This document outlines the response expectations of Yolo County due to oil and hazardous materials emergencies and serves as a Support Annex to the Yolo County Emergency Operations Plan

Yolo County Oil & Hazardous Materials Annex

Annex to the Yolo County Emergency Operations Plan

Version 3.0 November 2024

PROMULGATION

This Emergency Support Function Annex to the County of Yolo Emergency Operations Plan describes how Yolo County will manage an emergency incident or disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and restoration related to this Emergency Support Function. All Primary and Support agencies identified as having assigned responsibilities in this Emergency Support Function shall perform the emergency tasks described, including preparing and maintaining Standard Operating Guidelines and Procedures and carrying out the training, exercises, and plan maintenance needed to support the plan.

This Emergency Annex plan was developed using the Comprehensive Planning Guide 101 version 3 from the Federal Emergency Management Agency and California's emergency planning guidance documents. Adoption will occur following the established maintenance schedule; however, the plan may be modified in the interim without prior approval and formal adoption under the direction of the Director of Emergency Operations. The revised plan will be relayed digitally to all Primary and Support agencies with assigned responsibilities in this Emergency Support Function. The Primary assigned agency will coordinate the review and update of the plan with the Support agencies as needed at least every three years. This Emergency Support Function plan supersedes any previous versions.

This Emergency Support Function Annex applies to Primary and Support agencies within Yolo County who are assigned responsibilities by Emergency Support Function of the All-Hazard Emergency Operations Plan and identified within the Emergency Support Function Annex.

This plan replaces previous annexes of the same or similar title.

The County of Yolo Board of Supervisors chairperson will formally promulgate this annex. The County Ordinance empowers the County Board of Supervisors to review and approve emergency and mutual aid plans.

_____ _____

Lucas Frerichs Date:
Chair of the Board of Supervisors

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank you also to our planning partners for their participation and continuing contributions:

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SECTION 1.0: INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

The *Yolo County Operational Area Oil and Hazardous Materials Annex* represents an alliance of discipline-specific stakeholders who possess common interests and share a level of responsibility to provide emergency management services related to oil and hazardous materials within the Yolo Operational Area (OA). This Annex ensures a coordinated response within the Yolo OA to minimize the effects of such an incident on the people and environment of Yolo County, with great support from the Yolo County Fire, Rescue, & Hazardous Materials planning group[1] . The plan designates Yolo County governmental agencies with responsibilities for reporting and managing emergent oil spills, and hazardous materials (hazmat) incidents.

The *Yolo County Operational Area Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Annex* serves as an annex to the County of Yolo Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). The purpose of this annex is to outline the roles, responsibilities, procedures and organizational relationships of government agencies, not-for-profit organizations, and private entities when responding to and recovering from a hazardous materials event.

An oil and hazardous materials response are complex and involves many jurisdictions and agencies, and at times traverse jurisdictional boundaries. The primary responsibility for the safety and welfare of the residents of Yolo County rests with the respective local governments as well as city and county officials. If the local OA responding agencies require additional response assistance or resources, requests may be issued to the stated organization, California Office of Emergency Services (CalOES). If deemed necessary, a Presidential Declaration request through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) can also be submitted for larger response operations after local and state resources have been exhausted. This type of declaration allows supplemental Federal financial and technical assistance.

The plan provides guidance for: hazardous materials incident notification and response, off-site emergency planning/notification procedures as required by Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title Ill of 1986, also known as the Emergency Planning & Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA). This plan also complies with Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 as amended.

The development of this Annex will be a continuous process that will take time, resources, and consensus building. Plans within the annex will be maintained to reflect inclusion of additional stakeholders, the expansion of resources and capabilities, or the revision of policies and procedures.

1.2 PURPOSE

[1] See Appendix B for an overview of all planning groups within the Yolo Operational Area

This Annex describes the chemical emergency response and preparedness activities within the County. This Annex identifies the roles, responsibilities, and working relationships between governmental agencies, industry, private sector, and non-profit partners. The intent is to:

- Protect lives, property, and the environment by developing emergency operation plans that mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from planned and unplanned chemical releases/spills whether natural, accidental, or human-caused
- Restore the impacted area to pre-incident status with minimal social and economic disruption.

1.3 SCOPE

Yolo County's OA response operations to any hazardous materials/ oil spills, release or threat of release into the environment, both accidental as well as intentional, from a fixed operating facility, critical infrastructure involving one or more of the transportation modes, or as a result of a criminal act, will be carried out by identified authorities listed within this Annex.

This plan is structured to quickly adapt to and meet the challenges of these situations by adopting the National Incident Management System's (NIMS) consistent and flexible framework within which government and private entities at all levels can work in a coordinated manner to manage incidents. Components of this Annex can may be activated in whole, or in part as described in the local Emergency Operations Plans. This framework facilitates adjusting, tailoring and transitioning response operations to effectively address accidental hazardous materials incidents, criminal acts (e.g., environmental crimes), and threatened, suspected and actual acts of terrorism involving chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives (CBRNE).

For purposes of this Annex, "hazardous materials" is a general term intended to mean hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants as defined in the *Yolo County Hazardous Materials Area Plan*. When responding under:

- Chapter 9 Emergency Organization and Functions of the City of Davis, Municipal Code
- Chapter 2.40 Emergency Organization and Functions of the City of West Sacramento, Municipal Code
- Chapter 2.56 Disaster and Emergency Organization of the City of Winters, Municipal Code
- Chapter 8 Emergency Services of the City of Woodland, Municipal Code
- TC-07-17-12-19 of the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation, Code of Ordinances
- Title 4, Chapter 1 – Emergency Services of the County of Yolo, Code of Ordinances

The plans that make-up this annex may be used to take actions and respond to environmental contamination beyond what is covered by the *Yolo County Hazardous Materials Area Plan*[2].

Actions included under the scope of this document may include:

[2] Additional first responder functions are addressed in the ESF-4 Firefighting Executive Summary, ESF-6 Mass Care Executive Summary, ESF-9 Search and Rescue Executive Summary, ESF-13 Public Safety and Security Executive Summary, and ESF-15 External Affairs Executive Summary.

- Actions to minimize or mitigate a hazardous material release.
- Efforts to detect and assess the extent of the environmental contamination.
- Actions to stabilize the release and prevent the spread of contamination.
- Analysis of options for environmental cleanup and waste disposition, including options for cleanup and disposal of contaminated debris.
- Implementation of environmental cleanup, including collection of orphaned oil and hazardous materials containers, collection of household hazardous waste, removal of contaminated soil, and decontamination of buildings and structures.
- Coordination of the storage, treatment(s), and disposal of oil and hazardous materials, including contaminated debris. Actions to protect natural resources.
- Monitoring disposal of contaminated debris

1.4 GOALS

This section identifies the goals for the Yolo County Fire, Rescue, & Hazardous Materials planning group to support the further development and ongoing maintenance over the coming years.

- Prepare, mitigate, respond, and recover from the effects of an emergency involving the release of Hazardous Materials.
- Integrate and standardize function #10 emergency management activities within SEMS/NIMS.
- Proactively develop and support mutual aid and other forms of assistance.
- Implement improvements to the Operational Area's oil and hazardous materials response capabilities.
- Assist in controlling the effects of a primary incident by coordinated action and limiting the possibility of secondary occurrences
- Establish lines of authority and coordination when this plan is in effect
- Ensure that the most qualified technical specialists are available to assist the Incident Commander.
- Train and exercise the activities of this Annex
- Provide input and planning assistance for any Hazard specific annexes developed which contain Hazardous Materials response.

1.5 PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

- All disaster response activities will begin and end at the local level.
- Strategic priorities will be life safety, incident stabilization, and property/environmental conservation.
- An oil spill or hazardous materials/waste release may develop slowly or occur rapidly without warning and pose a threat to the local population and/or environment. These releases may be caused by or occur during another emergency, such as earthquake, flooding, major fire, or terrorist incident
- State assistance may be requested when a local government recognizes that local resources have been or are expected to become overwhelmed.
- One or more local entities may have declared a local State of Emergency in response to a disaster and the State has been called upon to assist.
- Responding agencies in this Annex will coordinate activities with other activated ESFs via the State Emergency Operations Center (State EOC) to ensure a cohesive,

coordinated response.

- Incidents may have complex legal issues such as a responsible party, terrorist act, and/or other criminal/legal implications. During such incidents, this Annex will closely coordinate with other Annexes.
- Transportation infrastructure or routes may become contaminated by oil or hazardous materials and be unavailable to both responders and the general public.
- Incidents may involve a blast or explosion associated with a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive (CBRNE) threat agent resulting in a contaminated debris field.
- Incidents involving a hazardous material release may be affected by current and expected weather conditions causing changes in proactive action recommendations.
- Citizens may be told to evacuate, chose to disregard evacuation orders, and/or shelter in place.
- Every reasonable attempt will be made to help evacuate citizens with special needs in an orderly and expedient manner, as resources and time allows. Residents may need to shelter-in-place, if there are no other alternatives
- Hazardous materials could enter the water or sewer system and may necessitate the shutdown of these systems or modification of the operations of these systems
- Some medical practice facilities do not have adequate decontamination capabilities for every hazardous situation
- Requests for this Annex's activation response may be caused by a cascading effect from the primary event.
- Critical life-saving response activities may be delayed due to the presence of hazardous materials.

SECTION 2.0: CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Annex will be utilized by the Yolo County Environmental Health Division, OA Fire Coordinators, and the supporting departments that have the capability to respond to oil and hazardous material release events within Yolo County. Procedures pertaining to this function do not pre-empt or nullify existing functions as they operate within the Incident Command System (ICS).

This Concept of Operations will outline the following elements of the Oil and Hazardous Materials Response functions between collaboration and joint activity efforts:

- Hazardous Materials
- Oil and Hazardous Materials Release Response Coordination
- Hazardous Materials Team
- Information Flow
- Organization and Structure
- Notification and Activation Procedures
- Designated Response Actions
- Public Information, Warning, and Notification
- Deactivation Procedures

2.1 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Hazardous materials incidents that require emergency response whether accidentally or intentional include industrial and residential chemical spills, fuel spills resulting from vehicle accidents, chemical leaks due to natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods, terrorist acts, bomb threats, abandoned waste, illegal drug labs, and radiological releases. This also includes any such substances considered to weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

This Annex may also be activated in response to potential or actual releases of other substances that may pose a threat to public and environmental safety. Appropriate response activities to such incidents include, but are not limited to, household hazardous waste collection, monitoring of debris disposal, water quality monitoring and protection, air quality sampling and monitoring, and protection of natural resources.

2.2 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION LEVELS

The classification levels of hazardous materials incidents differ from the emergency classifications generally found in most emergency plans. In a hazardous materials incident, the response is based upon the characteristics of the chemical involved, the size or potential size of the spill, and the threat posed to life, property, and the environment.

• **Level I – Probable Emergency Conditions.** No evacuation is necessary other than from the immediate scene. The level of the incident does not pose a chemical exposure hazard to first responders from fire services using dermal and respiratory gear. Normally the County EOC is not activated.

- Examples of Level I incidents are minor releases of fuel from vehicular accidents; small releases of corrosives and illegally discarded chemical containers that are not in danger of releasing substances.

• **Level II – Limited Emergency Situation**. An incident involving a greater hazard or larger area that poses a potential threat to life or property and which may require a limited evacuation of the surrounding area. This incident may require outside assistance to stop the release. In this situation the county EOC may normally be activated.

- Examples of this level are releases of significant quantities of volatile organics at a fixed facility or a transportation or storage cargo tank release.

• **Level III – Full Emergency Situation.** This type of incident/accident involves severe potential exposure for the responders or the general public. Mitigation may require a large-scale evacuation or proper sheltering-in-place. Response will include the expertise or resources of private industry, mutual aid partners, as well as State or Federal government agencies. The county EOC will be activated.

2.3 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE COORDINATION

During a spill or release that requires the activation of this annex, the Yolo County Environmental Health HazMat Unit responds to these incidents along with local fire and law enforcement agencies. The level of response is dependent on the size, nature of the incident, and the level of threat to public health and the environment.

The Yolo County Environmental Health HazMat Unit also handles all after-hours calls and complaints for the health department including: sewage spills, food-borne illness complaints, abandoned waste, housing complaints, and communicable disease reports. HazMat Unit staff work closely with other health department staff in handling matters after hours.

Most incidents are small, often resulting from leaks or spills from vehicles and are handled by the local Fire Agency and/or the Environmental Health HazMat Unit. If the incident requires additional resources, the Yolo County Multi-Agency HazMat Response Team is activated. This team combines the resources of the Yolo County Environmental Health Division, the Cities of Woodland, Davis, and West Sacramento Fire Departments, and UC Davis Fire Department.

During an incident, Environmental Health HazMat Unit personnel fulfill the role of Technical Reference. The Multi-agency Hazmat Team relies on the Yolo County Environmental Health HazMat Unit to provide information critical to managing the incident, including the dangers and hazards of the materials involved, the proper decontamination measures to use, and the type of protective equipment to wear. Staff may also be called on to assist with the identification of unknown substances (usually through a process known as “HazCat”) and to provide and interpret environmental monitoring at the scene.

Once the Multi-Agency Team controls the incident, eliminating the immediate threat of public exposure to biological, chemical or nuclear agents, fire or explosion, all the members of the team except the Environmental Health HazMat Unit are released for other duties. Environmental Health staff remain to oversee the environmental investigation, to monitor the cleanup, and to initiate enforcement if appropriate. This investigation and cleanup are the responsibility of the

business or the party that owns, caused or allowed the incident to occur. When cleanup is completed to accepted standards, Environmental Health staff declare the scene safe.

Supporting departments are crucial to the success of this Annex's activities by providing capabilities, expertise, or materials that local fire department or YC Environmental Health HazMat Unit may not possess or may not have in sufficient quantities. According to the needs of the event, participating lead parties will work closely with the local law enforcement, Public Works Division, Health and Human Services Agency, and the Yolo Transportation District to coordinate the following:

- Crowd control and traffic control
- Evacuation
- Crime scene investigation
- Procurement of large quantities of dirt and sand to be used for building containment dikes or as absorbent
- Identification and categorization of unknown substances
- Coordination with local hospitals regarding signs, symptoms and treatment.
- Identification of viable evacuation routes
- Provision of transportation for large scale evacuations

2.4 INFORMATION FLOW

This Annex facilitates communication among multiple response coordination levels during an oil and hazardous materials release response. The following provides an overview of the various coordination levels that maintain communication in accordance with event requirements. Figure 1 below depicts the relationship between the different coordination levels.

- **Field Operations**
  - Conduct necessary activities to assess, monitor, contain, remove or dispose of hazardous materials according to direction from the Incident Commander
  - Submit frequent situation status reports to the Departmental Operations Center (DOC)
- **Incident Command Post / Unified Command (ICP / UC)**
  - Provide coordination to field operations
  - Maintain communications with DOC
- **DOC**
  - Maintain constant communication with Incident Commander regarding the status of field operations
  - Receive requests for resources from the field; fulfill requests internally or coordinate requests with EOC or mutual aid as necessary
  - Coordinate with the appropriate agency to transport hazardous materials by road, rail, pipelines, air, and/or waterways
- **EOC Fire and Rescue Branch: Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Unit Leader**
  - Coordinate overall activities of oil and hazardous materials response efforts
  - Gather information from field and/or DOC representatives on a continual basis
  - Submit frequent situation status reports to the Fire and Rescue Branch Coordinator

  - Coordinate with Regional, State, or Federal entities as necessary
- **Operations Support Section Chief and Fire and Rescue Branch Coordinator**
  - Exchange updated oil and hazardous materials information to ensure EOC situational awareness
  - Exchange information about support operations, needed resources, and field situation status
- **Supporting ESF Departments**
  - Support EOC, DOC, and/or field operations as requested
  - Maintain communication with appropriate departmental representatives by providing frequent situation status updates

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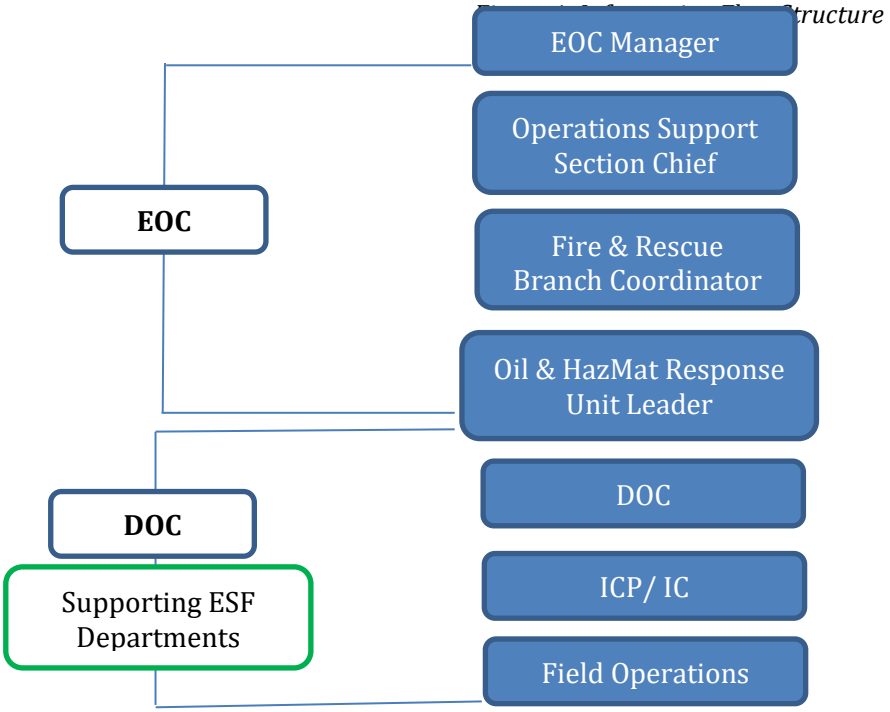


Section 3.0: Roles and Responsibilities

The following table details the overall responsibilities of each supporting stakeholder that may be involved with the activation of this Annex. The support requirement for each agency listed below will vary on a case-by-case basis and will be determined according to the need of the response operation.

Department/Agency	Division/Group	Responsibility
Department of Community Services	Environmental Health Division/ HazMat Unit	•Conduct necessary activities to assess, monitor, contain, remove or dispose of hazardous materials. •Hazardous Materials Area Plan maintenance & updates. •Serves as the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) for Yolo County. •Responsible for protecting the public's health and safety; actions may include air monitoring and plume modeling, water and/or soil testing, pesticide drift assessment, exposure and risk assessment, public message coordination, setting or recommending evacuation, re-entry, clearance, and remediation levels
University of California Davis Fire Department	Yolo County Hazardous Materials Response Team Joint Powers Authority (JPA) Policy Advisory Group (PAG)	•Assists with the Hazardous Materials Area Plan maintenance & updates for response sections. •Serves as the primary coordinating agency for the County HazMat Response Team.
Yolo County Administration Office	Operational Area Office of Emergency (OES) Services	• Updates and maintains this Annex •Serves as the primary coordinating agency for Operational Area Emergency Management. •Provide EOC support during a large-scale hazardous material event
Yolo County Health and Human Services	Emergency Medical Services (EMS) / Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Division/ Health and Human Services Agency (HHSA)	•Bio-Detection System Plan maintenance & updates. •Make necessary notifications to required agencies •Coordinate with local hospitals regarding signs, symptoms, and treatment of hazardous substances •Serves as the Medical and Health Operational Area Coordinator and has reporting requirements to the California Department of Public Health under Health and Safety Code 1797.153.

		•Coordinate with Environmental Protection Agency as necessary •The Public Health Officer has declaration authority to protect the public during a health emergency •Transport affected individuals to medical facilities from the incident sites
Yolo County Agriculture Department	Yolo County Agricultural Commissioner	•Investigate any complaint or incident concerning pesticide exposure and take regulatory and enforcement action as needed •Work with the State Department of Pesticide Regulation for technical assistance
Yolo County District Attorney's (DA) Office	Consumer Fraud and Environmental Protection	•Has investigative and prosecutorial responsibilities in incidents involving certain Hazardous Materials releases.
Yolo Emergency Communications Agency (YECA)	Dispatch	•Has dispatch, alert, and notification responsibilities to function #10 stakeholders during Hazardous Materials incidents.
Yolo Transportation District (Yolo TD)	Transportation Services	• Assist in the possible evacuation operation by providing transportation methods
Local Law Enforcement	Law Enforcement Services	• Maintain on scene control by establishing scene perimeters, access control points, and traffic control points •Direct traffic for evacuees if evacuation routes have been established and activated • Provide scene security and crime scene investigations •Provide force protection for on scene resources
Field Incident Commander		•Determines the most appropriate actions to manage the situation at hand •Establish Scene Control Zones •Perform Rescue operations if prudent (or if it can be performed safely) •Submit frequent situation status reports to the DOC
US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)		• Assist state and local government in the response to environmental disasters, releases, and inland oil spills that threaten human health and/ or the environment when an emergency requires additional resources and expertise.

Supporting Agencies

Department/Agency	Responsibility
California's Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	•Provide support roles in the Yolo County EOC to provide liaison and coordination between local agencies, the Operational Area and the State Agencies •Assist in managing mutual aid activities if needed, task requested state resources and provide the gateway for acquiring federal resources, when needed.
California Department of Fish and Wildlife	• Serves as lead for oil spills affecting inland and coastal waterways, lakes and reservoirs • Acts as the trustee for resources and wildlife and responding to deleterious materials that can affect waterways
The United States Postal Service	•Operates a postal sorting facility in the City of West Sacramento and participates in Bio-Detection System planning, training, exercising, & response.
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	• Once a request for a Presidential Declaration has been submitted through FEMA, it will allow for supplemental Federal financial and technical assistance to the operation.
Cities	• Assist in response and recovery within jurisdictional and regulatory authority

State Agencies

The role of the State Agencies will be dependent upon the specific nature of the emergency including the type of material released, the scope of the response and recovery activities, and whether the incident affects the inland or coastal zone, on state streets, highways, or state-owned buildings or grounds. Supporting State Agencies are those who can provide technical, policy, and subject matter expertise, and are generally requested by stakeholder agencies or the Lead Coordinator(s) during an incident.

Federal Agencies

The National Response Framework (NRF) organizes federal resources and capabilities under 15 Emergency Support Functions (ESF). ESFs have been developed and organized for the purpose of providing federally controlled resources to state and federal agencies during the response and recovery phases of a disaster or large-scale emergency.

Public / Private Partners

Department/Agency	Responsibility
•Community- Based Organizations •Faith-based communities •Non-governmental Organizations •Non-Profit Sector •OA Partners •Private Sector	•Provide agency-specific services, supplies and personnel before, during and after an event, as requested by the EOC Director

Section 4.0: Notification and Activation

4.1 NOTIFICATION

In the event of an impending or actual oil and hazardous materials situation impacting the Yolo OA, the initial responding agency in coordination with the Yolo County Office of Emergency Services (OES) will determine the activation needs of this Annex. Notification will then be issued to all relevant supporting departments, and to any additional departments or agencies as required. Notification will be distributed via the most appropriate communications equipment for the event requirements, and will detail event information, reporting instructions, and any relevant coordination information.

4.2 ACTIVATION

This Annex may be activated by the OES Duty Officer, the responding fire department, or the EOC Manager when a hazardous spill or release is anticipated or has occurred. The level of activation will be determined according to the requirements of the specific event. Not all incidents are the same, and not all activations of this ESF will require the full list of agencies to support the demands of the incident. Therefore, the representation of agencies that will be necessary to support the ESF may vary from incident to incident. Additional possible activations of this Annex are listed below:

- During any spill or release that exceeds the capacity of normal operation
- During spills or releases that impact OA
- In the event that a spill or release necessitates evacuation or shelter in place
- During any spill or release that results in casualties
- The magnitude of a spill or release requiring mutual aid requests
- Response and recovery operations involving multiple city departments
- Characterized hazards or magnitude of the release required regional, state, or federal notification to be made
- Response and/ or recovery efforts that are expected to last an extended period of time

Section 5.0: Response Actions

Step 1: Determine Classification Level & Secure Incident Site

To ensure the safety and well-being of life and property during a hazardous materials event, the responding fire and law enforcement agencies will perform the following operations:

- Determine the classification level of the hazard:
    - **Level I – Probable Emergency Conditions**. No evacuation is necessary other than from the immediate scene. The level of the incident does not pose a chemical exposure hazard to first responders from fire services using dermal and respiratory gear. Examples of Level I incidents are minor releases of fuel from vehicular accidents; small releases of corrosives and illegally discarded chemical containers that are not in danger of releasing substances.
        - Normally the county EOC is not activated.

    - **Level II – Limited Emergency Situation.** An incident involving a greater hazard or larger area that poses a potential threat to life or property and which may require a limited evacuation of the surrounding area. This incident may require outside assistance to stop the release. Examples of this level are releases of significant quantities of volatile organics at a fixed facility or a transportation or storage cargo tank release.
        - In this situation the county EOC may normally be activated.
    - **Level III – Full Emergency Situation**. This type of incident/accident involves severe potential exposure for the responders or the general public. Mitigation may require a large-scale evacuation or proper sheltering-in-place.
        - Response will include the expertise or resources of private industry, mutual aid partners, as well as State or Federal government agencies.
        - The county EOC will be activated.
- Deploy units to incident site
- Set up ICS structure in field
- Conduct initial incident assessment and develop Incident Action Plan (IAP)
    - Determine potential impact on population and/or environment
    - Determine tactical requirements
- Prepare site safety plan

Step 2: Activate DOC; Alert EOC (as Necessary)

Activation of the DOC and/or the EOC involves, but is not limited to, the following:

- If activated, send departmental representatives to EOC
- Determine HazMat mutual aid needs
    - Yolo County Environmental Health HazMat Unit
    - Yolo County Multi-Agency HazMat Response Team
- Notify and request assistance from supporting departments
- Make appropriate Federal and State notifications

Step 3: Gather Information

Information is continuously collected from responding agency and from the following groups to provide current status updates on hazardous materials operations:

- Response personnel in the field
    - Confirm affected areas through reports from dispatched emergency units and other support personnel
- Other responding departments
- Public and elected officials (via phone calls)
- NGOs, non-profit organizations, private sector (transportation and port companies, airports)
- Media (via broadcast, web information, blogs, print)
- State and Federal agencies, as appropriate (Department of Traffic [DOT], CalOES, etc.)

Step 4: Analyze Information and Coordinate Response

- Conduct an assessment of the situation based on current information
- Revise IAP and site safety plan as necessary
- Coordinate with agencies to address:

- Signs and symptoms of exposure; appropriate treatment
- Evacuation methods and routes
- Traffic control and travel routes for responding units
- Sand, dirt and/or booms for spill containment
- Establish and maintain perimeter exclusion zone

Step 5: Obtain Resources, Release of Public Information

- Request resources through the DOC, EOC, and supporting departments, to deploy to the field during event
- Disseminate emergency information and guidance to the public, private, and government organizations

Step 6: Continue to Monitor, Track, and Inform

- Receive and respond to requests for information
- Serve as the point of contact for post-event damage reports
- Provide situation updates, as necessary
- Notify and consult with subject matter experts from Federal, State, regional, and local authorities as needed
- Coordinate the collection and reporting of hazardous material event information and to the public through the Public Information Officer (PIO) and/or the Joint Information Center (JIC).

5.1 PUBLIC INFORMATION, WARNING, AND NOTIFICATION

Public information, warnings, and notifications (public service announcements) will be coordinated between the local fire department and/or Incident Command Staff, and the Yolo Alerts and PIOs. Additional options that may be available to notify the public of a hazardous materials release and orders for evacuations and/or sheltering-in-place:

- Press Release
- Door-to-door notification
- Outdoor Warning System
- Radio broadcast
- Emergency Alert System (EAS)
- Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA)
- Integrate Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)
- Social Media
- Local and regional television stations
- Yolo 211

Components of a Public Alert Message may include

- Affected area
- Health hazards
- Protective actions
- Evacuation routes

- Location of Family Assistance Centers
- Medical Treatment
- Telephone number for mobility impaired to call for assistance

5.2 PUBLIC PROTECTION

Evacuation, sheltering-in-place, or a combination should be considered in defining protective actions to reduce or eliminate public exposure to hazardous materials that are released during an incident, and shall be informed through the public information, warning system.

- **Evacuation**
  Evacuating the public is a decision based on information indicating that the public is at greater risk by remaining in or near the hazard area. Information that should be considered in the decision to evacuate includes:
    - Severity of dangers
    - Population affected
    - Availability of resources to evacuate the affected population
    - The notification means to provide emergency instructions
    - Safe passage for the evacuees, including adequate time
    - Availability of reception centers, shelters, and sustenance
- **Shelter in Place**
  Sheltering-in-place means advising the affected population to seek protection within the structure they occupy or in a nearby structure. Like evacuation, this decision is based upon hazard analysis. If the danger to the public is mitigated by sheltering-in-place, then it should be employed as a protective measure. With certain hazards, (e.g. short-term exposure, line-of-sight exposure) the best decision maybe to shelter-in-place. One distinct advantage of sheltering-in-place is the relative ease of implementation. Some considerations are:
    - Severity of dangers
    - Availability of resources
    - Time available to take proactive actions
    - Public's understanding of sheltering in place

  For some hazards, sheltering-in-place can be enhanced by seeking the most protected refuge in the structure. For chemical, radiation and some biological hazards it is enhanced by reducing the indoor-outdoor air exchange rate.

- **Combination Protective Actions**
  There may be circumstances when using both evacuation and sheltering-in-place is appropriate. For example, when time or resources cannot support the immediate need to evacuate a large population, only those closest to the hazard and at greater danger could be instructed to evacuate, while people outside of the immediate area would be advised to shelter-in-place.

5.3 INGESTION ADVISORY

Food crops and drinking water may be contaminated by a chemical release in certain situations; therefore, the public must be warned of a threat to the food and/or water supplies.

5.4 Sewage and Run-Off

A hazardous chemical release may contaminate sewage systems or area streams and lakes. Such contamination could create a public health threat and cause serious environmental problems.

5.5 Other Public Protection Strategies

- **Relocation** – Some hazardous materials incidents may contaminate the soil or water of an area posing a chronic threat to people living there. It may be necessary for people to move out of the area for a substantial period of time until the area is decontaminated or until natural weathering or decay reduces the hazard.
- **Water Supply Protection** – Surface and ground water supplies can be contaminated by a hazardous chemical release. Local public health officials must provide quick identification of a threat to the drinking water supply and expedient notification to the public. Officials should also notify the public of any alternate sources of drinking water and procedures for obtaining those alternate supplies.
- **Sewage System Protection** – A hazardous chemical entering the sewage system can cause serious and long-term damage to a treatment plant. It may be necessary to divert sewage, creating another public health threat and subsequent environmental problems.

Section 6.0: Deactivation

This Annex will be deactivated when the need for additional oil and hazardous materials coordination has diminished or ceased, or when the responsible party has begun cleanup efforts. Deactivation of this Annex may occur incrementally according to the need or lack of need for specific functions. This Annex may be deactivated or scaled back at the discretion of the local responding agency, DOC, EOC Manager, or Operations Support Section Chief, as appropriate.

Section 7.0: Recovery

7.1 Short-Term Recovery

There is no clear delineation of when disaster response activities transition into short-term recovery activities. As with all disaster and emergency-related activities, any transition to a new phase will be dependent upon the needs of the response, and the identified needs of the individuals/communities affected. In general, disaster response addresses the immediate aftermath and life safety issues of a disaster or emergency, while short-term recovery activities begin as such requests for assistance diminish. At times, these phases often overlap with one another.

7.2 Long-Term Recovery

As the urgency of a response lessens, and communities focus their efforts on implementing recovery programs, the State's focus will shift to long-term recovery. In Presidential Disaster Declarations, this will likely include the activation of a federally established Joint Field Office (JFO). JFOs are established, operated, and maintained by the DHS/FEMA, and will include the

temporary recovery organization structure put in place to support recovery. Federal disaster recovery efforts are organized as indicated in the National Disaster Recovery Framework. This structure warrants the State to organize in a similar fashion to integrate recovery activities properly and effectively.

7.3 CONTAINMENT

Containment is a responsibility of the owner, spiller or shipper. The IC will work with the spiller in providing containment for the incident. For minor spills or releases first responders should use the appropriate technique for the situation. Such techniques may include, but are not limited to:

- Using absorbent materials to soak up the spill and containerizing the used absorbent for proper disposal; or
- Flushing the area with water and containerizing the runoff for proper disposal; or
- Gathering the contaminant into U.S. DOT permitted drums for proper disposal.

As the incident progresses, the IC will assess the need for removing, increasing or altering existing containment techniques. If the situation exceeds the local capabilities, private contractors may be called in at the expense of the spiller. Techniques may include:

- Hydraulic and mechanical dredging
- Excavating
- Skimming
- Pumping
- Dispersion/dilution
- Vacuuming

7.4 RESTORATION

The IC will coordinate with the Environmental Health HazMat Unit and the spiller to promptly take steps to secure a cleanup and disposal contractor. The Environmental Health HazMat Unit will oversee the spiller's removal of the contaminants.

Following the removal of the hazardous materials, the affected area must be returned to its original condition when feasible. If residual contamination remains and it is determined that additional removal is not feasible, a site closure plan should be written for review by applicable local, state, and federal agencies.

Once the site has been deemed clear, the Incident Commander in conjunction with the Environmental Health HazMat Unit, and the on-scene Coordinator will determine the return criteria and issue a statement to the public authorizing the return of evacuees or the lifting of the shelter-in-place order. The information may be disseminated through the Incident PIO, the jurisdiction/department PIO, or the County PIO.

7.5 DOCUMENTATION

The Incident Command Staff should maintain all records, including incident logs and any accompanying documents, for historical reference and possible litigation. The IC should prepare a report that summarizes the incident including cause of incident, incident critique, damage assessment, expenditures, and conclusions.

The spiller is responsible for documenting all documents involved during a hazardous material spill. Copies of all completed reports will be saved for historical and legal needs. The reports will be used in critiques, cost recovery, and plan reviews/revisions.

Following a hazardous materials incident, the local fire departments, HazMat Unit, and/or YCOES may conduct an after-action meeting. The after-action will allow the response agencies to discuss the incident, each group's response, and any recommended changes in plans and procedures. Each agency will review and update their SOPs based on recommendations made during the after-action meeting. Likewise, any deficiencies in the Yolo County EOP – HazMat Annex will be corrected by the YCOES staff. Any revisions made will be documented and submitted to the YCOES for adoption.

SECTION 8.0: TRAINING AND EXERCISE

8.1 TRAINING

Yolo County's Environmental Health Division and its' responding agencies have developed an emergency response training program for hazardous materials responders. The program is designed to train fire department personnel in the use of emergency response equipment and procedures to protect life health and safety in the event of a hazardous materials release. The training is organized to cover emergency equipment, petroleum spill emergencies, hazardous materials response procedures, and simulated spill responses.

All staff of the Yolo County Environmental Health HazMat Unit undergo over 200 hours of specialized training in emergency response, chemical identification, and the incident command system. They are trained in decontamination, air monitoring, and technical reference support on top of training in topics such as explosives, railcar and tanker truck safety, radiation, and weapons of mass destruction. HazMat staff are certified by the California Specialized Training Institute (CSTI) as Hazardous Materials Technicians. Most staff then continue their training and education, and may receive additional certifications as Hazardous Materials Specialists or Assistant Safety Officers. In addition to attending regular training courses, staff also participate in periodic drills with the rest of the Multi-Agency HazMat Team to practice the skills that they have learned. Members of the Emergency Response Team participates in training activities while wearing level A suites, the most chemical resistant protective wear available.

At a minimum, firefighters expected to respond to a hazardous materials release should receive training equivalent to First Responder Operations Level training as described by OSHA's HAZWOPER Standard (29 CFR 1910.120). This training includes an 8-hour initial training course and annual refresher training. It is not expected that firefighters will go beyond the initial containment of an emergency hazardous materials release. Further actions required by an emergency release will be taken by the HazMat team who have been trained to conduct such activities.

Each agency will maintain individual records of personnel who have completed training courses. These records are updated regularly to reflect refresher training.

Training will be based upon the duties and functions to be performed by each responder of an emergency response organization. The skill and knowledge levels required for all new responders, those hired after the effective date of this plan, shall be conveyed to them through training before they are permitted to take part in actual emergency operations of a hazardous materials incident. Responders who participate in a chemical emergency shall be given training in accordance with their assigned duties.

Those responders who are trained should receive annual refresher training of sufficient content and duration to maintain their competency, and if a statement of competency is made, the appropriate department shall maintain a record of the methodology used to demonstrate the competency.

8.2 EXERCISE

Exercises and drills shall be conducted periodically to evaluate the adequacy of this Annex and the skills of the emergency response personnel. Results of exercises and drills provide a basis for changes in the response plans, implementation procedures, and for future emergency response training for personnel. Each of the response agencies and responsible parties mentioned in this plan will be invited to take part in the exercise.

Types of Exercises Conducted

Discussion-based exercises include seminars, workshops, and tabletop exercises. These types of exercises typically highlight existing plans, policies, mutual aid agreements, and procedures. This makes them exceptional tools for familiarizing agencies and personnel with current or expected jurisdictional capabilities. Discussion-based exercises typically focus on strategic, policy-oriented issues, whereas operations-based exercises tend to focus more on tactical response-related issues.

Operations-based exercises represent the next iteration of the exercise cycle; they are used to validate the plans, policies, agreements, and procedures solidified in discussion-based exercises. Operations-based exercises include drills, functional exercises, and full-scale exercises.

- Tabletop Exercises
    - Tabletop exercises involve senior staff, elected or appointed officials, or other key personnel in an informal setting, discussing simulated situations. This type of exercise is intended to stimulate discussion of various issues regarding a hypothetical situation. It can be used to assess plans, policies, and procedures or to assess types of systems needed to guide the prevention of, response to, and recovery from a defined event.
- Functional Exercises
    - The functional exercise, also known as a command post exercise, is designed to test and evaluate individual capabilities, multiple functions or activities within a function, or interdependent groups of functions. Functional exercises are generally focused on exercising the plans, policies, procedures, and staff for the direction and control nodes of Incident Command (IC) and Unified Command (UC).
- Full-Scale Exercises

- The full-scale exercise is the most complex step in the exercise cycle. Full-scale exercises are multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional exercises that test many facets of emergency response and recovery. A full-scale exercise focuses on implementing and analyzing the plans, policies, and procedures developed in discussion-based exercises and homed in previous, smaller, operations-based exercises. The events are projected through a scripted exercise scenario with built-in flexibility to allow updates to drive activity. It is conducted in a real-time, stressful environment that closely mirrors a real event. First responders and resources are mobilized and deployed to the scene where they conduct their actions as if a real incident had occurred.

SECTION 9.0: ANNEX MAINTENANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Various responding agencies members and the Yolo County Office of Emergency Services (OES) are responsible for overseeing the development and maintenance of the Oil and HazMat Annex. Maintenance and update of this plan will be consistent with the overall Yolo County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) maintenance and update policies. At a minimum, the OES contact will coordinate and conduct an annual review of this plan with all support agencies. Additional reviews may be conducted if experience with an incident or if a regulatory change indicates a need.

Recommendations for change will be submitted to Yolo County OES for approval, publication, and distribution. Exercise of the provisions of this plan should occur periodically. Inclusion of State and other partners is strongly encouraged in functional exercises. Each response and support agency will develop internal procedures for administrative support.

APPENDIX A: DEFINITIONS

Critical Facilities - Facilities essential to emergency response, such as fire stations, police stations, hospitals, and communications centers.

Decontamination - The process of making any person, object, or area safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing the hazardous material.

Emergency Alert System (EAS) - Formerly the Emergency Broadcasting System (EBS) the EAS is used to inform the public about the nature of an emergency incident and what safety steps they should take.

Emergency - A situation which poses a threat to the safety of workers, residents, the environment, and/or property.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) - The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support domestic incident management activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. Emergency Operations Centers may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g. fire, law enforcement, and medical services); by jurisdiction (e.g., Federal, State, regional, county, city, or tribal); or some combination thereof.

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) - Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, 42 U.S.C. s. 11001, et seq which is often referred to as SARA Title III. The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act specifies requirements for organizing the planning process at the State and local levels; minimum plan content; requirements for fixed facility owners and operators to inform officials about extremely hazardous substances present at facilities; and mechanisms for making information about these substances available to citizens. Facilities that use, produce, or store extremely hazardous substances or hazardous chemicals may fall under the reporting requirements of EPCRA. Facilities must report their chemical inventories if those inventories meet or exceed the listed threshold planning quantity for an EHS or if 10,000 pounds of a hazardous chemical that requires the facility to maintain a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is present.

Exclusion Zone - The area that immediately surrounds a hazardous material or a nuclear, chemical, or biological release or spill. This is the innermost of the three HazMat control zones and is also known as the hot zone.

Exercise - A simulated accident or release set up to test emergency response methods and for use as a training tool.

Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) - Those chemicals identified by the US EPA on the basis of toxicity and listed under EPCRA, Section 302.

Facility - Defined in Section 302 of EPCRA as all property (e.g., field or grove), buildings, equipment, structures, and other stationary items which are located on a single site or on contiguous or adjacent sites and which are owned or operated by the same person (or by any person that controls, is controlled by, or under common control of such person) and where the threshold planning quantity is met for one or more extremely hazardous substances. For

purposes of emergency release notification, the term facility includes motor vehicles, transported loads, and aircraft.

Hazardous Material (HazMat) - Any substance or material in a quantity or form which may be harmful to humans, animals, crops, water systems, or other elements of the environment if accidentally released. Hazardous materials include: explosives, petroleum, gases (compressed, liquefied, or dissolved), flammable and combustible liquids, flammable solids or substances, oxidizing substances, poisonous and infectious substances, radioactive materials, and corrosives.

Hot Zone – An area where hazardous vapors and liquids are present. This area is considered to be dangerous due to biological, chemical, or nuclear contamination. Individuals must be trained and prepared to enter and leave the area through specific corridors. This is also known as the exclusion zone.

Incident Commander (IC) - The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

Incident Command Post (ICP) - The field location where the primary functions of incident command are performed. The ICP may be co-located with the Incident Base or other incident facilities. Location of the Incident Commander and his staff.

Incident Command System (ICS) - A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents.

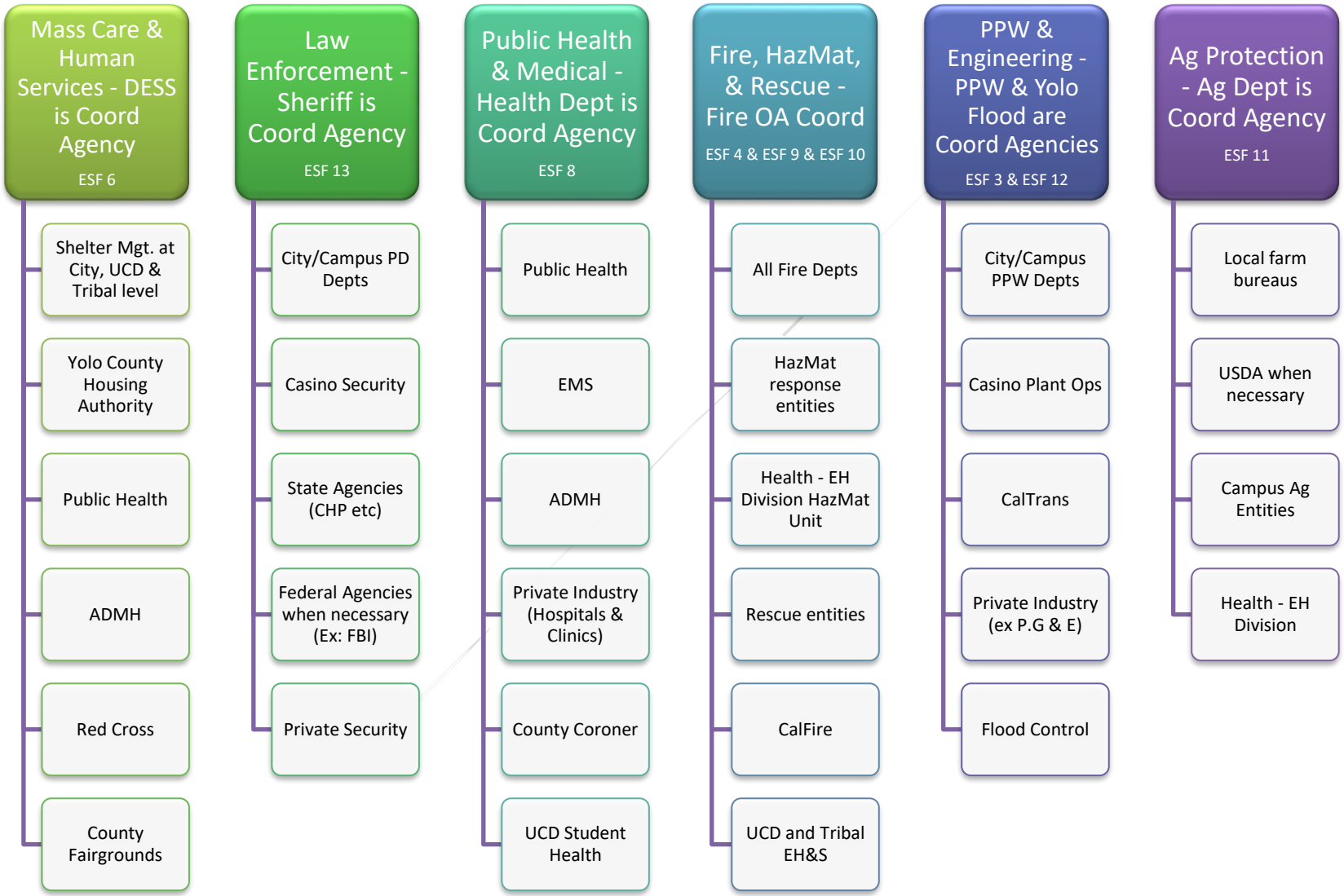
National Incident Management System (NIMS) - The system mandated by the Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5 that provides a consistent nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments; the private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among Federal, State, local and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology. Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 identifies these items as the ICS, multi-agency coordination systems; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualification and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

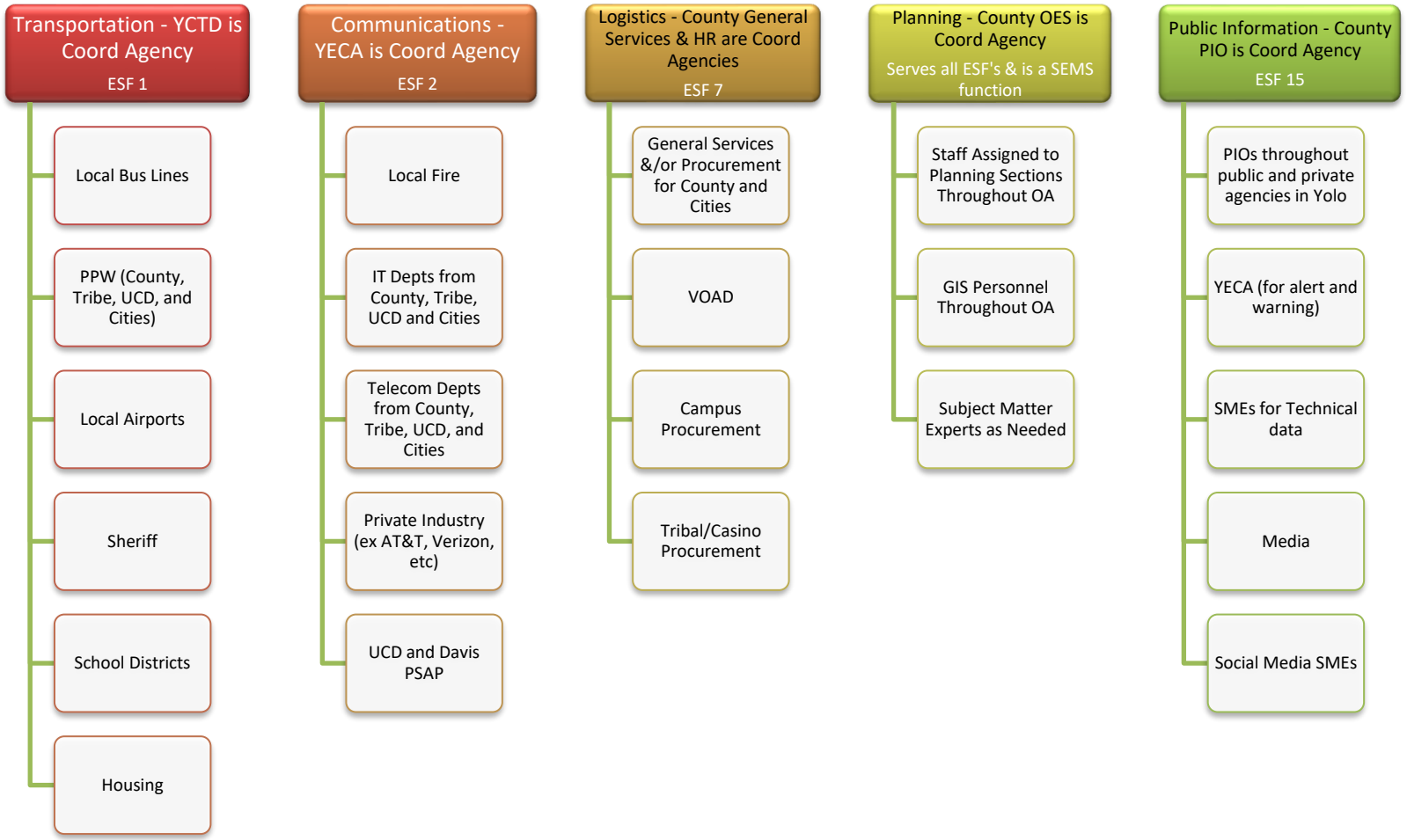
National Response Framework (NRF) - The purpose of the NRF is to establish a comprehensive, natural, all-hazards approach to domestic incident response by establishing an overview of key response principles, roles, and structures to guide the national response. Designed as follow-on to the initial National Response Plan, which was actually a “framework” written to guide the integration of State, tribal, and Federal response efforts. Adopting the word “framework” within the title now actually aligns the former NRP document with its intended purpose. It has been written for senior elected and appointed leaders at all levels of government - those who have a responsibility to provide for effective incident management. At the same

time, it is designed to inform emergency management practitioners, explaining the operating structures and tools used routinely by first responders and emergency managers at all levels of government.

Risk Analysis - Assessment of the probable damage that may be caused to the community by a hazardous substance release.

APPENDIX B: YOLO OPERATIONAL AREA PLANNING GROUPS





ESF5 is satisfied by OES involvement in all other ESF planning aspects & ESF 14 is satisfied by the recovery planning within each ESF.

APPENDIX C: DOCUMENTATION MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITIES

Plan/Document Name	Description	Emergency Management Phases	Owner	Last Updated
Yolo County Operational Area Oil and Hazardous Materials Response (ESF #10) Annex Executive Summary	Overview of Function #10 for the Yolo Operational Area	Preparedness	Yolo County OES	September 2015
Yolo Operational Area Hazardous Material Area & Response Plan	Describes regulatory information pertaining to Function #10, overarching protective measures and response operations in the Yolo Operational Area	Mitigation, Preparedness & Recovery	Yolo County Department of Community Services, Environmental Health Division	March 2007
United States Postal Service (USPS) Bio-Detection System (BDS) Response Plan	Primary Response Plan for the Bio-Detection System located at the West Sacramento USPS sorting facility	Response	Yolo County Health and Human Services Agency	Under Development
HazMat Alert and Notification Procedures	Outlines the system(s) and procedures to be used for Alert and Notification to a Hazardous Materials event	Preparedness & Response	Yolo Emergency communications Agency	Under Development

APPENDIX D: ACRONYMS

AAR – After Action Report
ADMH – Alcohol Drug & Mental Health
Ag – Agricultural
BDS – Bio-Detection System
CAP – Corrective Action Plan
CEPRC – Chemical Emergency Planning & Response Commission
CUPA – Certified Unified Program Agency
DA – District Attorney
DESS – Department of Employment and Social Services
EH – Environmental Health
EMS – Emergency Medical Services
EOC – Emergency Operations Center
EOP – Emergency Operations Plan
ESF – Emergency Support Function
GIS – Geographic Information Systems
HazMat – Hazardous Materials
JPA – Joint Powers Authority
LEPC – Local Emergency Planning Committee
MAC – Multi-agency Coordination
MACS – Multi-agency Coordination System
NRF – National Response Framework
NIMS – National Incident Management System
OES – Office of Emergency Services
OA – Operational Area
PAG – Policy Advisory Group
PHEP – Public Health Emergency Preparedness
PPW – Planning and Public Works
SEMS – Standardized Emergency Management System
SERC – State Emergency Response Commission
UCD – University of California Davis
USPS – United States Postal Service
VOAD – Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters
YECA – Yolo Emergency Communications Agency

APPENDIX E: VERSION HISTORY

Change Number	Section	Date of Change	Individual Making Change	Description of Change
0.1	All	05/06/2014	Howell Consulting	Initial draft
0.2	All	05/07/2014	Yolo OES	Include edits & comments for revision
0.3	All	06/20/2014	Howell Consulting	Revision 2
0.4	All	07/29/2014	Yolo EH	Included edits & comments for revision
0.5	All	10/20/2014	JPA PAG	Included edits & comments for revision
0.6	All	11/25/2014	Yolo OES	Revision 3 (public comment version of draft)
1.0	All	01/05/2015	Yolo OES	Inclusion of public comments
1.1	Pgs 10 & 18	05/19/2015	Yolo OES	Reflects joining of the HazMat Area Plan and Response Ops Plan into one Plan
2.0	All	09/01/2015	Yolo OES	Inclusion of public comments
3.0	All	08/24/2023	Yolo OES	Updated all sections of the draft