBCOA OSCP include, but are not limited to:

- ◆ Updates or improvements identified as a result of real-world oil spill response and recovery operations and associated after-action reports (AARs);
- ◆ Updates or improvements identified as a result of exercises or drills;
- ◆ Updates identified as a result of changes to the ACP or CAOSCP; and
- ◆ Updates required as a result of changes to local, state, or federal codes and legislation.

The County OEM will be responsible for maintaining the SBCOA OSCP. Organizations with a role in execution of the SBCOA OSCP, including organizations from the municipalities, operational area, state government, federal government, special districts, non-governmental organizations, volunteer agencies, and private sector, will be responsible for maintaining agency-specific information, including available assets, capabilities, and contact information.

When revisions are necessary, these will be reviewed to ensure all information is current and correct. Any changes to the SBCOA OSCP will be recorded on the Record of Changes. Administrative changes, such as updates to contact information and telephone numbers, can be made as necessary. Substantial changes to the SBCOA OSCP will be provided to Plan holders and stakeholders for review and a minimum two-week comment period prior to adoption.

Suggested or required changes to the SBCOA OSCP may be submitted to County OEM via email at OES_Admin@countyofsb.org

5.1.1 OSPR Reporting Requirements

In alignment with Title 14 of the CCR, GC §8670.35, the County OEM will certify to OSPR every three years that the SBCOA OSCP has been reviewed and necessary revisions have been made. In addition, the County OEM will forward substantial changes to the SBCOA OSCP to OSPR within 14 calendar days of making such changes.

5.2 TRAINING

There are a variety of trainings available to educate stakeholders on topics related to the SBCOA OSCP, including training focused on their potential roles and responsibilities in execution of the Plan. The following summarizes training which may be useful to county stakeholders.

- ◆ HAZWOPER Training
- ◆ FEMA Independent Study Courses of ICS
 - IS-100, 200, 700, 800
- ◆ FEMA Independent Study Courses for Hazardous Materials
 - IS-5
- ◆ SEMS Introduction Course

5.2.1 Occupational Safety and Health Administration Requirements

The US OSHA enforces the Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard, 29 CFR 1910.120 (e)(3)(i), known as HAZWOPER. HAZWOPER training is designed to protect those who work at or visit uncontrolled hazardous waste operations, such as oil spills. There are three classes as shown in the table.

Figure 9: HAZWOPER Training Requirements

Course	Description and Requirements
Eight-hour HAZWOPER Annual Refresher Course	The course must meet OSHA’s requirements for eight hours of annual refresher training for workers at hazardous waste sites who have already completed their initial 40- hour or 24-hour HAZWOPER training. This course is designed for general site workers who remove hazardous waste or who are exposed or potentially exposed to hazardous substances or health hazards. See https://trainex.org and search for “HAZWOPER”.
24-hour HAZWOPER	This course covers broad issues pertaining to hazard recognition at work sites. HAZWOPER 24-hour is required for employees visiting an Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Operation (such as an oil spill) mandated by the Government.
40-hour HAZWOPER	This course is designed for workers who are involved in clean-up operations, voluntary clean-up operations, emergency response operations, and storage, disposal, or treatment of hazardous substances or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. HAZWOPER 40-hour is required for employees working on a project consisting of an Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Operation (such as an oil spill) mandated by the Government. See https://trainex.org and search for “HAZWOPER”.

OSHA Directive CPL 02-02-051 states that volunteers and responders participating in post emergency response with minimal exposure work can receive expedited HAZWOPER training under 24 hours. The OSHA Regional Response Team Representative will decide on what level of training is required for volunteers.

It is important to note that in alignment with the CAOSCP Cal/OSHA has the responsibility to assess when fewer than 24 hours of training is allowable for post-emergency clean-up workers.

5.3 EXERCISES AND DRILLS

Drills and exercises offer one of the best opportunities for first responders, stakeholders, non-governmental organizations, and private sector organizations to practice and hone their knowledge, skills, and capabilities while interacting with other responding organizations.

Exercises and drills can be led by the County, by OSPR, and/or vessels/facilities.

5.3.1 Drill and Exercise Coordination

OSPR is the lead state agency for coordination of marine oil spill drills conducted by vessel and facility contingency plan holders within California and, as such, maintains and posts the statewide oil spill drill calendar on their website at: <https://calspillwatch.dfg.ca.gov/Calendar>. The calendar also includes drills conducted by unregulated facilities and other agencies such as local governments.

If local government wishes to conduct an independent marine oil spill drill within their jurisdiction, they must complete the Exercise Notification Form in Section 6.17 Exercise Notification Form. The form should be submitted to the OSPR Drill Coordinator to have the drill placed on the OSPR Drill Calendar and request other agency (e.g., USCG, OSPR) participation.

If local government wishes to participate in a specific drill within their jurisdiction, they should contact the OSPR Drill Coordinator listed for that drill on the Drill Calendar. The Coordinators routinely facilitate local government participation in industry drills by encouraging plan holders to invite local agencies and stakeholders to participate in their drills. In order to encourage participation by other agencies in local government drills, OSPR Drill Coordinators attend ACP meetings, distribute drill calendars, and publicly announce planned drills.

5.3.2 OSPR Drills

The OSPR Administrator is authorized to periodically carry out announced and unannounced drills to assess the preparedness of facilities and vessels, and the OSROs upon which they rely.

5.3.3 Vessel and Facility Drills

Vessels and facilities (Plan holders) are required to exercise their oil spill contingency plans entirely once every three years. Drills are dynamic, evolving, and lessons are learned from every drill. The purpose of a drill is to verify and improve response readiness to oil spills in California. All drills are coordinated with OSPR, the USCG, and other federal, state, and local government entities, and are open to their participation.

5.3.4 Local Government Drills

The Santa Barbara County Fire Department is the lead agency in the planning and development of facility exercises. These exercises may involve agency personnel combined with a petroleum facility's response personnel in a joint effort. Local area USCG personnel, Fish & Game warden(s), and County Energy Division staff are often invited to attend and participate in exercises.

Exercises conducted by the Santa Barbara County Fire Department are based on a scenario likely to occur at a given location or facility to demonstrate initial and sustained response strategies and may involve deployment of equipment and personnel resources. Issues which can be considered in the development of drills include:

- ◆ Notification by the Santa Barbara County Fire Department to stakeholders, including local, operational area, state, federal, non-governmental, and private sector partners.
- ◆ Activation of assisting, supporting, and cooperating agencies.
- ◆ Notification of public information officers, stakeholders, and the media.
- ◆ Integration of the LGOSC into UC.
- ◆ Activation and operation of the EOC in coordination with an ICP.
- ◆ Activation and function of liaison positions within the ICP.

Exercises are conducted to enhance coordination among response personnel. Response plans, roles and responsibilities are established prior to an incident. Exercises further this benefit by enhancing coordination among response personnel in non-critical scenarios. Whenever possible, other state and federal are also invited to participate.

Wherever possible, city government partners should be incorporated in the process of developing and executing local drills. In addition, non-governmental partners, including FORT, should be incorporated into operational drills.

5.4 AFTER-ACTION AND CORRECTIVE ACTION REPORTS

After-action planning, corrective action reports, and improvement plans are an essential part of capturing the lessons learned associated with emergency response and recovery operations to improve during future operations.

In alignment with Title 14 CCR GC §8670.35, the County OEM will serve as the lead for development of incident-specific AAR when there is a release or threatened release of oil into coastal or inland waters. These reports will focus on the effectiveness of response operations for those stakeholders across the SBCOA, including organization and response operations for municipalities, the operational area, special districts, non-governmental organizations, volunteer agencies, and the private sector. State and federal stakeholders will be engaged in the after-action process; however, it is anticipated these agencies will develop their own AAR. Development of or participation in development of the SBCOA AAR will not limit the ability or requirement for any municipality, agency, special district, non-governmental organization, volunteer agency, or private sector partner to develop their own AAR.

In the development of any AAR, the Santa Barbara County Office of Emergency Management will conduct at least one interagency meeting to evaluate the response, improve future operations, and determine if there are any changes necessary to the SBCOA OSCP consistent with Title 14 CCR GC §8670.35. This meeting will occur within 30 days of the conclusion of Phase IV – Post-Incident Operations and Cost Recovery.

6.0 Supporting Documents and Appendices

6.1 CONTEXT

Santa Barbara County (the County) is situated on the Central Coast of California. The County is located approximately 100 miles north of the City of Los Angeles and 300 miles south of the City of San Francisco. The County footprint covers 3,789 square miles, with 1,061 square miles of water and 2,735 square miles of land. There are a variety of land types comprising the County, including coastline, a mountainous interior, and national forests. There are 110 miles of coastline, and one third of the County is located in the Los Padres National Forest. The County is bordered by San Luis Obispo County to the north, Kern County to the northeast, Ventura County to the southeast, and the Pacific Ocean to the west and south.

The County contains eight incorporated cities, 14 unincorporated communities, and Vandenberg Air Force Base. The incorporated cities include Buellton, Carpinteria, Goleta, Guadalupe, Lompoc, Santa Barbara, Santa Maria, and Solvang. Four of the eight Channel Islands are also part of the County, including San Miguel, Santa Cruz, Santa Barbara, and Santa Rosa Islands.

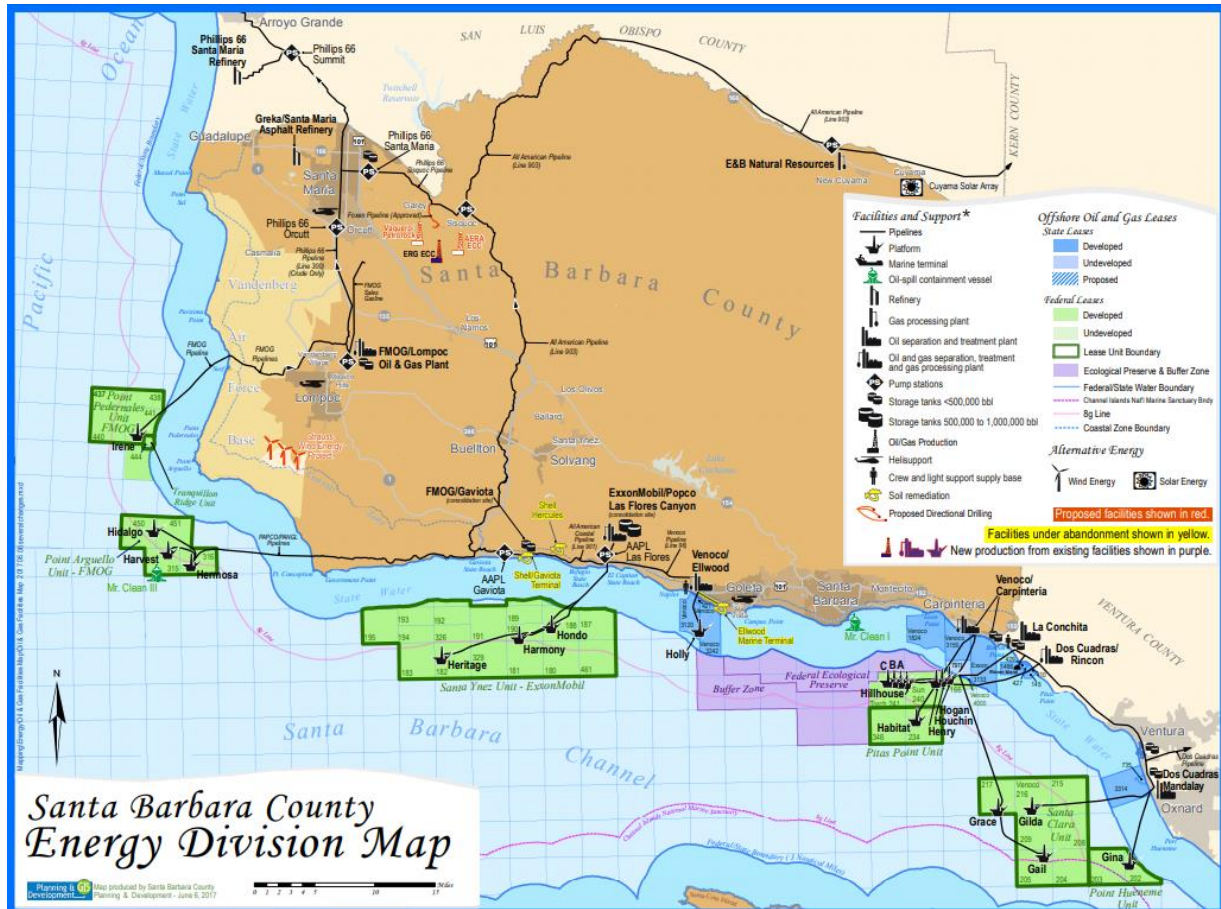
The County is naturally oil rich. The waters off of the coast of the County and throughout Southern California host naturally occurring seeps, which can form large slicks, tarballs, and mats. Historically, the County has had an active oil industry dating back to the 1880s, which currently includes both offshore and onshore drilling, oil transportation via pipeline, and oil production facilities. Oil production in the County has not been without incident, with two significant oil spills which have directly affected the County's coastline and the waters of the Pacific Ocean.

In January of 1969, the first of these events occurred when Union Oil's Platform A experienced an uncontrolled blowout in the Dos Cuadras field, which lasted for approximately eight days. This resulted in the spill of approximately 80,000 to 100,000 barrels of crude oil and affected more than 40 miles of coastline. Following this oil spill, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) was passed at the federal level, and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) was passed at the state level.

On May 19, 2015, a pipeline ruptured on the Gaviota Coast, west of Refugio State Park, causing an oil spill. Initial estimates of the release were greater than 500 barrels (approximately 21,000 gallons), with a substantial portion of the release migrating into the Pacific Ocean through a culvert under the highway. The estimated worst-case discharge is approximately 3,000 barrels (126,000 gallons). The Refugio Oil Spill affected coastal wildlife, natural and cultural resources, and required a robust coordinated response from local, state, and federal partners.

6.2 OIL FACILITIES MAP

The current oil facilities map can be found at the following link and is provided here for convenience: <http://sbcountyplanning.org/energy/maps.asp>



6.3 EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION

The following provides the emergency notification list currently used by SBCOEM. The most up to date information can be found by contacting the EOC.

Name	Email
Adam Brown Pacifica Graduate Institute EM	ABrown@pacific.edu
Aeron Arlin Genet	aarlingenet@sbcapcd.org
Alexandra Thierjung SBCC	afthierjung@sbcc.edu
Anne Wells	awells@cityofgoleta.org
Anthony Rodriguez	arodriguez@cityofgoleta.org
Bill Dutton	billdutton5@msn.com
Brian Federman	B_Federmann@ci.lompoc.ca.us
Chief Greg Fish - Carp-Sum Fire	g.fish@csfd.net
Chuck Ruda	C_Ruda@ci.lompoc.ca.us
Clay, Nicholas (Nick)	Nicholas.Clay@sbcphd.org
Cruz Ramos	cramos@ci.guadalupe.ca.us
Dave Durflinger	daved@ci.carpinteria.ca.us
Debra Hood	dhood@sbceo.org
Doug Huls	Douglas.Huls@CalOES.ca.gov
Elvira Avina	elvira@unityshoppe.org
Gerald Kuras	g_kuras@ci.lompoc.ca.us
'James Caesar'	James.Caesar@ehs.ucsb.edu
james.haleski.1@us.af.mil	james.haleski.1@us.af.mil
Jan Koegler	Jan.Koegler@sbcphd.org
Jim Throop	j_throop@ci.lompoc.ca.us
John Draper	jdraper@westmont.edu
Joyce Reed	jreed@montecitofire.com
Kaitlin McNally	McNallyK@sbcapcd.org
Keith McLellan	kcmclellan@comcast.net
Kelly Moore	kmoore@sbunified.org

Name	Email
Kevin Taylor	<u>ktaylor@montecitofire.com</u>
Kronman, Mick	<u>MKronman@SantaBarbaraCA.gov</u>
Kurt Russell	<u>kurt.russell2@redcross.org</u>
Leonard Champion	<u>lchampion@cityofsantamaria.org</u>
Linda Reid	<u>lindar@cityofbuellton.com</u>
Lisa Figueroa SY Band of Chumash Indians	<u>LFiguroa@santaynezchumash.org</u>
Lisa Martin	<u>lisam@cityofsolvang.com</u>
Liz Hoffman APCD	<u>HoffmanL@sbcapcd.org</u>
Luz Reyes-Martin SBCC PIO	<u>lereyesmartin@pipeline.sbcc.edu</u>
Luz Reyes-Martinez	<u>reyesmartin@sbcc.edu</u>
'Marc Bierdzinski'	<u>marcb@cityofbuellton.com</u>
Mark Howard	<u>MHoward@SantaBarbaraCA.gov</u>
McGlinchey, Y	<u>ymcglinchey@santabarbaraca.gov</u>
Michael Baris - Goleta EM	<u>mbaris@cityofgoleta.org</u>
Michael Messina Allan Hancock College 1	<u>michael-messina@sbcglobal.net</u>
Mimi Audello	<u>mimia@ci.carpinteria.ca.us</u>
Molly Pearson	<u>PearsonM@sbcapcd.org</u>
Office of Emergency Management (OEM)	<u>oem@sbcoem.org</u>
Patricia Sprague SCE	<u>Patricia.Sprague@sce.com</u>
PJ Garcia	<u>ejgarcia@bop.gov</u>
Rondi Guthrie	<u>Rondi.Guthrie@SCE.com</u>
Roy Dugger	<u>rdugger@cityofsantamaria.org</u>
SBCC emergency Services	<u>emergencyservices@pipeline.sbcc.edu</u>
Stacy Weller	<u>wellers@amtrak.com</u>
Taylor Lockmann	<u>tlockmann@ucsb.edu</u>
Tim Mahoney	<u>tmahoney@semprautilities.com</u>
Tom Way Allan Hancock College 2	<u>tom@waycoconsulting.com</u>
Troy Harris	<u>tharris@westmont.edu</u>
Valerie Kushnerov	<u>vkushnerov@cityofgoleta.org</u>

Name	Email
Vyto Adomaitis	vadomaitis@cityofgoleta.org

6.4 SANTA BARBARA COUNTY/ CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE OFFICE OF SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Memorandum of Understanding Relating to Oil Spill Response and Management

Between the State of California, Office of Spill Prevention and Response and the Santa Barbara County Operational Area

WHEREAS, the Administrator of the Office of Spill Prevention and Response (hereinafter referred to as "OSPR") and the Santa Barbara County Operational Area (hereinafter referred to as "County") are interested in ensuring a unified and coordinated effort between OSPR and all local governments within the County through appropriate mutual aid in the event of an oil spill incident and the coordinated and informed representation within the Incident Command System ("ICS") as prescribed by the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS); and

WHEREAS, pursuant to SEMS, the Santa Barbara Lead Operational Area Organization was formed by resolution on September 19, 1995 ("Operational Area Resolution"), and is comprised of the local governments within the County of Santa Barbara including the COUNTY, the CITIES OF BUELLTON, CARPINTERIA, GOLETA, GUADALUPE, LOMPOC, SANTA BARBARA, SANTA MARIA, and SOLVANG, and ALL SPECIAL DISTRICTS, and ALL SCHOOL DISTRICTS; and

WHEREAS, the COUNTY, pursuant to its Operational Area Resolution, is designated as Lead Agency of the SBOA Organization and shall develop the SBOA and its Disaster Response Standard Operating Procedures in accordance with the major components of the SEMS identified in California Code of Regulation, Title 19, Division 2, which includes:

THE NATIONAL INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS)

INTER-AGENCY SYSTEM COORDINATION

THE STATE'S MASTER MUTUAL AID PROGRAM

and

WHEREAS, the Federal On-Scene Coordinator has the primary authority to direct prevention, removal, abatement, response, containment, and cleanup efforts with regard to all aspects of any oil spill affecting the exclusive economic zone, Federal lands or waters; and

WHEREAS, OSPR has the primary State of California authority to direct prevention, removal, abatement, response, containment, and cleanup efforts with regard to all aspects of any oil spill or threatened oil spill in the marine waters of the State and to designate a State Incident Commander (State IC); and

WHEREAS, the State and Federal parties will act in a cooperative and coordinated manner as stipulated in the June 2, 1993 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between said parties; and

WHEREAS, OSPR recognizes that the COUNTY has the expertise and resources which OSPR will depend on during an oil spill incident; and

WHEREAS, both the Administrator of OSPR and the COUNTY share the same goals of protecting California's marine waters and environment and of minimizing any deleterious impacts to public health and safety or the environment; and

WHEREAS, Section 852.60.4 (d) of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations requires the Administrator to enter into a MOU with local governments; and

WHEREAS, California Code of Regulation, Title 14 Section 852.60.4 indicates that the Unified Incident Command Team shall consist of the State's Incident Commander, the Federal On Scene Coordinator, the representative (s) from the local jurisdiction (s) directly impacted by the spill, and the senior representative of the party responsible for the spill, if the party is identified and assumes responsibility; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 852.60.4, local jurisdictions have the right and authority to have a representative serve as a Unified Incident Commander when an oil spill affects, or threatens to affect the health, safety and environment of its local jurisdictions; and

WHEREAS, the Administrator of OSPR deems it necessary to limit the numbers of participants within the Unified Incident Command Team due to span of control issues; and

THEREFORE, let it be resolved that OSPR and the COUNTY agree to the following provisions with respect to participation in the Unified Command during an oil spill emergency; and

The Unified Incident Command Team shall consist of four parties: (1) the Federal On-Scene Coordinator, (FOSC) (2) the State Incident Commander, (SIC) (3) the Local Government On-Scene Coordinator, (LGOSC) and (4) the Responsible Party (RP).

The COUNTY agrees to designate within the County's Oil Spill Contingency Plan, a Response Coordinator as lead for the SBOA Organization who will serve as the LGOSC.

The decision making by the Unified Command should be by consensus during and oil spill response. In absence of consensus, the LGOSC will recognize the paramount authority of the FOSC and the SIC to issue orders to direct the oil spill response.

Such orders of the FOSC and SIC do not preempt the COUNTY or impacted city from enforcing applicable ordinances, permit conditions, or other provisions of law such that they do not conflict with orders issued by the FOSC or SIC during the response.

The COUNTY is the lead agency for the SBOA. During an oil spill response, the COUNTY'S designated representative will either function as or identify the appropriate local government representative who will assume the responsibilities of the LGOSC and coordinate among all local governments in the Operational Area. As a member of the Unified Command, the County representative shall coordinate input from and speak for all divisions and departments of the COUNTY.

OSPR may request local government participation to support the response as appropriate.

Other local government agency representatives will coordinate in accordance with the standards of practice outlined in SEMS and ICS.

The LGOSC will be familiar with the local Oil Spill Contingency Plan element and the Los Angeles/Long Beach Northern Sector Area Contingency Plan, will be authorized to represent other local governments in the Santa Barbara Operational Area Organization, and will assist in the administration of local permits, as required, for oil spill response and recovery efforts.

Future changes or modifications to this Memorandum of Understanding will consist of written mutual consent on behalf of the State of California and Santa Barbara County.

6.5 CITY RECOGNITION OF COUNTY LEAD AGENCY STATUS LETTERS



REC'D FEB 01 2002

City of Buellton

January 31, 2002

Mr. Bruce Carter
Manager, Office of Emergency Services
Santa Barbara County Operational Area
4410 Cathedral Oaks Road
Santa Barbara, CA 93110-1046

RE: Memorandum of Understanding between the State Office of Spill
Prevention and Response (OSPR) and Santa Barbara County

Dear Mr. Carter:

The City of Buellton recognizes and approves the Memorandum of Understanding between the State Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) and Santa Barbara County.

The City of Buellton recognizes Santa Barbara County, the "County", as the lead agency for the Operational Area. The County will represent the Operational Area in the unified command for oil spill response management. The County will coordinate with the City of Buellton for any oil spill response management that impacts the City of Buellton.

Sincerely,

CITY OF BUELLTON


Steven L. Thompson
City Manager

CITY of CARPINTERIA, CALIFORNIA



REC'D APR 22 2002

April 18, 2002

Members of the City Council
Gary Nielsen - Mayor
Richard Weinberg - Vice Mayor
Donna Jordan
J. Bradley Stein
Michael Ledbetter

Mr. Bruce Carter
Manager, Office of Emergency Services
Santa Barbara County Operational Area
4410 Cathedral Oaks Road
Santa Barbara, CA 93110-1046

Subject: Memorandum of Understanding between the State Office of Spill
Prevention and Response (OSPR) and Santa Barbara County

Dear Mr. Carter:

The City of Carpinteria recognizes Santa Barbara County, the "County", as the lead agency for the Operational Area. The County will represent the Operational Area in the unified command for oil spill response management and will coordinate with the City of Carpinteria for any oil spill response management that impacts the City of Carpinteria.

Respectfully,


Dave Durlinger
City Manager

City of Goleta

2500 Hollister Avenue, Suite 120 • Goleta, CA 93117 • 805-961-7500

City Council:

Margaret Connell, Mayor
Jack Hawthurst, Mayor Pro Tem
Jean Blois
Cynthia Brock
Jonny D. Wallis

REC'D JUL 16 2002

July 12, 2002

Bruce Carter
Manager, Office of Emergency Services
Santa Barbara County Operational Area
4410 Cathedral Oaks Road
Santa Barbara, CA 93110-1046

This will confirm that the City Council of the City of Goleta has given its consent to and recognizes and approved the Memorandum of Understanding between the State Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) and Santa Barbara County.

The City of Goleta recognizes Santa Barbara County, the "County," as the lead agency for the Operational Area. The County will represent the Operational Area in the unified command for oil spill response management. And lastly, the County will coordinate with the City of Goleta for any oil spill response management that impacts the City of Goleta.

Thank you for your help and assistance on this important matter.

Sincerely,



Edward G. Wohlenberg
Interim City Manager

REC'D DEC 23 2002

Bruce Carter, Manager
Office of Emergency Services
Santa Barbara County Operational Area
4410 Cathedral Oaks Road
Santa Barbara, CA 93110

**SUBJECT: MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE STATE
OFFICE OF SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE (OSPR) AND
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY**

The City of Guadalupe recognizes and approves the Memorandum of Understanding between the State Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) and Santa Barbara County.

The City of Guadalupe recognizes Santa Barbara County (the "County") as the lead agency for the Operational Area. The County will represent the Operational Area in the unified command for oil spill response management. The County will coordinate with the City of Guadalupe for any oil spill response management that impacts the City of Guadalupe.

Respectfully,



Frank Usher
City Administrator



CITY OF
LOMPOC

REC'D JAN 24 2002

January 17, 2002

Mr. Bruce Carter, Manager
Office of Emergency Services
Santa Barbara County Operational Area
4410 Cathedral Oaks Road
Santa Barbara, CA 93110-1046

RE: Memorandum of Understanding between the State Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) and the Santa Barbara County Operational Area

Dear Mr. Carter:

The City of Lompoc recognizes and approves the Memorandum of Understanding between the State Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) and the County of Santa Barbara.

The City of Lompoc acknowledges the County of Santa Barbara, the "County", as the lead agency for the Operational Area. The County of Santa Barbara will represent the Operational Area utilizing a unified command for oil spill response management. The County will coordinate with the City of Lompoc for any oil spill response management that impacts the City of Lompoc.

Respectfully,

Frank L. Priore
City Administrator

CITY OF SANTA BARBARA

CITY ADMINISTRATOR

TELEPHONE: (805) 564-5305
FAX: (805) 897-1993



CITY HALL
DE LA GUERRA PLAZA
POST OFFICE BOX 1990
SANTA BARBARA, CA 93102-1990

CALIFORNIA

REC'D DEC 13 2001

December 12, 2001

Mr. Bruce Carter
Manager, Office of Emergency Services
Santa Barbara County Operational Area
4410 Cathedral Oaks Road
Santa Barbara, CA 93110-1046

Re: Memorandum of Understanding between the State Office of
Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) and Santa Barbara
County

Dear Mr. Carter:

The City of Santa Barbara recognizes and approves the Memorandum
of Understanding between the State Office of Spill Prevention
and Response (OSPR) and Santa Barbara County.

The City of Santa Barbara recognizes Santa Barbara County, the
"County," as the lead agency for the Operational Area. The
County will represent the Operational Area in the unified
command for oil spill response management. The County will
coordinate with the City of Santa Barbara for any oil spill
response management that impacts the City of Santa Barbara.

Respectfully,


James L. Armstrong
City Administrator

JLA/rh



CITY OF SANTA MARIA
OFFICE OF THE CITY MANAGER
City Manager, Ext. 200
Human Resources, Ext. 203

110 EAST COOK STREET, ROOM #1 • SANTA MARIA, CA 93454-5190 • 805-925-0951 • FAX 805-349-0657 • www.ci.santa-maria.ca.us

February 22, 2002

Mr. Bruce Carter
Manager, Office of Emergency Services
Santa Barbara County Operational Area
4410 Cathedral Oaks Road
Santa Barbara, CA 93110-1046

REC'D MAR 05 2002

**SUBJECT: MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE STATE
OFFICE OF SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE (OSPR) AND
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY**

The City of Santa Maria recognizes and approves the Memorandum of Understanding between the State Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) and Santa Barbara County.

The City of Santa Maria recognizes Santa Barbara County (the "County") as the lead agency for the Operational Area. The County will represent the Operational Area in the unified command for oil spill response management. The County will coordinate with the City of Santa Maria for any oil spill response management that impacts the City of Santa Maria.

Respectfully


TIM B. NESS
City Manger



REC'D FEB 14 2002

February 8, 2002

To: Bruce Carter, Manager
Office of Emergency Services
Santa Barbara County Operational Area
4410 Cathedral Oaks Rd.
Santa Barbara, CA 93110-1046

Re: MOU between the State Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) and the
Santa Barbara County Operational Area

The City of Solvang recognizes and approves the Memorandum of Understanding between the State Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) and the County of Santa Barbara.

The City of Solvang acknowledges the County of Santa Barbara, the "County", as the lead agency for the Operational Area. The County of Santa Barbara will represent the Operational Area utilizing a unified command for oil spill response management. The County will coordinate with the City of Solvang for any oil spill response management that impacts the City of Solvang.

Respectfully,

Bobbie Martin
Interim City Manager

Cc: Jim Proctor, Fire Chief

6.6 GUIDANCE FOR SETTING RESPONSE OBJECTIVES

The following provides guidance for setting response objectives in alignment with the *Region IX Regional Contingency Plan, Volume I for oil & hazardous materials spills in the Coastal Zone* (version 05/02/18).

In general, protection of the environmentally sensitive areas that could be impacted will receive a higher priority than economically significant sites. This hierarchy was established in the ranking of the environmentally sensitive sites as A, B & C and the economically significant sites as D, E, & F with the highest priority being A. However, as mentioned before, resources and sites determined to be critical to the preservation of human health and safety, such as drinking water intakes, power plant intakes and desalinization plants afford first priority, ahead of an environmentally sensitive site.

The Unified Command makes the final decision regarding protection priorities for the environmentally sensitive and economically significant areas. In order to further assist the UC, additional prioritization of equally categorized areas that could be impacted may, in the future, be included in this plan. This will allow the UC to determine which priority A sites are to be protected when initial resources will only allow the protection of a few of them.

The UC may use the predetermined response strategies in the ACP for environmentally sensitive sites and economically significant sites. However, the UC and the responders should remain flexible and be receptive to additional information when instituting the booming plan or other countermeasures. Factors such as unusually high winds, strong tidal currents or freshets, equipment limitations, and the type of oil can have a significant effect on the proposed strategy. Modifications to the planned strategies should be expected.

The protection priority of an entire area may be changed, with good reason. For example, if the Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) or a Department of Fish and Wildlife biologist determine that a certain section of marshland or coastline, previously categorized as a lower priority (or not categorized at all), is currently a breeding ground for an endangered species, then protection of that site may be afforded the utmost priority even at the expense of a previously categorized A site located adjacent to it.

6.7 PRE-SCRIPTED EMERGENCY ALERT NOTIFICATIONS

English WEA: Created for those at the beach when spill occurs

Oil Spill. XXX Beach. Leave this area now. Do not touch oil or wildlife.

Spanish WEA:

Derrame de petroleo. Playa XXX. Desaloje de esta area ahora. No toque petroleo o animales.

English Email/Text:

Due to an oil spill, the Santa Barbara County Public Health Officer has ordered the closure of XXXXX Beach until further notice. Emergency responders are at scene addressing the situation. The public is ordered to stay away from this beach and nearby waterways. Do not touch or attempt to remove oil or any hazardous material you find, it may be hazardous to your health. Report wildlife injured or contaminated with oil to the Wildlife Care Network 877-823-6926 <https://owcn.vetmed.ucdavis.edu/>. The public will be notified when this closure is lifted. More information will be posted to ReadySBC.org as soon as it becomes available.

Spanish Email/Text:

Debido a un derrame de petróleo, el Oficial de Salud Pública del Condado de Santa Bárbara ordenó el cierre de la Playa XXXXX hasta nuevo aviso. El personal de emergencia está en la escena abordando la situación. Se ordena al público que se mantenga alejado de esta playa y de las vías de agua cercanas. No toque ni intente eliminar el petróleo o cualquier material peligroso que encuentre, ya que puede ser peligroso para su salud. Reporte vida silvestre herida o contaminado con petróleo a la Red de Cuidado de Vida Silvestre al 877-823-6926 <https://owcn.vetmed.ucdavis.edu/>. El público será notificado cuando se cancele este cierre. Se publicará más información en ReadySBC.org/es tan pronto como esté disponible.

English Tweet:

XXX Beach CLOSED due to an oil spill. Stay away from this beach. Do not touch oil or wildlife. Call Wildlife Care Network 877-823-6926 for injured or contaminated wildlife. More information will be posted to ReadySBC.org as soon as it becomes available.

Spanish Tweet:

Playa XXX CERRADA por derrame de petróleo. Mantente alejado de esta playa. No toque el petróleo o la vida silvestre. Llame a la Red de Cuidado de Vida Silvestre al 877-823-6926 para

obtener información sobre vida silvestre herida o contaminada. Se publicará más información en ReadySBC.org/es tan pronto como esté disponible.

Nixle: No translation needed; users can opt-into auto translate

XXX Beach CLOSED due to an oil spill. Stay away from this beach. Do not touch oil or wildlife. Responders on scene.

6.8 *PROTOCOL FOR ACCESS/TIMING OF MEDIA BRIEFINGS*

The following provides the County's protocol for access to media briefings. The Santa Barbara County PIO can be contacted for the most up-to-date policy.



County of Santa Barbara MEDIA CREDENTIAL GUIDELINES AND POLICY

To ensure that all qualified media agencies have the appropriate access, these policies have been developed by *Santa Barbara County*.

MEDIA CREDENTIALS

Media credentials will be distributed to legitimate media agencies. For the purposes of this policy "media agencies" shall include daily and weekly digital and traditional publications, cable systems, radio and television stations, or networks requiring immediate news value coverage. "Immediate news value coverage" for purposes of this policy shall mean that the editorial, audio and/or video deadline for the Event being covered occurs no later than 48 hours after the completion of the event.

Membership in a writers or broadcasters association does not automatically qualify an individual for media credentials. An individual holding a media credential is subject to removal for violating media credentialing policies.

Media credentials are not transferable and may be issued only to an authorized full-time, salaried representative of, or a representative who regularly and customarily performs services for, the agency submitting the request.

Subject to limitations of space, media credentials shall be assigned in accordance with the following policies and each individual using a media credential for access agrees to the following conditions:

- The individual represents or is one acting on a specific assignment for an accredited media agency. This means a full-time salaried employee of the accredited agency and/or has a legitimate working function in connection with the event.
- The credential is not transferable and may be revoked at any time without cause. Any unauthorized use of the credential or violation of the policies set forth herein subject Bearer and/or the accredited agency to ejection from the Event, revocation of the credential, denial of access to future Events, prosecution for civil or criminal trespass and any other remedies available under the law.

The holder of the media credential agrees to indemnify *Santa Barbara County*, and hold harmless, its officers, agents, contractors, employees, of and from any and all claims, demands and causes of action arising out of anything done or purported to have

been done by the individual, or his/her employer, including but not limited to breach of any portion of the established media credentialing policy.

VIDEO and AUDIO

The use, distribution, exhibition, reproduction, adaptation, display, performance or publication of any accounts, descriptions, pictures, photographs, video or audio recordings, reproductions of, or other information concerning the Event for purposes other than for news coverage of the Event is prohibited without prior written authorization or consent from *Santa Barbara County*. Nothing in these terms and conditions authorizes those with media credentials to violate any copyrights or trademarks.

Film or video may be aired only by the specific station or entity to whom the media credential is issued.

PHOTOGRAPHY

The media credential confers a limited, non-exclusive and non-transferable license to take photographs of the Event, and to allow the photographer to use such photographs for news coverage about the Event, other editorial purposes, and reprints of news pages from such entity's publications.

REAL TIME INTERNET (Blogging)

Those active in Real Time Internet (Blogging) shall be required to apply for media credentials consistent with this stated policy.

The media coordinators may authorize additional credentials for all areas, if space allows and at their discretion.

Should any of these conditions be breached, the media organization may not be credentialed for any future Events sponsored by *Santa Barbara County*.

6.9 CALIFORNIA DFW FISHERY CLOSURE STATEMENT

California DFG Fishery Closure Statement (This statement may be adapted for local government use)

Fishery Closure Actions

CDFG Code Section 5654 specifies that the CDFG must close areas where fishing may occur within 24 hours of being notified of oil or other petroleum product spill of 42 gallons (1 barrel) or more into marine waters, unless the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) determines that there is no likely public health threat. Within 24 hours following a closure (i.e., within 48 hours of being notified of the spill), CDFG, in consultation with OEHHA is required to assess the public health hazard in the area of the spill, the need for additional closures, and how long the closure should last. Within 7 days of notification, if it is determined that significant risk is likely, CDFG (in consultation with OEHHA) must begin expedited tests to determine levels of contamination in fish and shellfish.

At the time of closure, CDFG must make reasonable efforts to notify the public of the closure. CDFG will attempt to coordinate with local agencies and organizations for expediting public noticing of fisheries closures, including sign posting in appropriate locations, and related activities. CDFG shall consult with the fishing industry, subsistence fishery communities and tribal entities, if impacted, on the extent and duration of any closure and on testing protocols and findings.

Reopening

Within 24 hours of receiving notification from OEHHA that there is no longer a likely public health threat as a result of the spill in closed area(s), CDFG shall reopen the closed area(s). CDFG, in consultation with the Fish and Game Commission, may also maintain a closure if it determines that remaining contamination from the spill may cause the waste of commercial fish or shell fish as regulated by California Fish and Game Code Section 7701.

6.10 VOLUNTEERS AND VOLUNTEER MANAGEMENT

Procedures associated with the use of volunteers to support oil spill response are detailed in the LA-LB Area Contingency Plan v. 2014.4, Section 400) Appendix A – Non-Wildlife Volunteer Plan.

In addition, the County OEM has a Disaster Service Worker – Volunteer (DSW-V) procedure that could be utilized. It requires that DSW-V are affiliated with a recognized organization or if a spontaneous volunteer that they are assigned to a recognized organization. This is to prevent spontaneous volunteers from operating in an unsafe environment without supervision. There is an active voluntary organizations active in disaster (VOAD) group in Santa Barbara County that through the EOC may be as an important resource for volunteers, as well as identify which organizations could support assigned spontaneous volunteers.

6.10.1 California DFW Volunteer Service Agreement

CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

HAZMAT TRAINED ? HAZCOM TRAINED ?

VOLUNTEER SERVICE AGREEMENT

NAME (First, MI, Last)	SS# (Optional)
HOME ADDRESS:	Telephone Number () Cellular Number Email Address ()

I am 18 or over I am under 18

I do not know of a health limitation which may restrict my performance of assigned duties
OR
 I do know of a health limitation which may restrict my performance of assigned duties

EMERGENCY Name:

NOTIFICATION Telephone Number:

I will comply with all policies, rules, regulations, directives and instructions. I understand that I am a non-paid employee of the State Department of Fish and Game when working on an approved schedule, and will receive worker's compensation insurance coverage. I will conduct myself in accordance with those standards set forth for regular department employees. I understand and agree to the following policies and conditions:

Any training provided by the Department is to assist the volunteer in performing functions and duties which are of benefit to the community and/or to the volunteer;

The volunteer will not replace any regular department employee;

The volunteer may be reimbursed for necessary allowable expenses for subsistence and travel in connection with approved volunteer services. Such Reimbursement shall be in accordance with Board of Control Rules; and

If the volunteer operates a private motor vehicle as a part of their volunteer activities, they must file a Certification of Insurance coverage and Mechanical Safety of the automobile.

NOTE: OATH OF ALLEGIANCE (STD 689) REVERSE SIDE

VOLUNTEER'S SIGNATURE:	DATE:
VOLUNTEER COORDINATOR'S SIGNATURE:	DATE:

EMPLOYER SECTION USE ONLY

REGION/DIVISION	SECTION	LOCATION
-----------------	---------	----------

VOLUNTEER WILL WORK FROM <i>(Effective Date)</i>	THROUGH <i>(Expiration Date)</i>
---	-------------------------------------

Duties: *(Attach job description)*

INDICATE IF DUTIES WILL INCLUDE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:

Travel Handling of Money Driving a State Vehicle Driving a Personal Vehicle

(IF PART OF DUTIES, VEHICLE AUTHORIZATION STD 261 REQUIRED)

DRIVERS LICENSE NUMBER	EXPIRATION DATE
------------------------	-----------------

VOLUNTEER SERVICE AGREEMENT EXTENSION		
Date/Year	Volunteer's Signature	Supervisor's Signature

RESIGNATION VERIFICATION

<input type="checkbox"/> I officially resign as a DFG Volunteer			
Volunteer's Signature	Date	Volunteer Coordinator Signature	Date

FG-402 (5/2002)

6.11 SANTA BARBARA COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS MATRIX

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF COUNTY DEPARTMENTS / AGENCIES

L = LEAD agency / organization S = SUPPORTING agency / organization

Department/Agency	Management	Operations	Planning/ Intel.	Logistics	Finance/ Admin.	Recovery
County Counsel	S	S				S
CEO/OEM	L	S	L	S	L	L
Planning & Development		S	S			
County Fire	S	L		S		
Sheriff	S	L		S		
Public Works	S	S	S	S		S
Public Health	S	L	S			
General Services				L		
Information Technology			S	S		
Auditor					L	
Social Services		L				
Personnel / HR				S		
ARES		S	S	S		
American Red Cross		L				
Utilities			S			
Special Districts		S		S		
County Education		S		S		
Operational Area Cities	S	S	S	S	S	S
CalOES Southern Region	S	S	S	S	S	S

6.12 INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SUPPORT TEAM SAMPLE DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

Date: MONTH, DAY, YEAR

To: NAME, XSB Incident Management Team, Incident Commander

NAME, XSB Incident Management Team, Incident Commander

NAME, XSB Incident Management Team, Deputy Incident Commander

From: NAME, Santa Barbara County Fire Department (SBC)

The XSB Incident Management Team (XSB IMT) is requested to provide incident support to the Unified Command as an Incident Support Team (IST) in its effort to mitigate the Oil Spill Emergency Incident Number INCIDENT NUMBER. The XSB IMT will be task with supporting and taking direction from the Unified Command:

- ◆ United States Coast Guard (USCG) - Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC)
- ◆ California Department of Fish & Wildfire Office of Oil Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) - State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC)
- ◆ County of Santa Barbara Fire Department (SBC) – Local Government On-Scene Coordinator (LGOSC)
- ◆ Responsible Party On-Scene Coordinator (RPOSC)

The XSB IMT will provide leadership coordination support for Operations, Planning, Finance, Logistics, and Command Staff. The XSB IMT is requested to provide the following positions:

- Incident Commander as a member of the Unified Command
- Safety Officer Liaison Information Officer
- Operations Section Chief Staging Area Division(s)

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plans Section Chief | <input type="checkbox"/> Resource Unit | <input type="checkbox"/> Situation Unit |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Logistics Section Chief
Section Chief | <input type="checkbox"/> Facilities Unit | <input type="checkbox"/> Finance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Time Unit | <input type="checkbox"/> Other position(s)_____ | |

Transition Date and Time:

The XSB IMT will assume the role of IST on DAY, MONTH, YEAR at 0000 hours.

Incident Objectives

Management Objectives:

1. Operate within the parameters outlined in the following oil spill plans:
 - a. National Contingency Plan (NCP)
 - b. Regional Contingency Plans (RCPs)
 - c. Area Contingency Plans (ACPs)
 - d. California Oil Spill Contingency Plan (CAOSCP)
 - e. Santa Barbara County Operational Area Oil Spill Contingency Plan (OSCP)
2. Protect human life, health, and safety.
3. Stabilize the incident.
4. Reduce impacts to the environment and natural, historical, and cultural resources.
5. Provide accurate and timely information to public.
6. Manage a coordinated response effort in collaboration with local, state, federal, and non-governmental partners.
7. Protect public and private property.
8. Protect wildlife and the habitat of wildlife.
9. Provide incident security.
10. Restore impacted environmental and cultural sites and vital services.
11. Return communities to normal operations.
12. Ensure cost recovery.

Control Objectives:

The operational priorities are as follows:

1. Support fire prevention and suppression operations if there is a fire related to the oil spill.
2. Serve as the on-scene incident commander until the transition into UC.
3. Identify perimeter lines to protect the public.
4. Take all feasible steps to protect life and prevent the spread of oil.
5. Initiate initial incident assessment.
6. Determine whether an evacuation is necessary and provide a recommendation to the law enforcement agency of the involved jurisdiction.
7. Deploy equipment, including offshore equipment.

XSB IMT should consider HAZMAT procedures, including the following guide associated with HAZMAT incidents:

1. Safety
2. Isolate and Deny Entry
3. Notifications
4. Command System
5. Identify
6. Action Planning
7. Protective Equipment
8. Containment and Control
9. Protective Actions
10. Decontaminate and Cleanup
11. Disposal
12. Document

End State

The XSB Incident Management Team will be considered available for release when the incident reaches an end state as defined by achievement of the management and control objectives articulated above or the a Federal or State IMT relieves the Team as decided by the Unified Command.

Safety

Accountability for safety of incident personnel and the public is your first and most vital

responsibility. Please take the appropriate actions to ensure that everyone working on the incident is doing so in a safe manner.

Liaison

Maintain positive relations with all cooperating agencies, NGOs, private parties, and other contributing or impacted entities.

- ◆ Santa Barbara County EOC liaison will provide support

Public Information

Information releases and media contacts will be coordinated through Santa Barbara County Joint Information Center. All release of information must be approved by the Unified Incident Commanders.

Plans Section

Produce Incident Action Plans, status equipment, provide intelligence, organize documentation and complete a Post Incident Action Summary.

Logistics Section

Establish incident locations and provide food, water, shelter, sanitation and equipment as needed. Purchasing must be approved by the Unified Commanders.

Finance Section

Provide cost tracking, accountability and financial data in order to ensure appropriate reimbursement and cost apportionment. Purchasing must be approved by the Unified Commanders.

Costs

- ◆ Costs will be kept commensurate with the impacts caused by the oil spill. The costs will be borne by the RPOSC if a responsible party is identified.

Jurisdiction Impacted by the Oil Spill

The County of Santa Barbara is responsible for providing LGOSC for the entire Santa Barbara County Operational Area. Local jurisdictions will be included as part of the EOC policy group and may provide a liaison to the incident command post. The XSB IMT should ensure the immediate notification of all jurisdictions impacted directly or indirectly by the oil spill emergency.

Authority Designated to Issue this Delegation of Authority

Date

XSB Type 3 IMT Incident Commander

Date

6.13 POLLUTION REMOVAL FUNDING AUTHORIZATION DOCUMENTATION

CHAPTER 8 - POLLUTION REMOVAL FUNDING AUTHORIZATIONS (PRFAs)

- A. **General.** The Pollution Removal Funding Authorization (PRFA) is a tool available to FOSCs to quickly obtain needed services and assistance from other government agencies: federal, state, or local, as well as recognized Indian Tribes in oil spill and hazardous materials response actions. There are two types of PRFA forms, one for Federal agencies and one for non-federal agencies.
- B. **Financial Obligation Document.** The PRFA commits the OSLTF to payment, by reimbursement, of costs incurred in pollution response activities undertaken by another government agency working for the FOSC.
- C. **Agency Reimbursement.** Under the terms of a PRFA, an FOSC may agree to reimburse another government agency for costs incurred in providing any agreed upon removal services and assistance to the FOSC, consistent with the NCP. Some of the costs which are reimbursable under a PRFA include, but are not necessarily limited to:
1. Personnel salary costs, including overtime;
 2. Travel and per diem expenses;
 3. Appropriate charges for the utilization of other government agency owned equipment or facilities; and
 4. Actual expenses for contractor or vendor supplied goods and services obtained by the other government agency, through its own purchasing process, to provide agreed upon assistance and support to the FOSC.
- D. **Clear Agreement as to Support Provided.** The FOSC and the other government agency must agree upon and document:
1. The specific goods and services to be provided; and
 2. A good faith estimate of the total anticipated costs, with a line item breakdown of the principal expense categories. This need not be more than a single page, and can be made an attachment to the PRFA.
- E. **Amendment.** The PRFA may be amended, at the FOSC's discretion, to increase the authorized maximum reimbursement ceiling, if additional assistance and support is desired, or if costs incurred for services provided exceed the original estimate. In essence, the PRFA creates a ceiling and makes funding available to the other government agency.
- F. **Other Agency Cost Tracking and Documentation.** The other government agency (OGA) receiving a PRFA must track its costs and provide documentation to support reimbursement and federal cost recovery actions against RPs, as appropriate. Cost documentation must follow the guidance stated in Chapter 2 of this manual or equivalent agency documentation. All alternative documentation schemes must be pre-approved by the NPFC prior to use.

1. **NOAA.** The NOAA Scientific Support Coordinators (SSC) and their associated services are the most frequently called other government agency resources which participate in Coast Guard pollution responses. Unless NOAA specifically declines the need for a PRFA, the FOSC must prepare a PRFA each time the SSC is called for incident specific response support. Based on input from the SSC for each prospective PRFA, NOAA's Office of Ocean Resources Conservation and Assessment (ORCA) in Seattle, Washington will provide the FOSC with a spreadsheet showing the estimated costs for the PRFA. The FOSC shall attach the spreadsheet to the PRFA using it to support the maximum funding authorized by the PRFA.
 2. If the level of services provided by NOAA changes, e.g., either by shortening or lengthening the response, changing the nature of NOAA support, NOAA will issue a new estimate which becomes part of the PRFA package. If the funding authorization increases, a PRFA amendment must be issued to show the increase in the authorized funding (decreases do not need to have an amendment issued). Following the completion of a response, NOAA will issue a final cost spreadsheet to the FOSC. Under an agreement with the NPFC, this document will serve as NOAA's resource and cost documentation for inclusion with the FOSC's Financial Summary Report to the NPFC. NOAA has agreed to provide NPFC with a more detailed report upon request to support cost recovery action.
- G. **Accounting Data for PRFA.** PRFAs are a Type "34" document. Construct the Document Control Number on all authorizations using the format found in "Accounting Information," Chapter 3 of the NPFC's User Reference Guide (URG). Contact the NPFC if assistance is needed.
- H. **Authorizing Officer:** Signature of FOSC or authorized representative.
- I. **Invoicing.** Reimbursements against a PRFA are invoiced to the NPFC, through the FOSC, on Standard Federal Form 1080/1081. The NPFC will not approve payment of charges against a PRFA for:
1. Costs of goods and services which fall outside of those which the FOSC authorized and requested, as to either amount or kind; and
 2. Costs which are not adequately documented.
- J. **FOSC Certification.** In certifying an invoice for reimbursement against a PRFA, the FOSC is not verifying the various cost categories, but is attesting that the goods and services are consistent with those agreed upon and authorized. An example that can be used is:

I certify that this agency performed removal activities in accordance with the issued Pollution Removal Funding Authorization and reimbursement of costs is authorized, unless otherwise indicated.

FOSC's Signature and Date

- K. **Limitations on use of PRFAs.** The PRFA may not be used by the FOSC to obtain goods or services directly from private individuals, groups, or companies. It should also not be used to obligate funds for the initiation of Natural Resources Damage Assessments (NRDA), further assessment actions, or payment of damages.

**Federal Agency
Pollution Removal Funding Authorization**

Recipient Agency: _____

Address: _____

1. Purpose

This document authorizes reimbursement to the Recipient Agency from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund or CERCLA funds for certain removal costs incurred in response to the following pollution incident, _____, Federal Project Number/CERCLA Project Number, _____. This funding authorization is expressly contingent on the Recipient's compliance with all requirements contained herein.

2. Approved Functions and Reimbursement Limit

Costs will be reimbursed only for actions that are directed or approved in advance by the FOSC. Approval may be verbal or written. Assessment, restoration, rehabilitation or replacement of natural resources damaged by the spill are not covered.

Maximum limit of authorization: \$_____.

3. Conditions

See attached page(s) for scope of work, special conditions, date of performance, directions or approvals.

4. Period of Authorization

This authorization shall remain in effect until the completion date specified by the FOSC (which normally corresponds to the date of final removal activities).

5. Reimbursement Procedure

Upon completion of removal activities, the Recipient Agency will submit a SF-1080/1081 to the FOSC with detailed records of expenditures and activities for which reimbursement is sought. The agency may elect to use its own records providing an equivalent amount of documentation which has NPFC approval, or the agency may elect to use NPFC's Resource Cost Documentation package. The agency must submit the final request for reimbursement, supported by the required documentation, within 90 days following the completion date. If OMB Circular A-87 cost rates apply, cost certifications must be included. If at the end of the 90 days from final removal activities, there are any costs for which reimbursement has not been requested, written notice will be sent to the agency and 30 days later any balance remaining in the account will be deobligated.

6. Accounting Data

Document Control Number: _____
Accounting String: _____

7. Points of Contact

A. _____ FOSC	Telephone: _____ FAX: _____ E-Mail: _____
B. _____ Recipient Agency Representative	Telephone: _____ FAX: _____ E-Mail: _____
C. _____ NPFC Case Officer	Telephone: _____ FAX: _____ E-Mail: _____

8. Authorizing Official

Signature: _____
Title: Federal On Scene Coordinator Date: _____

Attachments: (1) Scope of Work

Non-Federal Agency
Pollution Removal Funding Authorization

Recipient Agency: _____

Recipient: _____

1. Purpose

This document authorizes reimbursement to the Recipient Agency from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund or CERCLA funds for certain removal costs incurred in response to the following pollution incident, _____. Federal Project Number/CERCLA Project Number, _____. This funding authorization is expressly contingent on the Recipient's compliance with all requirements contained herein.

2. Approved Functions and Reimbursement Limit

Costs will be reimbursed only for actions that are directed or approved in advance by the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC). Approval may be verbal or written. Assessment, restoration, rehabilitation or replacement of natural resources damaged by the spill are not covered.

Maximum limit of authorization: \$ _____.

3. Conditions

See attached page(s) for scope of work, special conditions, date of performance, directions or approvals.

4. Period of Authorization

This authorization shall remain in effect until the completion date specified by the FOSC (which normally corresponds to the date of final removal activities).

5. Reimbursement Procedure

Upon completion of removal activities, the Recipient Agency will submit a SF-1080/1081 to the FOSC with detailed records of expenditures and activities for which reimbursement is sought. The agency may elect to use its own records providing an equivalent amount of documentation which has NPFC approval, or the agency may elect to use NPFC's Resource Cost Documentation package. The agency must submit the final request for reimbursement, supported by the required documentation, within 90 days following the completion date. If OMB Circular A-87 cost rates apply, cost certifications must be included. If at the end of the 90 days from final removal activities, there are any costs for which reimbursement has not been requested, written notice will be sent to the agency and 30 days later any balance remaining in the account will be deobligated.

6. Hold Harmless and Indemnify

By performing any action or seeking any reimbursement under this funding authorization, the Recipient Agency agrees that the United States of America and all of its departments and agencies, including, but not limited to, the U.S. Coast Guard and the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund

6. (cont) ("United States"), shall not be liable to any party for damage, injury or loss to persons or property resulting from the acts or omissions of Recipient Agency, its employees, agents or contractors, related to the Recipient Agency's performance of this Agreement.

The Recipient agency agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the United States from all actions, claims or suits for damage, injury or loss to persons or property resulting from the acts or omissions of Recipient Agency, its employees, agents or contractors related to Recipient Agency's performance of this Agreement. This agreement to hold harmless and indemnify the United States is subject to the availability of Recipient Agency funds. The Recipient agrees in good faith to use available Agency funds and to undertake all reasonable effort to acquire such funds if not otherwise available.

7. No Agency

Nothing in this funding authorization is intended to create an agency relationship between the Recipient Agency and the United States of America (or any of its departments, agencies, or employees). Nor shall anything in this funding authorization be construed as creating an agency relationship. By performing any action or seeking any reimbursement under this funding authorization, the Recipient Agency agrees that it has not been authorized to act as an agent of the United States, and shall not act in any such capacity.

8. Accounting Data

Document Control Number: _____
Accounting String: _____

9. Points of Contact

D. _____ FOSC	Telephone: _____ FAX: _____ E-Mail: _____
E. _____ Recipient Agency Representative	Telephone: _____ FAX: _____ E-Mail: _____
F. _____ NPFC Case Officer	Telephone: _____ FAX: _____ E-Mail: _____

10. Authorizing Official

Signature: _____
Title: Federal On Scene Coordinator Date: _____

Attachments: (1) Scope of Work

**AMENDMENT TO
POLLUTION REMOVAL FUNDING AUTHORIZATION**

Issued To (Recipient Agency): _____

By (FOSC): _____

Date of Original Authorization: _____

Document Number of original Authorization: _____

The Authorization cited above is amended as follows:

Document Control Number of this amendment: _____

Authorizing Official

Signature: _____

Title: Federal On Scene Coordinator Date: _____

**Non-Federal Agency
Pollution Removal Funding Authorization**

Recipient Agency	
Address	
Agency DUNS	
Agency Tax ID	

1. Purpose

This document authorizes reimbursement to the Recipient Agency from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund or CERCLA funds for certain removal costs incurred in response to the following pollution incident, _____.

Federal Project Number/CERCLA Project Number, _____.

This funding authorization is expressly contingent on the Recipient Agency's compliance with all requirements contained herein.

2. Approved Functions and Reimbursement Limit

Costs will be reimbursed only for actions that are directed or approved in advance by the FOSC. Approval may be verbal or written. Assessment, restoration, rehabilitation or replacement of natural resources damaged by the spill are not covered.

Maximum limit of authorization: \$ _____.

3. Conditions

See attached page(s) for scope of work, special conditions, date of performance, directions or approvals.

4. Period of Authorization

This authorization shall remain in effect until the completion date specified by the FOSC (which normally corresponds to the date of final removal activities).

5. Reimbursement Procedure

Upon completion of removal activities, the Recipient Agency will submit a SF-1080/1081 to the FOSC with detailed records of expenditures and activities for which reimbursement is sought. The agency may elect to use its own records providing an equivalent amount of documentation which has NPFC approval, or the agency may elect to use NPFC's Resource Cost Documentation package. The agency must submit the final request for reimbursement, supported by the required documentation, within 90 days following the completion date. If OMB Circular A-87 cost rates apply, cost certifications must be included. If at the end of the 90 days from final removal activities, there are any costs for which reimbursement has not been requested, written notice will be sent to the agency and 30 days later any balance remaining in the account will be deobligated.

6. Hold Harmless and Indemnify

By performing any action or seeking any reimbursement under this funding authorization, the Recipient Agency agrees that the United States of America and all of its departments and

**Non-Federal Agency
Pollution Removal Funding Authorization**

agencies, including, but not limited to, the U.S. Coast Guard and the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund ("United States"), shall not be liable to any party for damage, injury or loss to persons or property resulting from the acts or omissions of Recipient Agency, its employees, agents or contractors, related to the Recipient Agency's performance of this Agreement. The Recipient agency agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the United States from all actions, claims or suits for damage, injury or loss to persons or property resulting from the acts or omissions of Recipient Agency, its employees, agents or contractors related to Recipient Agency's performance of this Agreement. This agreement to hold harmless and indemnify the United States is subject to the availability of Recipient Agency funds. The Recipient agrees in good faith to use available Agency funds and to undertake all reasonable effort to acquire such funds if not otherwise available.

7. No Agency

Nothing in this funding authorization is intended to create an agency relationship between the Recipient Agency and the United States of America (or any of its departments, agencies, or employees). Nor shall anything in this funding authorization be construed as creating an agency relationship. By performing any action or seeking any reimbursement under this funding authorization, the Recipient Agency agrees that it has not been authorized to act as an agent of the United States, and shall not act in any such capacity.

8. Accounting Data

Document Control Number:	
Accounting String:	

7. Points of Contact

Federal On-Scene Coordinator	Telephone:	
	FAX:	
	Email:	
Recipient Agency Representative	Telephone:	
	FAX:	
	E-Mail:	
NFFC Case Officer	Telephone:	
	FAX:	
	E-Mail:	

8. Authorizing Official

Federal On-Scene Coordinator
Signature:  Date: 

Attachments: (1) Scope of Work

**Amendment to
Pollution Removal Funding Authorization**

Issued to (Recipient Agency): [Redacted]
Address: [Redacted]

By (FOSC): [Redacted]

Date of Original Authorization: [Redacted]

Document Control Number of Original Authorization: [Redacted]

The Authorization cited above is amended as follows:

[Redacted]

Document Control Number of this Amendment: [Redacted]

Authorizing Official

Signature: _____
Title: Federal On Scene Coordinator Date: [Redacted]

6.14 EXERCISE NOTIFICATION FORM



State of California – Department of Fish and Wildlife
EXERCISE NOTIFICATION
 DFW 1984 (Rev. 04/01/14) Page 1

SAVE **PRINT**

Company Name:	
Company Address:	
Facility/Vessel Name:	
OSPR Contingency Plan #:	
Point of Contact:	Phone:
	Cell:
Email:	Fax:
Exercise Date :	Exercise Time:
Exercise Location:	
Type of Exercise: <input type="checkbox"/> Table Top/Functional <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment Deployment <input type="checkbox"/> (1 st 8 Months) <input type="checkbox"/> (2 nd 8 Months) <input type="checkbox"/> Unannounced <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Level of Participation (optional): <input type="checkbox"/> Facility/vessel personnel <input type="checkbox"/> National Team <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Response Team <input type="checkbox"/> International Team	
Level of OSPR ICS Participation (optional): <input type="checkbox"/> IC <input type="checkbox"/> Planning <input type="checkbox"/> Operations <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> ICS software to be used Type: <input type="checkbox"/> None	
OSPR Design Team Participation (optional): <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Sensitive Site Location, if any (Site Number/Site Name):	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>	
Objectives – Use numbers described in the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 820.01 (e-g): <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>	
Other Participants (Agencies, OSRO's, etc.):	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>	

Email to osprdrills@wildlife.ca.gov

Please call (816) 445-9338 or email if not on the calendar within 5 days. Thank you.



--	--

This form is to be submitted to OSPR pursuant to CCR Title 14, Division 1 Subdivision 4, Chapter 3, Subchapter 3, Section 820.01 (d). It shall be filled in and sent to OSPR. The CCR states, the "Administrator shall be given advance notice of a minimum of 30 days for in-state semi-annual equipment deployment drills and discussion-based tabletop exercises (which is a discussion only of response to an oil spill scenario and involves no role playing); 60 day for all other in-state drills and exercises." One drill/exercise for each form. Include the following information.

Company Name: Name of company plan holder conducting the exercise.

Company Address: Street address of the facility in this exercise.

Facility/Vessel Name: The official name of the facility or vessel. (Example : Facility Plan number E1-11-1111, Vessel Plan number 08-01-1111).

Point of Contact: Person who will be the primary contact for the exercise.

Exercise Date and Time: Date and time exercise will be conducted.

Exercise Location: Name and street address where the exercise will be held.

Type of Exercise: Is the exercise a Tabletop/Functional, Equipment Deployment, Unannounced or Other. Other; includes discussion based exercises, seminars or workshops which are starting points in exercise complexity. If it's an Equipment Deployment, is it for the first 6 months of the year or the second 6 months?

Level of Participation (optional): Who will be players during the exercise? Is it the local facility personnel or will other team members participate?

Level of OSPR ICS Participation: Do you want OSPR to fill specific positions within the Incident Command System? What is the name of the response software used during the exercise?

OSPR Design Team Participation: OSPR has drill coordinators and subject matter experts to help with the design of the drill.

Sensitive Sites Location, if any: California has 630 sensitive sites, will the exercise involve deploying boom near a sensitive site?

Exercise Scenario Description: Brief description of the incident that will be used during the exercise.

Scenario: Latitude/Longitude, coordinates of the spill site in the scenario.

Objectives: Listing of the objective numbers in CCR Title 14, Section 820.01 (e-g)

Other Participants: List of other agencies who are invited to participate in the exercise.

Email to osprdrills@wildlife.ca.gov

Please call (916) 445-9338 or email if not on the calendar within 5 days. Thank you.

6.15 OIL SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE GUIDANCE DOCUMENT FOR OIL AND GAS PROJECT APPLICATIONS)

Oil Spill Prevention and Response

Guidance Document

for

Oil and Gas Project Applications



California Coastal Commission

July 2013



Oil Spill Prevention and Response Guidance

for

Oil & Gas Exploration, Development and Transportation Project Applications

California Coastal Commission

Energy, Ocean Resources, and Federal Consistency Division
Oil Spill Program

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Introduction

The purpose of this guidance document is to provide applicants an explanation of the oil spill prevention and response information that is required for oil and gas exploration, development, and transportation project (“oil and gas project”) applications submitted to the California Coastal Commission (“Coastal Commission”) for review and approval. Included is a discussion of the Coastal Commission’s authority¹ and process for requiring implementation of the best achievable oil spill prevention and response measures in all new or modified oil and gas projects in or affecting California’s coastal zone.²

Oil and gas project proposals that are subject to the Coastal Commission’s coastal development permit and federal consistency review authority include (1) offshore oil and gas exploration and production platforms, and associated pipelines, in state waters and federal Outer Continental Shelf (“OCS”) waters; (2) onshore projects in the coastal zone, including oil and gas drilling projects, processing facilities, refineries, pipelines, and marine oil terminals; and (3) all facility modifications and operation changes for oil and gas facilities operating under a Coastal Commission coastal development permit or federal consistency certification approval.

The discussion that follows includes (1) oil spill risks and lessons learned in California; (2) oil spill prevention and response programs in California; (3) the role of the Coastal Commission, and the California Coastal Act’s oil spill prevention and response policies; and (4) information required for a Coastal Commission coastal development permit or federal consistency review.

Oil Spill Risks and Lessons Learned in California

California contains several of the most important bioregions in the nation and the world, and has the largest area of coastal and marine sanctuaries and preserves in the nation. The State also has rich reserves of onshore and offshore oil and gas. California ranks as the 3rd highest producing state in the nation in crude oil production (behind Texas and North Dakota), and 13th in natural gas production.³ California must balance the economic benefits from oil and gas development with the economic benefits derived from the protection of its scenic and sensitive coastal and marine resources.

¹ The Coastal Commission’s primary regulatory authority is derived from the California Coastal Act of 1976 (Public Resources Code (PRC) Division 20, §§30000 *et seq.*)

² “Coastal zone” means that land and water area of the State of California, extending seaward to the state’s outer limit of jurisdiction, including all offshore islands, and extending inland generally 1,000 yards from the mean high tide line of the sea. In significant coastal estuarine, habitat, and recreational areas it extends inland to the first major ridgeline paralleling the sea or five miles from the mean high tide line of the sea, whichever is less, and in developed urban areas the zone generally extends inland less than 1,000 yards. The coastal zone does not include the area of jurisdiction of the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, nor any area contiguous thereto, including any river, stream, tributary, creek, or flood control or drainage channel flowing into such area (From Coastal Act §30103 (PRC §30103).)

³ U.S. Energy Information Administration: California, [State] Rankings Crude Oil Production, April 2013 and California, [State] Rankings Natural Gas Marketed Production, 2011.

In 2012, 27 platforms and 5 man-made islands for oil and gas production operated in the waters offshore California. Of these 27 platforms, 23 are located in the federal OCS waters offshore Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Los Angeles Counties; the other 4 are located within California territorial waters (i.e., within 3 miles) offshore Santa Barbara and Orange Counties.⁴ Supporting infrastructures for these offshore oil and gas developments include onshore processing facilities, refineries, and miles of both underwater and onshore pipelines in California's coastal zone. In addition, California has 44 onshore and 3 offshore marine terminals for transferring oil from Alaskan and trans-Pacific oil tankers.⁵

Future oil and gas exploration and development projects in California's coastal zone include proposals for offshore and onshore wells using directional drilling and hydraulic fracturing, to develop existing or new oil and gas reservoirs.

There is substantial risk of oil spills from the onshore and offshore oil and gas exploration, production, processing, and transportation facilities. Examples of potential causes of oil spills from offshore and onshore marine facilities include uncontrolled oil well blowouts; pipeline leaks and ruptures; breaches of containment systems; containment tank overfills, leaks, or failures; and accidental discharges during oil transfer operations.

Oil spills from oil and gas projects have had significant adverse impacts for the economic, cultural, and environmental resources of California's coastal zone. A few examples of past significant spills in California that provided lessons influencing the state's policies on oil spill prevention, response, restoration, and remediation include (1) the 1969 Santa Barbara Platform A spill; (2) the 1990 American Trader vessel spill offshore Orange County; (3) the Guadalupe Oil Field underground hydrocarbon diluent⁶ contamination (chronic, first discovered in 1988); (4) the 1996 Cape Mohican vessel spill in San Francisco Bay; (5) the 1997 Torch/Platform Irene pipeline spill offshore Santa Barbara County; (6) the Avila Beach pipeline oil spills (I and II, in 1992 and 1999); (7) the 2007 Cosco Busan and 2009 Dubai Star vessel spills in San Francisco

⁴ Email from Mark LeClair, California State Lands Commission-Mineral Resources Management Division, dated August 9, 2012, stated: "Offshore within California's 3-mile territorial waters there are: 30 active leases (22 producing and 8 non-producing); 4 oil and gas production platforms (Eva, Emmy, Esther, Holly); and 5 artificial man-made oil production islands. In addition, there are several onshore wells producing from offshore reservoirs."

Email from Craig Ogawa, U.S. Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, dated August 9, 2012, stated: "OCS oil and gas activities offshore California are: 49 active OCS leases (43 producing and 6 non-producing); 23 oil and gas production platforms (19 in Santa Barbara Channel and Santa Maria Basin, 4 offshore Los Angeles and Orange Counties); 202 miles of offshore oil and gas pipelines; 1046 Development wells; and 328 Exploration wells."

⁵ The 3 offshore marine oil terminals are located in southern California at El Segundo, San Nicholas Island (U.S. Navy facility) and San Clemente Island (U.S. Navy facility). The 47 onshore marine oil terminals consist of 28 in southern California and 19 in northern California. Source: State Lands Commission – Marine Facilities Division, July 22, 2013.

⁶ Diluent definition: A hydrocarbon fluid that is used to dilute heavy oil and reduce its viscosity for easier transportation. Schlumberger Oil Glossary. <http://www.glossary.oilfield.slb.com/en/Terms.aspx?LookIn=term%20name&filter=diluent>.

Bay; and (8) the 2008 Platform A and 2012 Platform Houchin spills in the Santa Barbara channel.⁷

Oil spill prevention and response policy in California is a dynamic and evolving process influenced by lessons learned from major oil spills in California, around the nation, and in the world, as well as by advances in spill response technologies. Lessons learned from these spills have resulted in improvements in statewide requirements for oil spill prevention and response issues such as financial responsibility for clean-up and restoration, larger spill response funds, inspection procedures, operation manuals, oil spill contingency plans (“OSCPs”), equipment stockpiles, wildlife rehabilitation, and spill response training and surprise drills.⁸

Oil Spill Prevention and Response Programs in California

In 1990, California passed the Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act (California Government Code §8670.1 *et seq.*, California Public Resources Code §8750 *et seq.*), in response to lessons learned from the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill offshore Alaska and the 1990 American Trader oil spill offshore Orange County, California. Pursuant to this act, California has developed a comprehensive oil spill prevention and response program that requires all marine facilities (e.g., oil and gas exploration, production, processing, and transportation facilities) and vessels to comply with an integrated system of statewide regulations, operation manuals, inspections, training and drill programs in order to provide the “best achievable protection” of the state’s coastal and marine resources through the use of “best achievable technologies” and practices.⁹

The Coastal Act’s oil spill prevention and response policy (§30232) includes broad requirements that ensure that proposed oil and gas projects in the coastal zone provide the highest level of

⁷ Details on these and other spills can be found in *Major Oil Spills and Incidents in California, 2/29/2013*, California Office of Spill Prevention and Response, webpage: <http://wrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=29364>.

⁸ Additional information about improvements made to California’s oil spill prevention and response regulations and programs, based on lessons learned from oil spills, may be obtained from the California Office of Spill Prevention and Response and the State Lands Commission.

Some examples of recent changes made to improve the safety of offshore oil and gas operations in response to lessons learned from the 2010 BP Deepwater Horizon spill in the Gulf of Mexico include: (1) OSPR amended its oil spill contingency plan regulations (14 CCR §817.02(d)(1)(C-D)) to require that offshore oil platforms in State marine waters provide worst-case spill scenarios and response capability analysis for a 30-day uncontrolled well blow-out and oil spill in their OSCP; and (2) the California State Lands Commission Minerals Resource Management Division adopted interim guidelines and is in the process of amending its regulations to require independent third-party certification of the compatibility for blowout preventers for oil wells at offshore platforms within California’s 3 mile territorial waters. These regulatory changes complemented the updates made to the U.S. Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (“BOEM”) and Bureau of Safety, Environment, and Engineering (“BSEE”) regulations governing oil and gas platforms in the federal OCS waters offshore California.

⁹ The Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Act (California Government Code §8670.3) states that “‘best achievable protection’ means the highest level of protection which can be achieved through both the use of the ‘best achievable technology’ and those manpower levels, training procedures, and operational methods which provide the greatest degree of protection achievable. The [OSPR] administrator’s determination of ‘best achievable protection’ shall be guided by the critical need to protect valuable coastal resources and marine waters, while also considering (A) the protection provided by the measures, (B) the technological achievability of the measures, and (C) the cost of the measures. . . .”

protection against oil spills, and that effective containment and clean-up facilities are required. The Coastal Commission staff works in partnership with seven other California state agencies and five federal agencies to ensure that California and federal regulations and programs for safe oil and gas exploration and development operations, and for oil spill prevention and response, are consistent with Coastal Act policies.¹⁰

The Coastal Commission staff regularly consults with and coordinates its permit and federal consistency review of oil and gas project proposals with the California Office of Spill Prevention and Response (“OSPR”); the California State Lands Commission – Mineral Resources Management Division (“CSLC-MRMD”); the California State Lands Commission – Marine Facilities Division (“CSLC-MFD”); the U.S. Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (“BOEM”); and the U.S. Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (“BSEE”).

A short summary of these agencies and their oversight responsibilities is provided below.

California Office of Spill Prevention and Response

The OSPR is the state’s lead agency for oil spill prevention, preparedness, response, and natural resource damage assessment. The OSPR is responsible for the development and enforcement of California’s regulations and programs for (1) oil spill prevention and response planning requirements for marine facilities, as well as tank and non-tank vessels, including response capability requirements for a reasonable worst-case spill volume; (2) identification of sensitive shoreline areas and response strategies; (3) oil spill drill and training requirements for vessels and marine facilities; (4) rating, inspections, and certification of oil spill response organizations; (5) licensing and use of alternative oil spill clean-up agents and technologies, including dispersants, in-situ-burning, and bioremediation; (6) natural resource damage assessment requirements for the restoration of ecological and human use losses caused by an oil spill; and (7) Certificate of Financial Responsibility requirements for unlimited liability for clean-up and restoration from worst-case oil spills.

The OSPR’s regulations and programs provide the best achievable protection for California’s economic, environmental, and cultural resources, using best achievable technologies and

¹⁰ The seven other California state agencies with regulatory authority governing oil and gas exploration, development, and transportation are: (1) California Department of Fish and Game – Office of Spill Prevention and Response (“OSPR”); (2) California State Lands Commission – Marine Facilities Division (“CSLC-MFD”); (3) California State Lands Commission – Mineral Resources Management Division (“CSLC-MRMD”); (4) California Division of Oil and Gas and Geothermal Resources (“DOGGR”); (5) California State Fire Marshal (“CSFM”); (6) California State Water Resources Control Board/Regional Water Quality Control Boards (“SWRCB/RWQCBs”); and (7) San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (“BCDC”).

The five federal agencies are: (1) United States Coastal Guard (“USCG”); (2) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”); (3) U.S. Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (“BOEM”); (4) U.S. Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (“BSEE”); and (5) U.S. Department of Transportation Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration – Office of Pipeline Safety (“PHMSA/OPS”).

management practices, pursuant to their mandate under the Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Act (California Government Code §8670.3). The OSPR regulations that are applicable to the review of proposed oil and gas facilities in the coastal zone are (1) Oil Spill Contingency Plans for Marine Facilities, Small Marine Fueling Facilities, Tank Vessels, Vessels Carrying Oil as Secondary Cargo and Nontank Vessels (14 CCR §§815.01-818.03; §§825.01-827.02); (2) Drills & Exercises (14 CCR §820.01); (3) Oil Spill Response Organization Rating (14 CCR §§819.01-819.07); (4) Certificates of Financial Responsibility (14 CCR §§791-797); and (5) Licensing & Use of Oil Spill Cleanup Agents (14 CCR §§884-886.4).¹¹

California State Lands Commission – Mineral Resources Management Division

The CSLC-MRMD is the state’s lead agency responsible for overseeing and regulating oil and gas drilling, production, and processing facilities on state lands and tidelands under the CSLC’s jurisdiction. This agency emphasizes the prevention of accidents and environmental damage, and conducts frequent inspections of equipment and facilities to ensure safe and environmentally-friendly operations. Its regulations and programs for oil and gas operations cover engineering and design standards, drilling and production well requirements, operations manuals, inspection and maintenance standards, and personnel training requirements.

Frequent inspections and a rigorous Safety and Spill Prevention Audit program are used for the assessment of facilities. Operators are required to use the best achievable technologies and practices to prevent oil spills and to provide the best achievable protection of California’s resources. The CSLC-MRMD’s regulations for oil and gas exploration and development are in 2 CCR §§2101-2175.¹²

California State Lands Commission – Marine Facilities Division

The CSLC-MFD is the state’s lead agency for overseeing and regulating onshore and offshore marine terminals within California, to ensure safe and pollution-free operations. Its regulations for marine terminals establish engineering and design standards for the construction and operation of terminals; govern the inspection and monitoring of oil transfer operations; require oil spill prevention training and certification of marine terminal personnel; and require the inspection and testing of oil pipelines at marine terminals.

¹¹ Additional information about the OSPR regulations and programs is available at the website <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/ospr/>.

¹² Additional information about the CSLC-MRMD’s regulations and programs is available at the website http://www.slc.ca.gov/division_pages/mrm/mrm_home_page.html.

Best achievable protection standards are used in the inspections and regulations, to ensure that operators use the best achievable technology and best management practices to minimize the risk of oil spills. The CSLC-MFD regulations and engineering standards for marine terminals are in 2 CCR §§2300-2571, and 24 CCR §§3101F.1-3111F.11 (Marine Oil Terminals, or “MOTEMS”).¹³

U.S. Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, and Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement

On October 1, 2011, the U.S. Department of the Interior established two new, independent bureaus: the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (“BOEM”) and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (“BSEE”). These agencies are collectively responsible for offshore energy management and safety, and other environmental oversight missions, which were under the jurisdiction of the former Minerals Management Service (“MMS”).¹⁴

The BOEM’s Pacific Region is responsible for managing, in an environmentally and economically responsible way, the development of conventional energy resources (i.e., oil and natural gas) and mineral resources (primarily sand replenishment) on the federal OCS waters offshore southern California, as well as renewable energy resources (i.e., wind, wave, and ocean current), on the federal OCS waters offshore California, Oregon, Washington, and Hawaii. The agency’s principal functions relative to these energy and mineral resources include offshore leasing; review and administration of oil and gas exploration and development plans; National Environmental Policy Act (“NEPA”) analyses; resource evaluation and economics; renewable energy development; marine mineral development; environmental analysis; and environmental studies. The BOEM’s regulations related to offshore oil and gas operations are in 30 CFR §§550, 551, 552 and 556.¹⁵

The BSEE’s Pacific Region agency office is responsible for the safety and environmental enforcement of oil and gas exploration, development, and production operations, and renewable energy facilities, in the federal OCS waters offshore southern California, as well as renewable energy facilities offshore California, Oregon, Washington and Hawaii.¹⁶ Submarine pipelines that transport hydrocarbons between these facilities are also under the jurisdiction of BSEE.

¹³ Additional information about the CSLC-MFD’s regulations and programs is available at the website http://www.slc.ca.gov/division_pages/MFD/MFD_Home_Page.html.

¹⁴ The MMS was renamed the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management Regulation and Enforcement while the reorganization occurred that resulted in the formation of BOEM and BSEE.

¹⁵ Additional information about the BOEM Pacific Region is available at the website <http://www.boem.gov/About-BOEM/BOEM-Regions/Pacific-Region/Index.aspx>.

¹⁶ As of 2013, the BSEE Pacific Region currently oversees operational and production activity from 23 oil and gas platforms located offshore southern California. These facilities produce about 24 million barrels of oil and 47 billion cubic feet of gas annually.

The BSEE functions encompass all field operations, including permitting and research, inspections, offshore regulatory programs, oil spill prevention and response, and training and environmental enforcement and compliance. BSEE requires that operators of the offshore facilities prepare and maintain oil spill response plans ("OSRPs"), conduct response drills, and exercise oil spill prevention measures. BSEE reviews and approves the OSRPs, and also conducts unannounced spill response drills and inspections of spill response equipment listed in the OSRPs to ensure the operators are prepared to respond to a spill. The BSEE's regulations related to offshore oil and gas operations are in 30 CFR §§250 and 254.¹⁷

Coastal Commission's Role and Policies for Oil Spill Prevention and Response

Coastal Commission Jurisdiction

The Coastal Commission has a long history of concern and actions for the protection of marine and coastal resources from the impacts of oil spills. The California Coastal Act and the federally certified California Coastal Management Program give the Coastal Commission a strong role in regulating the siting, design, and permitting of major oil and gas facilities, both onshore and offshore. The Coastal Commission's primary regulatory authority is derived from the California Coastal Act of 1976.¹⁸ "Development" activities in the coastal zone, which are defined broadly by Coastal Act §30106,¹⁹ require a coastal development permit.

Under the federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 ("CZMA"), the Coastal Commission also has regulatory authority to review, for consistency with the enforceable policies of California's Coastal Management Program, any federal activity that is conducted by, permitted by, or licensed by a federal agency, "that affects any land or water use or natural resources of [California's] coastal zone."²⁰ The Coastal Commission is the only state agency in California that has authority under federal law to review proposed oil and gas projects in the federal OCS waters, to ensure consistency with the enforceable policies of California's Coastal Management Program, which are contained in Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act.

Oil and gas project proposals that are subject to the Coastal Commission's coastal development permit and federal consistency review authority include (1) offshore oil and gas exploration and

¹⁷ Additional information about the BSEE Pacific Region is available at the website <http://www.bsee.gov/About-BSEE/BSEE-Regions/Pacific-Region.aspx>. The BSEE requires offshore oil and gas operators to use the best available and safest technology (BAST) whenever practical on all exploration, development, and production operations.

¹⁸ See California Public Resources Code (PRC) Division 20, §30000 *et seq.*

¹⁹ Coastal Act §30106 states: "Development" means, on land, in or under water, the placement or erection of any solid material or structure; discharge or disposal of any dredged material or of any gaseous, liquid, solid, or thermal waste; grading, removing, dredging, mining, or extraction of any materials; change in the density or intensity of use of land ... As used in this section, "structure" includes, but is not limited to, any building, road, pipe, flume, conduit, siphon, aqueduct, telephone line, and electrical power transmission and distribution line."

²⁰ See CZMA §§307(c)(1)(A) and (3)(A) (16 U.S.C. §1456 and implementing regulations at 15 CFR §530). See CZMA Federal Consistency Overview, by NOAA Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management, dated February 20, 2009.

production platforms, and associated pipelines, in state waters and federal OCS waters; and (2) onshore oil and gas projects in the coastal zone, including oil and gas drilling projects, oil processing facilities, refineries, oil pipelines, and marine oil terminals.

Although no new platforms have been installed offshore California since the installation of Platforms Harmony and Heritage in federal OCS waters in 1993, proposals for future projects that are pending, or likely to come before the Coastal Commission for review, include the continuing drilling of development wells at offshore platforms; the use of onshore or offshore directional drilling to reach more distant reservoirs; and the re-commissioning of idle onshore piers for use in drilling into offshore oil wells.

In addition, the Coastal Commission reviews all facility modifications and operation changes for oil and gas facilities operating under a Coastal Commission permit or federal consistency certification approval. Changes requiring review include (1) modifications to onshore and offshore oil and gas facility infrastructure; (2) updates to oil spill response plans for oil and gas operations offshore in federal OCS waters (prepared in compliance with BSEE regulations); (3) updates to oil spill contingency plans and operation manuals for oil and gas facilities within state boundaries (prepared in compliance with California OSPR and CSLC-MRMD regulations); and (4) changes or updates in spill response equipment and response procedures for oil and gas facilities within state boundaries, or within federal land or offshore OCS waters.

Coastal Act Policies

Upon submittal of a coastal development permit application or federal consistency certification, the Coastal Commission staff reviews an application for consistency with the Chapter 3 policies of the Coastal Act. Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act contains strong policies for the prevention of and response to oil and hazardous substance spills (PRC §30232); protection of marine and coastal resources (PRC §§30214-30236); protection of environmentally sensitive habitats, and endangered, threatened, or rare species of wildlife and plants (PRC §§30240 and 30107.5); protection of coastal waters (PRC §§30230-30237); protection of fishing activities (PRC §30234.5); and permitting of coastal-dependent industrial facilities (PRC §30260).

A project must demonstrate effective oil spill prevention and response measures that meet the standards of Coastal Act §30232:

Protection against the spillage of crude oil, gas, petroleum products, or hazardous substances shall be provided in relation to any development or transportation of such materials. Effective containment and cleanup facilities and procedures shall be provided for accidental spills that do occur.

An applicant must submit an oil spill risk analysis for the proposed project that includes identification of potential impacts to California's coastal and ocean resources. The first test of Coastal Act §30232 then requires evidence of oil spill prevention technologies, programs, and procedures "to protect against the spillage of crude oil, gas, petroleum or other hazardous materials." The second test requires a proposed project to provide sufficient oil spill response

capability to provide “effective containment and clean-up facilities and procedures....for accidental spills that do occur.”

While Coastal Act policies do not expressly describe a “best achievable protection” or “best achievable technology” standard as defined by the Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Act, the Coastal Act’s Chapter 3 policies (e.g., PRC §30240, §30230, §30231, and §30232) require the highest level of protection of the biological values and productivity of coastal and marine resources. Through the Coastal Commission’s coastal development permit and federal consistency review authority, the Coastal Act policies thereby provide a level of protection equivalent to the best achievable protection and best achievable technology. The Coastal Commission staff keeps apprised of emerging technology trends and best management practices that may relate to its oil spill prevention and response review criteria by participating on an ongoing basis in state and federal studies, other technical reviews, workshops, and committees, including the federal Area Contingency Planning process.

The Coastal Commission determines which technologies and best management practices to require for oil spill prevention and response, and for the design and safe operation of oil and gas facilities, on a case-by-case basis, based on experience and consultation with other local, state, and federal regulatory agencies that have primary regulatory jurisdiction over the different facility types (e.g., Santa Barbara County, OSPR, CSLC-MRMD, BOEM, BSEE, and USCG). As discussed previously, the Coastal Commission works in partnership with other California and federal agencies in the development and implementation of California’s integrated system of spill prevention and response regulations and programs, in order to ensure consistency with Coastal Act policies.

The Coastal Commission may reference and consider an applicant’s compliance with other California, local government, and federal oil spill prevention and response regulations in its permit and federal consistency approvals, when applicable to a particular project. For example, the Coastal Commission coordinates with the OSPR, SLSC-MRMD, and BSEE on platform inspections and oil spill drill programs, and may reference those agencies’ requirements in its permits (for project proposals in state waters), or in its federal consistency reviews (for projects in federal OCS waters).

In order to make findings of consistency with Coastal Act §30232, the Coastal Commission requires submittal of an oil spill contingency plan, and other oil spill prevention and response technologies and measures, that demonstrate effective protection, containment, and clean-up equipment and procedures to protect coastal zone resources from spill impacts. If the Coastal Commission finds that a proposed oil and gas project proposal, or change in an oil spill response plan or equipment configuration, is inconsistent with Coastal Act policies due to a deficiency in the level of protection provided (although it may meet another agency’s requirements), then the Coastal Commission can require the applicant to provide additional spill prevention or response equipment and procedures in order to meet the Coastal Act’s standards.

Coastal Development Permit and Federal Consistency Information Requirements

To ensure compliance with Coastal Act policies, applicants for proposed oil and gas projects must submit information that describes the risk of oil spills, the potential adverse impacts to coastal and marine resources in the event of a spill, and the spill prevention and response measures that will be taken to effectively avoid and mitigate potential adverse impacts to the state's coastal and marine resources.

Coastal Commission staff reviews an oil and gas project's oil spill prevention and response measures for compliance with Coastal Act policies on a case-by-case basis. When applicable, in order to assess the project's consistency with Coastal Act policies, Coastal Commission staff will review oil spill contingency/response plans, operations manuals, or other information that the applicant has prepared in compliance with one or more of the following federal and California state regulations:

- BOEM federal regulations for offshore OCS oil and gas exploration, development, and production operations (30 CFR §§550, 551, 552 and 556)
- BSEE federal regulations for OCS oil and gas exploration, development, and production operations (30 CFR §250(S), 30 CFR §250(O), 30 CFR §254.54);
- USCG federal regulations for marine facilities and oil transfer operations (33 CFR §§154 and 156);
- U.S. Department of Transportation Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Administration – Office of Pipeline Safety (“PHMSA/OPS”) federal regulations for interstate pipelines (49 CFR §195);
- U.S. EPA regulations for SPCC Plans (40 CFR §112);
- California OSPR regulations for Oil Spill Contingency Plans for Marine Facilities, Small Marine Fueling Facilities, Tank Vessels, Vessels Carrying Oil as Secondary Cargo and Nontank Vessels (14 CCR §§815.01-818.03; §§825.01-827.02); Drills & Exercises (14 CCR §820.01); and Certificates of Financial Responsibility (14 CCR §§791-797);
- California SLC-MFD regulations for marine terminals (2 CCR §§2300-2571);
- California SLC-MRMD regulations for oil and gas exploration, production, and processing facilities (2 CCR §§2101-2175);
- California State Fire Marshal (“SFM”) regulations for intrastate pipelines (Cal. Gov. Code §§51010-51019.1); and
- California Division of Oil and Gas and Geothermal Resources (“DOGGR”) regulations for oil and gas drilling (14 CCR §§1712-1998.2).

Coastal Commission staff typically reviews the following information to assess a proposed project's consistency with relevant Coastal Act policies: (1) identification of oil spill prevention measures to minimize the risk of an oil spill; (2) oil spill risk and worst-case spill assessment that includes oil spill trajectories, and identification of the coastal and marine resources at risk from

oil spill impacts; (3) response capability analysis of the equipment, personnel, and strategies (both on-site and under contract) capable of responding to a worst-case oil spill, including on-water containment and recovery equipment (e.g., boom, skimmers, and vessels), alternative response technologies (e.g., dispersants, in-situ burning, and bioremediation), and shoreline protection measures; (4) spill notification procedures; (5) oil spill preparedness training and drills; and (6) certificate of financial responsibility demonstrating capability to pay for total costs and damages from a worst-case spill.²¹ This information, which is typically required to be submitted in order to meet the Coastal Commission application filing requirements, is discussed in more detail below.

Oil Spill Prevention and Safety Measures

Applications for proposed oil and gas projects must include all prevention measures that are proposed to be taken to avoid or mitigate potential oil spills. Applicants should identify all federal, California, and local oil pollution and safety laws and regulations that apply to the proposed project, and demonstrate compliance with those requirements. Submitted information should also include a description of all industry safety and pollution prevention standards and best practices that are proposed to be implemented at the proposed facility.

Other types of information typically needed to assess oil spill prevention and safety measures include (1) schedules, methods, and procedures for testing, maintaining, and inspecting pipelines and other structures that contain or handle oil that may impact the coastal zone; (2) methods to reduce spills during transfer and storage operations, including overflow prevention and immediate spill containment provisions; and (3) procedures to assure clear communication during oil transfer operations.

Coastal Commission staff typically determines that information the applicant has prepared to comply with other state and federal agencies' spill prevention and safety regulations listed in the preceding section, above, is sufficient to meet all or part of the Coastal Commission's requirements for spill prevention and safety measures.

Oil Spill Risk Assessment and Worst-Case Spill Volume

Coastal Commission staff use the oil spill risk assessment and worst-case spill scenario portion of a proposed oil and gas project's application for two purposes: (1) to determine the risk of oil spill impacts to California's marine and coastal resources over the life of the proposed oil and gas project (including the case of revision or modification of an existing oil and gas project); and (2) to determine the adequacy of the proposed oil and gas project's oil spill response capabilities.

²¹ If the proposed project is oil and gas drilling and production in federal waters offshore California, then the project must also comply with (1) BOEM's oil and hazardous material information requirements for Exploration Plans (30 CFR §550.219) and for Development and Production Plans (30 CFR §550.250), as applicable; and (2) BSEE's oil spill response plan requirements pursuant to 30 CFR §254(B). If the proposed project is an onshore or offshore oil and gas facility in the California State Lands Commission's jurisdiction, then the project must also comply with the California State Lands Commission's laws and regulations for the leasing and operation of oil and gas exploration, production, and transportation facilities (2 CCR §§ 2101-2175) or marine oil terminals (2 CCR §§ 2300-2571, and 24 CCR §§3101F.1-3111F.11), as applicable.

The worst-case spill scenario and risk assessment should provide enough information and supporting evidence to allow the Coastal Commission to determine if the proposed project has sufficient spill response equipment, trained personnel, and waste disposal capability to contain and clean up the volume calculated for the worst-case spill.

To ensure that the Coastal Commission has adequate information to assess the project's consistency with Coastal Act policies, the oil spill risk assessment should analyze the oil spill risk and hazards for all existing and proposed facility infrastructure that could cause an oil spill, including, but not limited to, (1) onshore exploration and production operations/ facilities; (2) offshore and onshore pipelines, storage tanks, and processing and refining facilities; and (3) offshore oil exploration and production operations /platforms. The risk assessment should include an inventory of the hazards that resulted in historical spills, and identify the control measures that will be used to avoid or minimize the risk of an oil spill (for details, see the spill prevention and safety measures section). It should also include a probability analysis of significant oil spills (specifying size, frequency, cause, duration, and location) that could still occur after any or all spill control measures have been implemented, including a worst-case spill scenario.

Worst-Case Spill Volume

The worst-case spill scenario portion of an application should include the volume of the potential worst-case spill from the entire proposed oil and gas project. If the proposed project is a modification of existing facilities, then the worst-case spill scenario must address how the proposed project will change the worst-case spill volume from the existing facilities over the length of time the project is in operation.

If the proposed project relates to infrastructure (e.g., platforms, wells, or offshore pipelines) in the federal OCS waters offshore California, which is under the jurisdiction of BOEM or BSEE, then an application that includes the worst-case discharge volume criteria and requirements specified in the federal regulations for oil spill response plans (30 CFR §§254.26 and 254.47) should meet the application filing requirements for the Coastal Commission.

If the proposed onshore or offshore oil and gas infrastructure (e.g., marine terminals, processing facilities, pipelines, wells, platforms, or offshore pipelines) is within California state boundaries, then an application that includes the worst-case spill volume criteria and requirements in either BSEE's requirements for Worst-Case Discharge (30 CFR §§254.26 and 254.47) or California OSPR's requirements for Reasonable Worst-Case Spill (14 CCR §817.02(d)) should meet the Coastal Commission's application filing requirements.

Oil Spill Trajectory

In determining the worst-case spill scenario and volume, applicants should have conducted a trajectory analysis to identify the resources at risk of adverse impacts from the projected worst-case spill volume (including open ocean marine resources, mainland coastal areas, and offshore islands).

For offshore oil spill trajectories, applicants may use the public domain's BOEM/BSEE oil spill risk analysis ("OSRA") model, or the General NOAA Oil Modeling Environment ("GNOME")

spill response trajectory model, if applicable to a proposed project's operating area. These models are well known and respected models for the ocean dynamics of the Santa Barbara Channel and offshore southern California. Other models that are of the same caliber as these models may also be used, as long as they provide sufficient information about the oil spill trajectory for the Coastal Commission to assess the proposed project's consistency with the Coastal Act.

The trajectory analysis should include the following information: (1) the maximum distance that an oil spill from the proposed project could persist in the environment, and methods for tracking the oil movement; (2) consideration of the worst possible dispersion of the oil into the air or onto the water, assuming adverse environmental conditions; (3) consideration of the known characteristics of the oceanic circulation regimes for the proposed project's region of operation (e.g., Santa Maria Basin, Santa Barbara Channel, or offshore Huntington Beach), using the best available current and wind data; and (4) 3-day, 10-day, and 30-day trajectory impact scenarios for resources at risk.

Resources at Risk Analysis

Another application filing requirement is an analysis of the resources at risk, based on the trajectory analysis, which identifies the environmental, economic, and culturally sensitive shoreline and marine resources that could be impacted by a spill from the proposed project, and the response strategies for protecting these areas.

The resources at risk analysis should include (1) identification of all state- or federally-listed rare, threatened, or endangered species; (2) shoreline habitat types and associated marine resources; (3) migratory bird and mammal migration routes, including breeding, nursery, stopover, haul-out, and population centers by season; (4) aquatic resources including fish, invertebrates, marine mammals, plants, and important habitat areas; (5) terrestrial animal and plant resources and sensitive habitat areas; (6) commercial and recreational fisheries; (7) recreational and economic resources, including public beaches, parks, marinas, diving areas, and boat ramps; (8) industrial and commercial drinking water intakes, power plants, and salt pond intakes; (9) known historical and archeological sites; (10) areas of cultural or economic significance; (11) major waterways and vessel traffic patterns that are likely to be impacted; and (12) a map identifying the location of all the sensitive habitats and resources at risk.

The submitted information should make use of and reference the sensitive sites information and maps from an applicable Area Contingency Plan that has been completed by the U.S. Coast Guard, state agencies, and local governments pursuant to the federal Oil Pollution Act of 1990. Information that has been prepared in compliance with the California regulation for Resources at Risk from Oil Spills (14 CCR §817.02 (c)(3)) is typically sufficient to meet all or part of the information needed for the resources at risk analysis.

Response Capability Analysis

Additional information needed for proposed oil and gas projects includes a response capability analysis that describes the response and clean-up resources (i.e., containment, clean-up, and recovery equipment; trained personnel; supporting equipment; and waste disposal equipment) available to respond to the initial instantaneous spill volume, that also demonstrates how the

response operations can be supported for a worst-case ongoing spill (e.g., a well blowout lasting 30 days, an uncontrolled pipeline rupture, or an uncontrolled storage tank rupture).

The response capability analysis should include an oil spill response plan with notification procedures, response strategies, and an inventory of response equipment (with effectiveness ratings) and shoreline protection equipment that will be located at the oil and gas facility site and under contract. It should also provide information that demonstrates training of personnel to effectively control, respond, and recover a worst-case oil spill.

Response Time Frames and Response Capability

To ensure that a proposed project meets Coastal Act standards, the Coastal Commission has evaluated oil spill response time frames and equipment for oil and gas facilities based upon a three-tier response strategy for the containment and clean-up of marine oil spills. Proposals for new or modified offshore oil and gas projects have provided evidence that the proposed project could meet or exceed the response time frames and equipment capability requirements described below. Determinations of whether a project can meet adequate oil spill response time frames are made on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the proposed oil and gas project's unique characteristics, oil spill risks, and location.

The Coastal Commission found fast response and sufficient response capability a key issue during its federal consistency review in the 1970s and 1980s for the installation of 11 oil and gas platforms and pipelines in the federal OCS waters offshore Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties. The Coastal Commission's findings for its concurrence in the federal consistency certifications for those 11 platforms were based on the applicants' ability to meet the response time frames and equipment capability levels in the three-tier response strategy described below.²²

Primary Response: Primary oil spill response equipment provides the first line of defense, and consists of open-ocean boom for containment, and skimmers (or other equivalent devices) for mechanical recovery of oil. Primary response equipment is usually maintained at or near the oil and gas facility (i.e., platform) for quick deployment. The goal of the primary oil spill response equipment is to quickly contain an oil spill from a facility by limiting the spread of the spill.

²² The Coastal Commission's federal consistency certifications for the 11 platforms are: (1) Platform Irene, CC-36-84; (2) Platform Hermosa, CC-12-83; (3) Platform Harvest, CC-27-83; (4) Platform Hidalgo, CC-24-84; (5) Platform Harmony, CC-7-83; (6) Platform Heritage, CC-7-83; (7) Platform Habitat, CC-4-81; (8) Platform Gilda, CC-6-80; (9) Platform Gina, CC-6-79; (10) Platform Henry, CC-4-79; and (11) Platform Gail, CC-2-86 and CC-36-86.

During the federal consistency review process for these platforms, the Coastal Commission worked closely with the former Minerals Management Service (now renamed BOEM and BSEE), the USCG and other agencies to jointly develop the three-tier response strategy described above. This three-tier response strategy remains consistent with the BSEE's regulation requirements (30 CFR Part 254 Subpart B), and NTL No 2012-N06 *National Notice to Lessees and Operators of Federal Oil and Gas Leases and Pipeline Right of Way Holders: Guidance to Owners and Operators of Offshore Facilities Seaward of the Coast Line Concerning Regional Oil Spill Response Plans* (effective August 10, 2012).

Boom and containment operations. Open-ocean boom that is appropriate to the conditions at the operations site, and boom vessels that are capable of deploying the boom within approximately 1 hour (15-60 minutes) of the spill discovery. Historically, the Coastal Commission has also required 1,500 feet of open-ocean oil spill containment boom.

Skimming operations. An oil skimmer, (or other equivalent device), that is capable of operating in open-ocean conditions and can be deployed within 2 hours of the discovery of the spill. The skimmer device must have a recovery rate of 1,000 barrels/day (after derating to 20 percent of the manufacturer's listed efficiency factor), must be able to be deployed in seas in the 5-6 foot range, and must be capable of continuing to operate in 8-10 foot seas and 20-knot winds after deployment (in compliance with the USCG Marine Safety Manual).

Most often, boom and skimmers are located at or near the offshore platform site in order to meet the response time standards. In some cases, however, OCS platform operators located close to shore have demonstrated that Clean Seas LLC (the Oil Spill Response Organization ("OSRO") contractor for the platforms in the Santa Barbara Channel and Santa Maria Basin), with its fast spill response vessels ("SRVs") and trained personnel, provides more effective containment and skimming operations than would be the case if the boom and skimmers were located on or near the platform.

For example, in 2007, Dos Cuadras Offshore Resources LLC ("DCOR") requested approval from the former MMS (now renamed BSEE) to remove the *Walosep 2* skimmer from Platform Gilda, and instead use the skimming capability of Clean Seas' SRV *Clean Sweep*, which had two inboard LORI brush advancing skimming systems that exceeded the *Walosep 2* skimmer's capability. Clean Seas effectively demonstrated in an unannounced oil spill drill (on April 27, 2008, during non-work hours) that its SRV *Clean Sweep* could arrive at Platform Gilda and commence skimming operations within 1 hour and 15 minutes. Coastal Commission staff subsequently issued No Effects Determination NE-040-07 (June 6, 2008) agreeing with the former MMS's approval of DCOR's request to remove the skimmer from Platform Gilda.

Secondary Response: Secondary oil spill response to the offshore platforms is provided by an OSRO which maintains dedicated OSRVs and other support vessels that can deploy additional boom and/or recovery equipment to clean up larger spills. The OSRVs also have capacity for storage of recovered oil. If the OSRVs are appropriately equipped and have trained personnel, they can also provide applied response technologies, such as dispersants, in-situ burning, and bioremediation (if approved to do so). As discussed above under Primary Response, the OSRO can act as both a primary and secondary responder. As with primary response, a critical consideration for the Coastal Commission is the anticipated response time for a proposed project's secondary response capabilities. The Coastal Commission has found in past federal consistency certifications for the installation of 11 platforms in federal OCS waters offshore Santa Barbara County (see Footnote 22) that a 2-6 hour response time for secondary response vessels and equipment to arrive at a platform spill (or other spill site) is sufficient to meet Coastal Act standards.

Tertiary Response: In the case of a large, long term spill, additional resources that are cascaded in from outside the immediate area of the spill provide tertiary oil spill response. These resources can include OSROs from other regions of California or other states, the USCG Pacific Strike Team, and the U.S. Navy. These resources would be called in for a prolonged spill response if additional resources are needed. They may also be used to deploy alternative response technologies, such as dispersants, in-situ burning, and bioremediation.

The Coastal Commission's three tier response strategy and equipment capability levels are consistent with the BSEE's oil spill response regulation requirements (30 CFR Part 254 Subpart B) and with the California OSPR's response capability requirements (described in 14 CCR §817.02(d)(3)). The Coastal Commission will consider applications for proposed oil and gas projects that use information prepared in compliance with BSEE's or California OSPR's response capability requirements (30 CFR §254.26 or 14 CCR §817.02(d)(3)) to meet the Coastal Commission's filing requirements for response capability analysis. The Coastal Commission will determine, on a case-by-case basis, if the information provided satisfies the Coastal Act policies for oil spill response and coastal resource protection.

Alternative Response Technologies – Dispersants, In-situ Burning, and Bioremediation

The Coastal Commission also assesses a proposed project's potential to use alternative, non-mechanical technologies for oil spill response and clean-up, which may include the use of dispersants, in-situ burning, coagulants, bioremediation, and other chemical agents. The Coastal Commission has found in past federal consistency certifications (see Footnote 22) that the use of a non-mechanical method for oil spill response and clean-up may be adequate to meet Coastal Act policies.

The Coastal Commission typically considers information and documents that are consistent with applicable federal and state laws and regulations, and the provisions of the California Oil Spill Contingency Plan, the California Dispersant Plan, the National Contingency Plan, and applicable Area Contingency Plans, to be sufficient to meet the filing requirements for analysis of alternative response technologies. This includes documents that have been approved by BSEE (in compliance with 30 CFR §254.26) or by California OSPR (in compliance with 14 CCR §817.02(d)(5)(F)(1-6) and §§884-886.4)

Oil Spill Notification

In the event of an oil spill, all oil and gas facilities located onshore and offshore California are required (under California and federal law) to immediately notify the OSPR (800-852-7550 or 800-OILS-911) and the National Response Center, (800-424-8802).

In addition, for those oil and gas facilities that have received a coastal development permit or federal consistency certification/determination, the facility operator should also directly notify the Coastal Commission Oil Spill Program. The Coastal Commission Oil Spill Program contact information should be listed in the facility's Oil Spill Contingency/Response Plan spill notification agency list, as follows: 415-693-8375 (Oil Spill Program 24-hour cell phone); 831-

427-4873 (Oil Spill Program phone in Santa Cruz); 415-904-5247 (Oil Spill Program phone in San Francisco).

Oil Spill Preparedness Training and Drills

The Coastal Commission also considers whether applicants have adequately demonstrated that their personnel are trained and ready to effectively respond, contain, and clean up an oil spill, including a worst-case oil spill, at all times. If an applicant's oil spill training programs comply with federal BSEE and California OSPR oil spill training and drills regulations (30 CFR §254.29 and 14 CCR §820.01), they are likely to be sufficient to meet the Coastal Commission's application filing requirements.

To ensure that the spill notification process is working properly, the Coastal Commission Oil Spill Program should be included in spill notifications conducted during a facility's oil spill drill and exercise program.

Evidence of Financial Responsibility for Worst-Case Spill Clean-up

Past major oil spills have demonstrated that even with the most effective state-of-the-art mechanical and alternative spill response technologies, catastrophic adverse impacts to California's environmental and economic resources can still occur. Under California law, an owner/operator whose oil and gas facility or vessel has an oil spill has "unlimited liability," and must pay for all clean-up costs and damages (e.g., environmental and economic) in the event of a spill. Before an oil and gas facility can begin operations in California, the owner/operator must demonstrate financial capability to pay for all costs and damages that could be caused by a worst-case oil spill, in compliance with OSPR regulation 14 CCR §§791-797.

The Coastal Commission has similarly determined whether an applicant for a coastal development permit or federal consistency certification for a proposed oil and gas project has the financial capability to pay for all costs and damages that could arise from its worst-case spill scenario. In the past, the Coastal Commission has considered that a Certificate of Financial Responsibility that has been issued by the OSPR, demonstrating compliance with 14 CCR §§791-797, met Coastal Act policies.

Additional Information and Questions

If you have questions about whether a specific project application may require the submittal of an oil spill risk and analysis, or need additional detail about the Coastal Commission's oil spill risk and analysis information requirements, please contact:

Jonathan Bishop
Coordinator, California Coastal Commission Oil Spill Program
725 Front Street, Suite 300, Santa Cruz, CA, 95060
Email: Jonathan.Bishop@coastal.ca.gov
Phones:
(415) 904-5247 (San Francisco - Oil Spill Program phone)
(831) 427-4873 (Santa Cruz - Oil Spill Program phone)
(415) 693-8375 (24-hour - Oil Spill Program cell phone)

6.16 LOCAL GOVERNMENT GRANT PROGRAM

TITLE 14, CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS
SUBDIVISION 4, OFFICE OF SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE
CHAPTER 5. LOANS, CLAIMS AND GRANTS
SUBCHAPTER 1: LOCAL GOVERNMENT GRANT PROGRAM
SECTIONS 852.60.1 - 852.62.3
Effective August 21, 2011

Article 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS.

852.60.1 SHORT TITLE.

This Chapter shall be known and may be cited as the Local Government Grant Program.

Authority: Sections 8670.35, 8670.38, 8670.39, and 8670.40, Government Code.
Reference: Sections 8574.1, 8574.7, 8670.1, 8670.3, 8670.6, 8670.35, and 8670.38, Government Code.

852.60.2. DEFINITIONS.

In addition to the definitions in Chapter 1, Section 790 of this Subdivision, the following definitions shall govern the construction of this subchapter. Where similar terms are defined, the following will supersede the definition in Chapter 1:

- (a) "Administrator" means the Administrator for oil spill response appointed by the Governor pursuant to Government Code Section 8670.4.
- (b) "Area Contingency Plan (ACP)" means an oil spill response plan required by the United States Coast Guard (USCG) for each of the identified regions along California's coast. ACPs are not intended to displace local emergency response plans, but rather provide a framework to integrate and coordinate response efforts between federal, state and local government agencies.
- (c) "Fund" means the Oil Spill Prevention and Administration Fund established pursuant to Section 8670.38 of the Government Code.
- (d) "Grant" means an award of funds to a local government for the update of a local plan, as described in subsection (h). The awarding of a grant is subject to availability of cash reserves in the Oil Spill Prevention and Administration Fund.
- (e) "Grant Agreement" means the written agreement, and any amendment(s) and written change orders thereto, which is/are signed by the Administrator or his/her designated representative, and the grant recipient, and which defines the terms, provisions and conditions governing the grant.
- (f) "Grant Recipient" means the local government which receives a grant award from the California Department of Fish and Game's (CDFG), Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR).

- (g) "Local government" means any chartered or general law city, chartered or general law county, or any city and county, or any operational area identified by the California Emergency Management Agency, and, for the purpose of this subchapter, must have jurisdiction over or be directly adjacent to marine waters.
- (h) "Local Oil Spill Contingency Plan" or "local plan" means a plan or annex to an existing plan pertaining to emergency response to a release or threatened release of oil within a city or a county and any additional minimum planning requirements identified in this subchapter. The objectives of the local plan shall include but not be limited to: identifying response resources and local agencies that may assist during an oil spill; and to ensure a coordinated effective response between local, state and federal agencies to provide the best achievable protection of California's coastal resources and marine waters.
- (i) "Marine Waters" means those waters subject to tidal influence, and includes the waterways used for waterborne commercial vessel traffic to the Port of Sacramento and the Port of Stockton.
- (j) "National Contingency Plan" (NCP), means the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 Code of Federal Regulations, part 300 (2011)). The NCP serves as the blueprint for guiding the federal government's response to an oil spill or hazardous materials discharge, occurring in the United States both offshore and inland. The NCP focuses on the federal response to an oil spill, including the responsibilities of the Federal On-Scene Coordinator and the roles and responsibilities of the National Response Team.
- (k) "Oiled Wildlife Care Network" (OWCN), means the organization managed by the University of California, Davis Wildlife Health Center. Its primary responsibility is the protection, rescue, and rehabilitation of oiled wildlife. Facilities within the OWCN have been established and maintained in a state of readiness to provide the best achievable treatment for marine mammals and birds affected by an oil spill. The Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act established and provided the funding of the OWCN (Government Code § 8670.37.5), as an essential component of California's wildlife response capability as the lead state trustee agency for fish, wildlife and their habitats.
- (l) "Region IX Regional Contingency Plan" (RCP), outlines the response mechanisms that would be activated among tribal, state and federal agencies in the event of an emergency situation. It is not the intent of the RCP to displace local emergency response plans, but rather it is intended to coordinate with local plans and build on the mechanisms set forth in NCP. Included in the RCP are the California Wildlife Operations Plan and the Dispersant Plan developed by OSPR, in coordination with other state and federal agencies, and many interested parties.

Authority: Sections 8670.35, 8670.38, 8670.39, and 8670.40, Government Code.
 Reference: Sections 8574.1, 8574.7, 8670.1, 8670.3, 8670.6, 8670.35, and 8670.38, Government Code.

852.60.3 OBJECTIVES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT GRANT PROGRAM.

The objective of the local government grant program is to encourage local governments adjacent to marine waters to update their local plan and to assist in providing a coordinated response and cleanup effort between local governments and state and federal officials in order to provide the best achievable protection of the California's Coast and marine waters.

Note: All local governments adjacent to marine waters have submitted their local oil spill contingency plan. Therefore, grant selection and application review information are being repealed. Only updates to local plans are being received at this time.

Authority: Sections 8574.7, 8670.35, 8670.39, and 8670.40, Government Code.

Reference: Sections 8574.7 and 8670.35, Government Code

852.60.4 DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

The Administrator of OSPR has the lead state authority and responsibility for overseeing oil spill response and clean up activities in marine waters, identification of natural resources, protection priorities and damage assessment after an oil spill, in consultation with other state agencies and local governments.

In the event of an oil spill in marine waters, OSPR shall conduct an initial on-scene assessment of the spill and review the measures being taken by the Responsible Party (RP) and determine the appropriate level of response. In the event that the United States Coast Guard (USCG) is on the scene first and has done an assessment, OSPR may accept the USCG's initial assessment and response determination if it is consistent with the guidelines set forth in the California Oil Spill Contingency Plan. The state shall establish a Unified Command (UC) with the (USCG) at a spill in which both the state and federal jurisdictions are involved.

The UC shall consist of the State's On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC), the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC), the senior representative of the party responsible for the spill if the party is identified and assumes responsibility and, if included in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) described in Subsection (d) below, the representative(s) from the local jurisdiction(s) directly impacted by the spill. The local government representative(s) shall be designated within their local plan prepared pursuant to Section 852.62.2(a)(1)(E) of this subchapter.

Such participation by local governments in the UC shall be conditioned on the following:

- (a) Completion of their local plan that meets the requirements of this subchapter.
- (b) Participation by local governments in the area contingency planning process of the USCG.
- (c) Recognition of the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) and the State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) who have the authority to issue orders and direction to the responsible party (RP), if identified.

- (d) Upon completion of the process described in Article 2 of this subchapter, a memorandum of understanding (MOU) shall be entered into between the Administrator of OSPR and local government(s). The MOU is for the purpose of ensuring a unified and coordinated effort between state and local government agencies through appropriate mutual aid in the event of an oil spill incident.

Authority: Sections 8574.1, 8574.7, 8670.7 and 8670.35, Government Code.

Reference: Sections 8574.1, 8574.7, 8670.7 and 8670.35, Government Code.

Article 2. GRANT APPLICATION PROVISIONS

852.61.1. SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY.

- (a) The regulations contained in this Article set forth the minimum criteria to be developed or identified in a local plan submitted by local governments responsible for the revision of their oil spill plan in order to apply for and receive a grant from the Oil Spill Prevention and Administration Fund (Fund).
- (b) This Article applies to all eligible local governments.
- (c) The NCP, RCP and ACPs are the primary response plans used for an oil spill response. These plans are not to be in conflict with each other, but support the overall mission of the response.

Authority: Sections 8670.35, 8670.38 and 8670.39, Government Code.

Reference: Sections 8574.1, 8574.7, 8670.7, 8670.35, and 8670.38, Government Code.

852.61.2. GRANT RENEWAL PROCESS.

- (a) A local government shall submit the documents specified in Section 852.61.6 of this Article in order to obtain a grant.
- (b) An original and Seven (7) copies of the documents required in Subsection (a) shall be submitted to the CDFG, Contract Management Section.
- (c) Documents required in Subsection (b) shall be delivered to (CDFG).
- (d) Submission of the documents required in Subsection (b) shall be deemed to be the local government's acceptance of the terms and conditions set forth in this subchapter.

Authority: Sections 8670.35, 8670.38, 8670.39, and 8670.40, Government Code.

Reference: Section 8670.35, Government Code.

852.61.3. GRANT ELIGIBILITY.

- (a) The Administrator may award a grant if the following criteria are met:
 - (1) The local government has jurisdiction over or is directly adjacent to marine waters as defined; and
 - (2) The local government has elected to update their local plan in accordance with this subchapter.
- (b) A county, whose designated jurisdiction excludes an independently eligible city(s), is not eligible to obtain additional funds which the excluded city(s) may be eligible to receive, unless it is a county-city joint plan proposal

Authority: Sections 8670.35, 8670.38, 8670.39, and 8670.40, Government Code.
Reference: Sections 8574.1, 8574.7, 8670.7, and 8670.35, Government Code.

852.61.4. GRANT APPLICATION PERIOD.

[Repealed]

852.61.5. GRANT AMOUNT.

- (a) Grant amounts shall be determined by the Administrator, based on available funds from the Oil Spill Prevention and Administration Fund.

Authority: Sections 8670.35, 8670.38, 8670.39, and 8670.40, Government Code.
Reference: Sections 8670.35, Government Code.

852.61.6. CONTENTS OF THE GRANT AGREEMENT UPDATE.

Local governments shall submit to the Administrator the following information to update their Grant Agreement:

- (a) A Scope of Work, which shall include the following:
 - (1) A project purpose, and a description of the local plan to be updated pursuant to Sections 852.62.1 and 852.62.2 of this Article.
 - (2) A project official, which shall include name, address, contact information and email address.
 - (3) Background and Objectives: An explanation of the proposal's objectives. This shall include, but is not limited to, a description of the work plan; need for consulting services; milestones for completion; levels of plan review; provisions for ensuring consistency with the area plans for the United States Coast Guard Captain of the Port Areas, the State, Regional and National Oil Spill Contingency Plans, and a target completion date.

- (4) Work to be performed, which includes a list of all persons required to implement the proposal by title or position.
- (5) A Budget Report consisting of a breakdown of costs to be incurred during the project term. This shall include, but is not limited to, personnel services, contracted professional and consultant services, benefits and operating expenses that include publication costs, supplies, travel, per diem and mileage, required to implement the proposal.
- (6) A Declaration by the authorized official(s) stating that the person or entity submitting the application is authorized to submit the application on behalf of the local government(s).
- (7) To the extent possible, OSPR shall, within forty-five (45) calendar days from the date the grant recipient is notified of the grant award or the date of approval of the revised budget, whichever is applicable, mail the Grant Agreement update to grantee.
- (8) Upon receipt of the Grant Agreement update, the grantee is required to return the original and all seven (7) copies to the OSPR within forty-five (45) calendar days along with a copy of the resolution, order, motion, or ordinance of the affected local governments' local governing body(s) by law having authority to enter into the proposed Grant Agreement update, approving and authorizing execution of the Grant Agreement update. Failure to execute the agreement within this period may constitute withdrawal of the application.
- (9) Modifications to the executed Grant Agreement may be made only upon prior written approval by the Administrator or his or her designated representative. All requests for modification shall include a description of the proposed change(s) and the reason(s) for the changes.

Authority: Sections 8574.1, 8574.7, 8670.7, 8670.35, 8670.38, 8670.39, and 8670.40, Government Code.

Reference: Sections 8574.1, 8574.7, 8670.7, 8670.35, and 8670.38, Government Code.

852.61.7. REVIEW OF GRANT APPLICATION.

Note: All local governments adjacent to marine waters have submitted their initial oil spill contingency plan. Therefore, grant selection and review information are being repealed. Only updates to local plans are being received at this time.

Authority: Sections 8670.35, 8670.38, 8670.39, and 8670.40, Government Code.

Reference: Section 8670.35, Government Code.

852.61.8. EVALUATION AND SELECTION OF GRANT RECIPIENT.

(Repealed)

Authority: Sections 8670.35, 8670.38, 8670.39, and 8670.40, Government Code.
Reference: Section 8670.35, Government Code.

852.61.9. NOTICE OF GRANT AWARD OR DENIAL.
(Repealed)

Authority: Sections 8670.35, 8670.38, 8670.39, and 8670.40, Government Code.
Reference: Section 8670.35, Government Code.

852.61.10. GRANT AGREEMENT.
(Repealed)

Authority: Sections 8670.35, 8670.38, 8670.39, and 8670.40, Government Code.
Reference: Section 8670.35, Government Code.

852.61.11. TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF A GRANT AGREEMENT.

The Grant Agreement shall contain the following terms and conditions:

- (a) Midterm Report. The grant recipient shall be required to submit a midterm progress report to the Administrator within thirty (30) calendar days following the midterm of the project. The midterm of the project shall be based on the completion date specified in the grant proposal, unless otherwise agreed to by the Administrator. The report shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following:
 - (1) A statement that the oil spill contingency plan being updated is or is not on schedule, and a description of the project tasks or milestones and the status of each. Pertinent reports or interim findings shall be appended.
 - (2) A discussion of any difficulties or special problems encountered in accomplishing the project tasks.
 - (3) A financial report comparing costs to date with the approved scope of work and the original approved budget. The report should state whether the program is progressing within the approved budget, and an explanation of any current or anticipated deviations. The report shall include a Statement of Expenditures showing the program's expenditures incurred to date.
 - (4) A report of any changes in personnel assigned to the development, review or approval of the project.
- (b) Compliance. Grant recipients shall comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws, ordinances, regulations and permits.
- (c) Subcontractors. Grant recipients shall maintain a list of all subcontractors required to implement the proposal, including name, address, and a description

of their work. Local governments must comply with all applicable State Administrative Manual requirements when utilizing subcontractors for services required pursuant to the Grant Agreement.

- (d) Auditing:
- (1) All grant recipients shall maintain an accounting system which utilizes Generally Accepted Accounting Principles and practices. The Administrator, the State Controller's and the State Auditor General's Office, or their designated representatives, shall have a right of reasonable access during normal business hours to all of the grant recipient's records pertaining to the grant.
 - (2) In addition to accounting records, all source documents associated with the accounting records shall be maintained by the grant recipient in sufficient detail to demonstrate that the funds were used for the purpose for which the grant program is intended. Source documents include, but are not limited to, bid summaries, contracts with the grant recipient, change orders showing approval by a city or county official, purchase orders, invoices, paid warrants, time sheets, labor distribution reports and payroll registers.
 - (3) The accounting records and source documents shall be retained for at least three (3) years after the grant is awarded, or until resolution of all issues which may arise as a result of any litigation, claim negotiation or audit, whichever is later.
 - (4) If an audit reveals that grant funds have not been spent in accordance with the Grant Agreement, the Administrator shall terminate the Grant Agreement, and take such steps as necessary to recover funds not spent in accordance with the Grant Agreement. Further, the grant recipient shall be required to forfeit the unexpended portion of the grant. Such forfeitures shall revert to the Fund.
- (e) Grant Termination. The Administrator may, upon determining that the recipient has failed to comply with the terms or conditions of the Grant Agreement, terminate any grant in whole, or in part, at any time before the date of completion. The Administrator shall notify the recipient in writing of the termination, the reasons for the termination of the grant, and the effective date of termination. Termination of the Grant Agreement shall result in forfeiture of any funds withheld pursuant to Section 852.61.12(b) of this subchapter.
- (f) Request for Reconsideration. The grant recipient shall have ten (10) calendar days from the date of the notice of grant termination to submit a written request for reconsideration of any decision to terminate the Grant Agreement. The request must contain the basis for requesting reconsideration and, if applicable, provides evidence which rebuts the basis for the grant termination. Within ten (10) calendar days from the date the request for reconsideration is received, OSPR will advise the grant recipient, in writing, of the Administrator's decision to grant or deny the request.

- (g) **Final Report.** Upon submission, completion and approval of the updated local plan by the Administrator in accordance with the Grant Agreement, pursuant to Section 852.62.3 of this subchapter, the grant recipient shall submit a final report. The report shall be submitted within sixty (60) calendar days from the completion and approval of the above stated plan and shall include, but is not limited to:
- (1) A Table of Contents.
 - (2) A brief summary of the objectives of the grant and how these objectives were accomplished.
 - (3) Any findings, conclusions, or recommendations for additional activities which result from the successful completion of the program for that grant year. A statement, if applicable, of future public and/or private support to maintain or further develop the local contingency plan.
 - (4) A list of subcontractors who participated, in whole or in part, in the grant program including the names, addresses and a description of their work. Participating subcontractors must be selected in accordance with procedures outlined in the Grant Agreement.
 - (5) Final Financial Statement for the Program. This report shall provide information that enables the Administrator to determine the final specific use for all grant funds distributed and may include the final payment request. It shall also indicate all other sources of funds utilized by the program.
 - (6) One copy of the approved local oil spill contingency plan, updated pursuant to the Grant Agreement.
- (h) A grant recipient shall certify to the Administrator every three (3) years that it has conducted a complete review of the oil spill plan and has made necessary revisions. Whenever substantial changes are made to the oil spill contingency plan, the grant recipient shall forward such changes to the Administrator within fourteen (14) calendar days of making such changes.
- (i) **Payment of Funds.** Payment of grant funds shall be in accordance with Section 852.61.12 of this subchapter.

Authority: Sections 8670.35, 8670.38, 8670.39, and 8670.40, Government Code.
Reference: Section 8670.35, Government Code.

852.61.12. PAYMENT OF GRANT FUNDS.

- (a) The grant recipient may submit payment requests made in arrears consistent with the time frames set forth in the Grant Agreement.

- (b) All payment requests, including the final payment request, shall be submitted to the OSPR within three (3) years from the date the Grant Agreement is executed, unless the Administrator approves requests submitted after that period.
- (c) The balance of any grant award which is not expended during the period set forth in the preceding subparagraph (b) shall be deemed forfeited by the grant recipient. In no event may grant monies be expended following three years from the date of the Grant Agreement.

Authority: Sections 8670.35, 8670.38, 8670.39, and 8670.40, Government Code.
Reference: Section 8670.35, Government Code.

852.62.1. FORMAT AND CONSISTENCY REQUIREMENTS FOR LOCAL PLANS

- (a) To the greatest extent possible, the local plan contents shall be consistent with the ACP or an approved emergency response plan.
- (b) Each local oil spill contingency plan shall meet all applicable State and Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration requirements.
- (c) It is strongly recommended that the local oil spill contingency plan format follow the format outlined in Section 852.62.2, Minimum Planning Requirements.
- (d) To be eligible for funding, local government oil spill contingency plans shall be consistent with the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) or the National Incident Management System (NIMS), whichever is applicable.

Authority: Sections 8670.35, 8670.38, 8670.39, and 8670.40, Government Code.
Reference: Section 8670.35, Government Code

852.62.2 MINIMUM PLANNING REQUIREMENTS.

The following elements are required in a local plan, to the extent applicable:

- (a) The Emergency Notification and Logistics Section.

The Emergency Notification and Logistics Section shall contain information which is essential for emergency notification(s) and coordination of logistical needs for an incident response to an oil spill in marine waters within or adjacent to the jurisdiction of the local government.

- (1) Emergency Notification.
The purpose of the Emergency Notification provisions set forth in this section is to provide timely notice to appropriate agencies and emergency personnel at the state, federal and local level. Emergency Notification shall include the following:

- (A) Pre-designation of the local government's primary contact person, including title and primary and after-hours telephone number, who is charged with the responsibility and authority to initiate local oil spill response operations, or identification of a dispatch center that can make this notification.
- (B) A current list of telephone numbers, addresses, and e-mail addresses of the federal, state and local organizations and agencies to be notified by the local government's primary contact person and/or identification of a dispatch center that can make these notifications when an oil discharge is discovered, which shall include the California Emergency Management Agency (formerly known as the Office of Emergency Services). The California Emergency Management Agency is currently required to then notify public agencies which may be affected by a spill, including the OSPR.
- (C) A current list of local emergency response personnel, by job classification or title, including primary and after-hours telephone numbers, addresses, and e-mail addresses of personnel on call to receive notification of an oil discharge, or identification of a dispatch center that can make this notification.
- (D) The local emergency response personnel and local organizations and agencies identified in Subsections (a)(1)(B) and (a)(1)(C) must include, but are not limited to: law enforcement; fire fighting services; medical and public health and safety services; poison control centers; evacuation centers; and hospitals.
- (E) Pre-designation of a local response coordinator, and alternate(s), including title, e-mail address and telephone number, who are charged with the responsibility and authority to direct and coordinate local response operations including: crowd and traffic control; emergency evacuation; beach closures and posting of beach closure signs; fire suppression; and mobilization of local equipment and personnel. During emergency response, this person will serve as the local government representative for the State On-Scene Coordinator. Communication may be coordinated through the Liaison Officer identified in the State's Incident Command System outlined in the California Oil Spill Contingency plan.

(b) The Logistics Section.

The purpose of the Logistics Section is to provide information essential for an effective and timely emergency response.

(1) Logistics for Emergency Response.

This section will assist in the identification of staging areas and local resources which may be used during an oil spill response. To the greatest extent possible, local area maps should be provided, where applicable, for the following information:

- (A) Identification and description of possible locations for an oil spill Incident Command Post (ICP) and a reliable communications system for directing the coordinated overall response operations. See guidance in the San Francisco Bay and Delta Area Contingency Plan, "ICP Facility Assessment Check Sheet".
- (B) Firefighting capabilities for oil fires for both shipboard and on-shore structures, levels of fire response capability, and willingness of local government to respond to oil fires.
- (C) Potential staging area sites to be used for the staging and deployment of response equipment along the coastline.
- (D) Identify a person, by title, or an agency within the local government to coordinate and obtain lodging accommodations for emergency response personnel, upon request. In addition, provide a listing (or copies of a listing) of local accommodations.
- (E) Identification and inventory of available emergency response supplies and equipment under the control of the local government, which may potentially be used during an oil spill response to protect or contribute to the protection of resources. The list should include oil-spill-specific equipment, such as booms and skimmers, as well as land-moving equipment, such as bulldozers and cranes. In addition, identify the contact agency(s), title of person(s) with authority to deploy such equipment, their telephone numbers, and location where the equipment and supplies are stored. This should include any resources outlined in the California Master Mutual Aid Agreements. Identification and potential deployment of this equipment should be coordinated through the incident response management.
- (F) Identification and information on all local airports, or the nearest airport, which may be used for incoming response personnel and/or during response operations. This information should include sufficient details in order to determine the possible role of the airport during an emergency response.
- (G) Identification of potential temporary hazardous waste storage sites that may be used for temporary storage of oily wastes retrieved following a marine oil spill, and procedures for securing necessary permits or variances from appropriate state agency(s), including title of responsible person at each agency, and a 24-hour telephone number.

- (H) Identification and description of the private or public property and roads to which access would be required in the event of a spill, for the areas where a spill is most likely to occur or have an impact on the shoreline. Additionally, this information should identify a mechanism by which the local government can gain access to ownership information for such properties and a contact phone number on a 24-hour basis.
- (I) Identification of economically sensitive sites, which are defined as locations which include, but are not limited to, public beaches, parks, marinas, harbors, yacht clubs, boat ramps, diving areas, industrial and drinking water intakes, power plants, salt pond intakes and other similarly situated underwater structures, intertidal and subtidal drilling leases, and major waterways and vessel traffic areas. This information should include the hours of operation and the name, title and telephone number of a local contact person for access to these sites.
 - 1. The local plan should include a prioritization of those facilities, areas of commercial interest, and public and private recreational areas within the jurisdiction of the local governments, that are of major concern during an oil spill. This includes the following:
 - i. A prioritization of those facilities that may be impacted by an oil spill which, if impacted, pose a potential threat to the public health and safety.
 - ii. A prioritization of areas of economic or commercial interest, and public/private recreational interest including, but not limited to, mariculture, commercial fisheries, commercial ports, recreational areas and tourist areas.
- (J) In case of a fishery closure as a result of an oil spill, identification of personnel to assist with public noticing of fisheries closures, including sign posting, and related activities. Fishery closures, reopening and resumption of commercial fishing are under the jurisdiction of the Director of the Department of Fish and Game (Fish and Game Code §5654).
- (K) Identification of local government representatives having information concerning local volunteer response groups or animal rescue/recovery groups. The activities of these groups are to be coordinated through the Operation Section's Wildlife Branch, to potentially assist with the efforts of the Oiled Wildlife Care Network.
- (L) Identification of local government representatives having information concerning local media contacts or public information centers.

- (M) Identification of possible locations for emergency volunteer centers for volunteers. These facilities should have adequate space for screening prospective volunteers, registration, training, and assignment.
- (N) Identification of hazardous material response equipment and capability, including the ability to conduct air monitoring and hazard characterization.

(2) Training Requirements.

- (A) At a minimum, the oil spill Contingency plan element shall establish provisions to ensure training of fire, police and other emergency response personnel in oil spill response and cleanup equipment use and operations that is currently available to the local government, and ensure compliance with all other applicable state or federal training requirements;
- (B) Provisions for documenting personnel training described in Subsection (A) above.

(3) Drills and Exercises.

The Logistics Section shall include provisions for coordinating drill participation with the grant participant and OSPR, and shall include the title and phone number of a contact person for drill participation. The grant participant shall make every effort to participate in industry led oil spill contingency plan drills. The grant participants may be reimbursed for their participation in authorized oil spill drills.

(3) Incident After Action/Corrective Action Report

The Logistics Section shall describe provisions for the after action/corrective action report after a release or threatened release of oil into the marine waters of the state. The report shall include an interagency meeting to evaluate the response, to improve future response, and to determine if any oil spill contingency plan revisions are necessary.

Authority: Sections 8670.25.5, 8670.35, 8670.38, 8670.39, and 8670.40, Government Code.

Reference: Section 8670.35, Government Code.

852.62.3. SUBMITTAL AND APPROVAL OF LOCAL OIL SPILL CONTINGENCY PLANS.

- (a) The oil spill contingency plan updated pursuant to the Grant Agreement, must be submitted within 180 calendar days after the execution of the Grant Agreement,

or upon a schedule agreed to by the Administrator. Each submittal shall be made with an original and one copy. Extensions for submittal may be granted at the discretion of the Administrator.

- (b) An update to the plan shall be approved if it adequately addresses the minimum planning requirements specified in Section 852.62.2 of this subchapter, or addresses all of the minimum planning requirements required to be addressed pursuant to the Grant Agreement. The Administrator shall have ninety (90) calendar days, from the date of submission, in which to review the plan update and make an approval determination.
- (c) If upon review the plan update is not approved, the plan shall be returned to the grant recipient that prepared it, specifying the basis for disapproval and identifying the items which must be addressed before the plan update may be approved. The grant recipient shall have ninety (90) calendar days within which to resubmit the plan update, and address all concerns. Failure to do so will result in disapproval of the project. Upon disapproval, the funds withheld pursuant to Section 852.61.12(b) of this subchapter shall be forfeited. Such forfeitures shall revert to the Fund.
- (d) Upon approval of the plan, the grant recipient shall submit a final report pursuant to Section 852.61.11(g) of this subchapter.

Authority: Sections 8670.35, 8670.38, 8670.39, and 8670.40, Government Code.

Reference: Section 8670.35, Government Code.

7.0 Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
AAR	After-Action Report
ACP	Area Contingency Plan
CAOSCP	California Oil Spill Contingency Plan
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEO	County Executive Officer
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DTSC	California Department of Toxic Substances Control
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plans
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FOSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator
FRP	Federal Response Plan
GC	Government Code
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HMRT	Operational Area Hazardous Materials Response Team
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post

Acronym	Definition
ICS	Incident Command System
IMT	Incident Management Team
JIC	Joint Information Center
LA-LB	Los Angeles – Long Beach
LGOSC	Local Government On-Scene Coordinator
MAC Group	Multi-Agency Coordination Group
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSL	Coast Guard Marine Safety Lab
MSRC	Marine Spill Response Corporation
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRDA	Natural Damage Resource Damage Assessment
NRS	National Response System
OA	Operational Area
OEM	Santa Barbara County Office of Emergency Management
ORSO	Oil Spill Response Organizations
OSCP	Oil Spill Contingency Plan
OSHA	Occupational Health and Safety Administration
OSPR	California Department of Fish and Wildlife Office of Spill Prevention and Response
OWCN	Oiled Wildlife Care Network
PIO	Public Information Officer

Acronym	Definition
PRFA	Pollution Removal Funding Authorization
RCP	Regional Contingency Plan
RP	Responsible Party
RPOSC	Responsible Party On-Scene Coordinator
SBCOA	Santa Barbara County Operational Area
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System
SOSC	State On-Scene Coordinator
SSC	Scientific Support Coordinator
SSRRC	Systems Safety and Reliability Review Committee
UC	Unified Command
UCSB	University of California, Santa Barbara
US	United States
USCG	United States Coast Guard
VRP	Vessel Response Plan
WEA	Wireless Emergency Alerts