LOWER COLORADO RIVER GEOGRAPHIC RESPONSE PLAN

LOWER COLORADO RIVER CORRIDOR AREA 3

SAN BERNARDINO, RIVERSIDE, AND IMPERIAL COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA
LA PAZ AND YUMA COUNTIES, ARIZONA

FEBRUARY 2014

PREPARED BY:
LOWER COLORADO RIVER AREA COMMITTEE (LCRAC)

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If this is an Emergency…

…Involving a release or threatened release of hazardous materials, petroleum products, or other contaminants impacting public health and/or the environment

Most important – Protect yourself and others!

Then:

1) Turn to the **Immediate Action Guide** (Yellow Tab) for initial steps taken in a hazardous material, petroleum product, or other contaminant emergency.

2) Make the initial notification to *Dispatch* by dialing 911. *Dispatch* will make operational notifications that will prompt formation of Incident Command.

3) Incident Command will make the following ***Mandatory Notifications***:

National Response Center	(800) 424-8802
California Office of Emergency Services	(800) 852-7550 or (916) 845-8911
Arizona Division of Emergency Management	(800) 411-2336

4) After the ***Mandatory Notifications*** are made, use **Notification** (Red Tab) to implement the notification procedures described in the **Immediate Action Guide**.

5) Use the **Lower Colorado River Corridor Maps** (Green Tab) to pin point the location and surrounding geography of the incident site.

6) Use the **Emergency Response Site Strategies** (Blue Tab) to develop a mitigation plan.

7) Review the **Supporting Documentation** (White Tabs) for additional information needed during the response.

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Acknowledgements

The Lower Colorado River Geographic Response Plan (LCR GRP) was developed through a collaborative effort between the local, state, and federal government agencies listed below.

Local Government

- La Paz County Division of Emergency Management
- Yuma County Office of Emergency Management
- La Paz Sheriff's Department
- La Paz County, Ehrenberg Fire District
- San Bernardino County Fire Department

State Government

- Arizona Department of Emergency Management Agency
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Office of Spill Prevention and Response
- California Office of Emergency Services
- California Department of Forestry

Federal Government

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region IX
- EPA's Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team (START), Ecology & Environment Inc.
- U.S. DOI, Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Department of Interior (DOI), Bureau of Reclamation
- U.S. DOI, National Park Service (NPS)
- U.S. DOI, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
- U.S. DOT, PHMSA Pipeline Safety

Tribal Government

- Quechan Indian Tribe

Private/Public Organizations

- Metropolitan Marine Solutions Vessel Assist
- H2O Environmental, Inc.
- Transwestern Pipeline
- Yuma River Tours
- El Paso Natural Gas

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PLAN OVERVIEW

Introduction

This Lower Colorado River Geographic Response Plan (LCR GRP) is the principal guide for emergency preparedness and response along the Lower Colorado River from Hoover Dam to the United States/Mexico Border. This plan is consistent with the National Contingency Plan (NCP) and is intended to facilitate multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional coordination, communication and collaboration among local, State and Federal agencies and Tribal nations and industry when responding to oil and hazardous material emergencies.

The first Colorado River Area Contingency Plan (ACP) was completed in 1993 and amended in 1997 by the addition of ten designated spill boom deployment site strategies to contain and recover contaminants. A Steering Committee was formed in 2009 to update the 1993 ACP, and Area Committees comprised of local, state, federal, tribal, industry and non-governmental organization (NGO) representatives were formed for each of the three planning/response Areas. These three Geographic Response Plan Areas include:

- Area One – Hoover Dam to Davis Dam
- Area Two – Davis Dam to Parker Dam
- Area Three – Parker Dam to the United States / Mexico Border

It is important to note that this LCR GRP is a community plan (not a state or federal plan), and it is a living document intended to be updated periodically as updated information is provided and additional response and protection strategies are developed for sensitive habitat and natural resources, including fish and wildlife areas and critical economic and cultural resources.

The Lower Colorado River flows for 320 miles and borders three states (Arizona, Nevada, and California) and seven counties (Clark, NV; Mohave, Yuma, and La Paz, AZ; San Bernardino, Riverside, and Imperial, CA). In addition, native American nations inhabit the lower Colorado region: Colorado River Indian Tribes (CRIT), Chemehuevi Indian Tribe, Hualapai Indian Tribe, Kaibab Band of Paiute, Quechan Indian Tribe, Cocopah Indian Tribe, Yavapai, Moapa Band of Paiutes, and the Fort Mohave Indian Tribe.

The Lower Colorado River is a major interstate and international riverine resource, and in a typical year the Lower Colorado River delivers 7.5 million acre-feet (MAF) of water to users in Arizona, California, and Nevada, and 1.5 MAF to Mexico. This water typically irrigates over 2.5 million acres of land and meets the domestic needs of roughly 23 million people.

More than 10 million people recreate on the reservoirs and lakes within the Lower Colorado River region, including Lake Mead, Lake Mojave, Lake Havasu, and the Imperial Reservoir. These lakes are estimated to hold 63 million acre-feet of water, and the dams which contain them produce an estimated 4.2 billion kWh annually and contribute to flood control.

The LCR GRP Steering Committee would like to thank all stakeholder participants who contributed to the development of this plan, and strongly encourage your continued participation in the three Area Committees to help ensure the integrity of the Lower Colorado River.

Purpose

1. The Lower Colorado River Geographic Response Plan (LCR GRP) establishes the policies, responsibilities, and procedures required to protect the health and safety of the populace, the environment, and public and private property from the effects of hazardous materials incidents.

2. This plan establishes the emergency response organization for hazardous materials incidents occurring within the Lower Colorado River watershed area from Hoover Dam to the U.S. Border with Mexico.

3. The LCR GRP is the principal guide for agencies within the Lower Colorado River watershed area, its incorporated cities, and other local and tribal government entities in mitigating hazardous materials emergencies. This plan is consistent with federal, state and local laws and is intended to facilitate multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional coordination, particularly between local, state, tribal, and federal agencies, in hazardous materials emergencies.

4. This plan is an operational plan as well as a reference document. It may be used for pre-emergency planning and emergency response. Agencies having roles and responsibilities established by this plan are encouraged to develop standard operating procedures (SOPs) and emergency response checklists based on the provisions of this plan.

Plan Objectives

1. Describe the overall emergency response organization for hazardous materials incidents occurring within the Lower Colorado River response area.

2. Delineate the responsibilities of local, state, tribal, and federal agencies in the event of a hazardous materials incident within the Lower Colorado River response area.

3. Establish lines of authority and coordination for hazardous materials incidents.

4. Facilitate mutual aid to supplement local resources.

5. Describe procedures for accessing outside funding (e.g., state and federal funding) for the mitigation of, and recovery from, hazardous materials incidents.

Incident Objectives

For emergency response personnel to evaluate hazardous materials and take appropriate emergency actions in order to save lives, reduce injuries, and prevent or minimize damage to the environment and property, the following actions should be taken:

Prior to Event:

Train and equip emergency response personnel (hazmat team members as well as first responders) to efficiently and effectively mitigate hazardous materials incidents.

During Event:

1. Securing the *affected* area, isolating the hazard, and denying the entry of unauthorized persons into the area. Implementing this action will be the responsibility of incident command.

2. Identification of the hazardous material. Implementing this action will be the responsibility of incident command.

3. Providing rapid and effective warning, information, and instructions to threatened populations. Implementing this action will be the responsibility of incident command, with assistance from dispatch and/or PIO as needed. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation 24-hour Emergency Operations Center will be specifically responsible for notifying downstream water users and should therefore be notified if drinking water resources are endangered.

4. Providing means to access technical resources to stabilize the affected area and return to normal conditions as quickly as possible. Implementing this action will be the responsibility of incident command.

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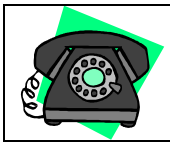
How to Use the Immediate Action Guide

IF YOU ARE NOT QUALIFED TO ACTIVATE THIS PLAN:
DIAL 911 AND ASK FOR ASSISTANCE

Complete the following steps to activate the Lower Colorado River Geographic Response Plan.



Make Initial Mandatory Notifications

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Review General Information Regarding HazMat Response

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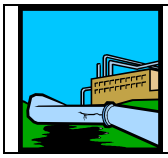

Identify Railroad, Pipeline, Roadway, and Fixed Facility Incidents

- and/or –

Abandoned/Unknown Containers and WMD

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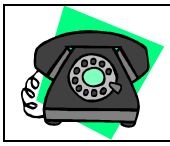
Public Information/Press Release

This is only a guide:
Nothing in this section shall supersede the experience, initiative, and ingenuity of the responders in overcoming the complexities that exist under actual emergency conditions.



Make Immediate Notifications

Collect the following information whenever there is a threat or actual discharge of hazardous materials, petroleum products or other contaminants into a waterway*.

**A waterway is defined as any river, stream, tributary, creek, ditch, canal, storm drain or sewer that is part of, connected to or has the ability to discharge into the Lower Colorado River.*

Provide as much of the following information to Dispatch as possible. Dispatch will make operational notifications for implementation of incident command. Incident command will collect and verify following information for making initial ***Mandatory Notifications***:

- Caller name, agency or affiliation, and call back number
- Type of Incident (Rail, Motor Transport, Pipeline, Fixed Facility, etc.)
- Date and time of Incident
- Location where the incident happened
- Number/type/trauma level of Injuries
- Product Name (if known)
- Type of Release
  - ☐ Solid ☐ Liquid ☐ Gas
- Size of spill
  - ➢ Quantity_____
- Location where the product entered or will enter the waterway (can be latitude/longitude, street address, etc.)
- Area threatened

Refer to the Red Tab for the Emergency Notification Guide and the Contact Number List to make additional notifications

Review General Information Regarding HazMat Response

First Responder

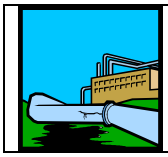
1. Approach the incident location from an upwind, uphill, and/or upstream direction.
2. Position vehicle heading away from the incident location.
3. If available, wear full protective clothing (i.e., turnouts-pants, coat, hood, gloves, boots, helmet) and positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
4. Avoid “rushing” into the area.
5. Avoid entering or approaching vapors or smoke and contact with product.
6. Confine exposed victims for emergency decontamination.
7. Consider all unidentified containers or released products (including smoke) as a hazardous material until it is positively identified as non-hazardous.

Incident Command and Scene Security

1. Establish an Incident Command Post and fully implement the Incident Command System (ICS).
2. Isolate the scene and deny entry to all unauthorized personnel, vehicles, and equipment (establish a perimeter).
3. Notify appropriate emergency response agencies (**Notification -** Red Tab).
4. Ensure qualified personnel perform the items on the checklist.
5. Review the following checklist:

	Immediate Action Checklist	Date/Time
1.	Establish Incident Command	
2.	Determine Isolation Zones	
3.	Establish Exact Incident Location	
4.	Determine Lead Agency	
5.	Identify Product	
6.	Determine the Size of Exclusion Zone	
7.	Determine Level of Response	
8.	Determine if Additional Resources are Required	
9.	Established Size of Spill and Spill Potential	
10.	If spill can reach a waterway, begin Downstream Notifications. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation 24-hour Emergency Operations Center will be specifically responsible for making downstream water user notifications and should therefore be notified if drinking water resources are endangered.	
11.	Establish Evacuation Routes	
12.	Determine Medical Needs	
13.	Determine Entry Level (Personal Protective Equipment (PPE))	
14.	Determine Communications Needs	
15.	Determine Need for Public Notifications	

Immediate Action Checklist		Date/Time
16.	Make Appropriate Notifications	
17.	Determine exposures	
18.	Develop Incident Action Plan	



Identify Railroad, Pipeline, Roadway, and Fixed Facility Incidents

Initial Caller

Notify Local Emergency Dispatch – Activate 911.

Dispatch

1. Attempt to get as much incident information as possible.
2. Make operational notifications for implementation of incident command.

First Responder

1. Isolate and deny entry to the area.
2. Shutdown all possible ignition sources (Stop ALL vehicle traffic).
3. Establish Perimeters.
4. Attempt to identify the material.

Incident Command

1. Determine the following information
   - Type of Incident (Rail, Motor Transport, Pipeline, Fixed Facility, etc.)
   - Date and Time of Incident
   - Location where the incident happened
     - Mile Marker
     - Accessibility
     - Latitude/Longitude
   - Number of Injuries
   - Product Name (if known)
   - Type of Release
     - □ Solid □ Liquid □ Gas
   - Size of spill
     - Quantity_____
     - (If quantity is unknown, describe size of the leaking container)
   - Has the spill ignited? Yes____ No____
   - Any information on rail car or container?
   - Has the spill been contained? Yes____ No____
   - Has the spill impacted the surface water? Yes____ No____
   - Description of exposures
     - Occupied buildings
     - Important buildings or structures
     - Proximity to roadway, bridges, drainage structures, waterways

2. Make the initial ***Mandatory Notifications*** (**Notification** – Red Tab)
3. If spill can reach a waterway, begin Downstream Notifications (via Dispatch if needed). If downstream drinking water resources are endangered, notify the U.S Bureau of Reclamation 24-hour Emergency Operations Center, who will be specifically responsible for making downstream water user notifications.
4. Determine and contact the owner and/or potentially responsible party
   - Appropriate railroad or pipeline company
   - Trucking Company/Shipper
   - Fixed Facility Emergency Coordinator
5. Request assistance (via Dispatch if needed) from local hazardous materials response team, state, and federal agencies as necessary.
6. Provide updates to all notified agencies as new information becomes available.

Abandoned/Unknown Containers and WMD

If you discover a hazardous material or unlabeled container and suspect it contains hazardous material

Initial Caller

Notify Local Emergency Dispatch – Activate 911.

Dispatch

1. Attempt to get as much incident information as possible.
2. Make operational notifications for implementation of incident command.

First Responder

1. Isolate and deny entry to the area.
2. Shutdown all possible ignition sources (Stop ALL vehicle traffic).
3. Establish Perimeters.
4. Attempt to identify the material. DO NOT MOVE THE CONTAINER OR DETERMINE IF IT IS FULL.
5. For Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) or Nuclear, Biological, Chemical (NBC) Device, determine if there are secondary devices or contact appropriate agency (police or bomb squad) to do so.
6. Treat location as a *possible crime scene*!

Incident Command

1. Determine the following information
   - Location of the container
   - Date and time of discovery
   - Number of Injuries
   - Product Name (if known)
   - Has the container been breached? Yes____ No_____

- Type of Release
  - □ Solid □ Liquid □ Gas
- Size of spill
  - ➢ Quantity_____
  - ➢ (If quantity is unknown, describe size of the leaking container)
- Has the spill ignited? Yes____ No____
- Can the spill be contained? Yes____ No____
- Has the spill impacted the surface water? Yes____ No____
- Description of exposures
  - ➢ Occupied buildings
  - ➢ Important buildings or structures
  - ➢ Proximity to roadway, bridges, drainage structures, waterways

2. Make the initial ***Mandatory Notifications*** (**Notification** – Red Tab)
3. If spill can reach a waterway, begin Downstream Notifications (via Dispatch if needed). If downstream drinking water resources are endangered, notify the U.S Bureau of Reclamation 24-hour Emergency Operations Center, who will be specifically responsible for making downstream water user notifications.
4. Request assistance (via Dispatch if needed) from local hazardous materials response team, state, and federal agencies as necessary.
5. Provide updates to all notified agencies as new information becomes available.

Public Information/Press Release

To release information to the public/media:

1. Establish a Lead Public Information Officer (PIO) or Joint Information System. All releases of information to the public and/or the media must be approved by Incident Command/Unified Command.

2. Determine the following information for inclusion into a press release and/or press conference.
   - Nature of the incident
   - Precautions for the public and possible symptoms of exposure (High Hazard)
   - Date and time of incident
   - Approximate location where the incident happened (city, county, state)
   - Hotline number for public inquiries
   - Traffic patterns affected by spill
   - Number of injuries and property damage
   - Product name and normal uses
   - Response agencies involved
   - Any mitigation efforts underway
   - Evacuation instructions if incident is considered High Hazard
   - Mass care information if High Hazard

3. The following example statement can be used.

Hazardous Material Incident - Summary Statement for Media

At approximately (time) a.m./p.m. today, a spill/release of a potentially hazardous substance was reported to this office. Emergency services personnel were immediately dispatched to cordon off the area and direct traffic.

The material was later determined to be (substance), a (hazardous/harmless) chemical/substance/material/gas that, upon contact, may product symptoms of (list symptoms). Precautionary evacuation of the (location) area surrounding the spill was (requested/required). Approximately (number) of persons were evacuated.

Clean-up crews from (agency/company) were dispatched to the scene, and normal traffic was resumed by (time), at which time residents were allowed to return to their homes. There were no injuries reported – OR – (number) persons, including (number) of emergency personnel, were treated at area hospitals for (injuries/symptoms) and (all/number) were later released. Those remaining in the hospital are in (condition). Response agencies involved were (list agencies).

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NOTIFICATION

Notification Overview

The chart below shows the flow of notifications that must be made in a hazardous material, petroleum product, or other contaminant emergency.

First On-Scene
(Fire, Law, EMS, Public, etc.)

*will notify local **Dispatch** (via 911 or radio)*

Dispatch will make operational notifications. Operations will initiate incident command

A complete list of Dispatch Centers can be found on page R-4 of this plan

Incident Command will make Mandatory Notifications	
National Response Center	(800) 424-8802
Nevada DEM/ NDEP	(775) 688-2830/ (775) 687-9485 (NDEP out of state) (888) 331-6337 (NDEP in state)
Arizona DEM	(800) 411-2336
California Office of Emergency Services	(800) 852-7550 or (916) 845-8911
Incident Command may also consider notifying the following Affected or Adjacent Agencies	
U.S Bureau of Reclamation 24-hour Emergency Operations Center will be responsible for notifying downstream water users.	(702) 494-2231
Area 1	
Clark County, NV Office of Emergency Management	(702) 455-5710
Southern Nevada District Board of Health, Clark County, NV	(702) 759-0588
Areas 1 and 2	
Mohave County, AZ Environmental Health Division, Bullhead City Office	(928) 758-0704
Mohave County, AZ Division of Emergency Management	(928) 753-0753
Area 2	
San Bernardino County Office of Emergency Services	(909) 822-8071
San Bernardino County Environmental Health Services	(800) 472-2376
Area 3	
Riverside County Office of Emergency Services	(951) 940-6910
Riverside County Department of Environmental Health	(888) 722-4234
Imperial County Division of Emergency Management	(760) 482-2400
Imperial County Environmental Health	(760) 336-8530
La Paz County Department of Emergency Management	(928) 669-6141
La Paz County Environmental Health Division	(928) 669-1100
Yuma County Environmental Health Division	(928) 317-4584
Yuma County Office of Emergency Management	(928) 317-4680

Notify downstream counties only

Federal Mandatory Spill Notification Requirements

Chemical Spills

Originally published in 1985 under the authority of Section 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), the Designation, Reportable Quantities, and Notification regulation:

- Designates specific substances as hazardous under CERCLA;
- Identifies the quantity of substances which, when released, requires notification; and
- Sets forth the notification requirements for releases of these substances.

The reportable quantities apply to the waste itself, not merely to the toxic contaminant. Unlisted hazardous wastes which exhibit toxicity are also covered under this regulation, and have been assigned a reportable quantity of 100 pounds.

The notification requirement applies to any person in charge of a vessel or an offshore or an onshore facility, who must notify the National Response Center if any release of a hazardous substance equal to or exceeding the reportable quantity occurs at their vessel or facility.

The list of hazardous substances and reportable quantities can be found at:
http://www.epa.gov/swercepp/web/docs/er/302table01.pdf

Oil Spills

Under the legal authority of the Clean Water Act, the Discharge of Oil regulation, more commonly known as the "sheen rule", provides the framework for determining whether an oil spill to inland and coastal waters and/or their adjoining shorelines should be reported to the federal government. In particular, the regulation requires the person in charge of a facility or vessel responsible for discharging oil that may be "harmful to the public health or welfare" to report the spill to the federal government. The regulation establishes the criteria for determining whether an oil spill may be harmful to public health or welfare, thereby triggering the reporting requirements, as follows:

- Discharges that cause a sheen or discoloration on the surface of a body of water;
- Discharges that violate applicable water quality standards; and
- Discharges that cause a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or on adjoining shorelines.

To ensure that all affected agencies/organizations are notified:

1) First On-Scene will notify Dispatch. (Page R-4 for List of Dispatch Centers)
2) *Dispatch* will make operational notifications. Operations will initiate formation of Incident Command.
3) Incident Command will make the ***Mandatory Notifications.***
4) Use the **Emergency Notification Guide** (Notification – Red Tab) to contact additional agencies/organizations.
5) Use the **Contact Number Lists** (Notification – Red Tab) to find emergency phone numbers.
   a. Contact Number List Sorted by Agency Purpose - Agencies are sorted by the purposes listed below.
   b. Contact Number List Sorted Alphabetically by Agency Name

List of Dispatch Centers

Dispatch Center	Phone Number	Area of Dispatch	Agencies Notified
Law Enforcement and Fire/Emergency Medical Services			
Bullhead City, AZ	928-763-1999	Bullhead City, Fort Mojave, Mohave Valley, Topock	Bullhead City (BHC) Police Department, BHC Fire District, Ft. Mojave Mesa Fire District, Mohave Valley Fire District, Golden Shores/Topock Fire District
Lake Havasu City, AZ	928-855-4111	Lake Havasu City	Lake Havasu City (LHC) Police Department and LHC Fire Department
Mohave County, AZ	928-753-0753 928-753-2141	Mohave County	Mohave County Sheriff's Office Dispatch/County DEMA
NPS (Lake Mead Dispatch)	702-293-8932	Lake Mead Lake Mohave	NPS and BLM fire and law enforcement EMS (Park Service)
Yuma County, AZ	928-783-4427	Yuma County	Yuma County SO, Yuma County fire and law enforcement
San Bernardino County Emergency Dispatch, CA	909-822-8071	San Bernardino County	San Bernardino County Fire and surrounding cities (Rialto, Colton, Lomo Linda, Redlands/Apple Valley)
Fire/EMS Only			
River Medical Dispatch	928-855-4111	Lake Havasu City, AZ	Desert Hills Fire District, River Medical Inc (EMS)
Clark County, NV	702-382-3000	Clark County, NV	Clark County Fire Department
Law Enforcement Only			
Arizona Game and Fish	623-236-7201	Arizona	Arizona Game and Fish officers or local law enforcement
Hoover Dam Police Department	702-494-2576		
Las Vegas Metropolitan PD	702-828-7110	Clark County, NV	Las Vegas PD
Nevada Department of Wildlife	775-688-1331 (6am to 11pm, 7 days)		
Phoenix Interagency Law Enforcement Dispatch	800-637-9152	NWR in Arizona	NWR Law Enforcement in Arizona
Ventura Fish & Wildlife Office	805-644-1766 (x339)	San Bernardino County	USFWS Field Response Coordinators

Emergency Notification Guide

Emergency Notifications are made in accordance with the area plan developed by the appropriate Regional and County Offices of Emergency Services.

Use the following checklist as a guide to contact additional agencies and organizations not listed in the Mandatory Notifications table above.

- Document the Time of Contact and Estimated Time of Arrival (ETA) on line provided.
- Notifying the agencies downstream of the release may be mandatory or may have priority.
- Consider notifying other agencies listed when appropriate.
- Checklist may be used to identify agencies that can provide additional resources.

The following notification procedures for spills that may impact Mexico are described in the Mexico – United States Joint Contingency Plan, March 2009.

When the NRC receives an incident report about a spill on the Lower Colorado River that may impact Mexico they will notify the following United States and Mexico Contacts:

United States Contacts

- US EPA On-Scene Coordinator for US EPA Region 9
  (800) 300-2193
- U.S. Joint Response Team (JRT) Co-Chair, US EPA Office of Emergency Management, Emergency Operations Center
  (202) 564-3850
  (202) 564-8729 *(Fax)*
- Department of State - International Boundary and Water Commission
  (928) 782-1598 (Yuma Office)

Mexico Contacts

- National Communications Center (CENACOM)
  cenacom@segob.gob.mx *(email only)*
- Center for the Orientation of Emergencies (COATEA)
  coatea@profepa.gob.mx *(email only)*
- Federal Attorney General for Environmental Protection (PROFEPA)
  coatea@profepa.gob.mx *(email only)*

Contact Number List

Agency	Emergency/24 hour	Daytime/Office	Agency/Company Purpose	Level
Arizona Department of Environmental Quality	602-390-7894	602-771-4106	Environment/Health	State
Arizona Department of Public Safety	602-223-2212	928-782-1679	Environment/Health	State
Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT)	800-377-3701/ 602-257-1563	928-726-5938	Roads	State
Arizona Emergency Response Commission	602-231-6346	602-231-6346	Emergency Management	State
Arizona Game and Fish	800-352-0700	928-692-7700	Environment/Health	State
Arizona State Parks	928-580-6527	602-542-4009	Environment/Health	State
Black Meadow Landing	760-663-4901	760-663-4901	Marina	Private Organization
BNSF Railway	800-832-5452	909-386-4082	Railroad	Private Organization
Bullhead City Fire District	928-763-1999	928-758-3971	Fire/EMS	Local
Bullhead City Police and Emergency Management	928-763-1999	928-763-9200	Law/EMS	Local
California Department of Fish and Wildlife (Sacramento)	800-852-7552 (Cal OES)	916-341-6957	Environment/Health	State
California Department of Fish and Wildlife (Blythe)	800-852-7552 (Cal OES)	760-604-6170	Environment/Health	State
California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	916-324-8905	916-324-8905	Emergency Management	State
Clark County Fire Department	702-229-0401	702-455-7311	Fire/EMS	County
Desert Hills Fire District	928-754-3311	928-764-3333	Fire/EMS	Local
El Paso Natural Gas	800-334-8047	928-923-2202 928-768-7924	Utilities	Private Organization
Fort Mojave Mesa Fire Department	928-763-1999	928-768-9181	Fire/EMS	Local

Agency	Emergency/24 hour	Daytime/Office	Agency/Company Purpose	Level
Fort Mojave Tribal Police, FD, Public Health & Emergency Preparedness	928-346-1521	928-346-1521	Fire/EMS/Law	Local
Golden Shores/Topock Fire Department	928-763-1999	928-768-4546	Fire/EMS	Local
H2O Environmental, Inc.	702-396-4148	702-396-4148	Contract support	Private Organization
Kinder Morgan Energy Partners, L.P.	888-844-5658	760-455-6464	Pipeline	Private Organization
La Paz County Sheriff's Office	928-669-2281	978-669-6141	Law	County
Lake Havasu City Fire Department	928-855-4111	928-855-1141	Fire/EMS	Local
Lake Mohave Resort	928-754-3245	928-754-3245	Marina	Private Organization
Metropolitan Marine Solutions Vessel Assist Lake Mohave	818-398-6635	928-788-1815	Contract support	Private Organization
Mohave County DEMA	928-753-0753	928-757-0930	Environment/Health	County
Mohave County Sheriff's Office	928-753-0753 928-718-4601 (4602,4603)	978-753-2141	Law	County
Mohave Valley Fire District	928-763-1999	928-768-9113	Fire/EMS	Local
Nevada Department of Wildlife	775-688-1331	702-486-5127	Environment/Health	State
Nevada Division of Environmental Protection	775-687-9485 (out of state) 888-331-6337 (in state)	775-687-9382	Environment/Health	State
Nevada State Emergency Response Commission	775-684-7511	775-684-7511	Emergency Management	State
Nevada State Health Division, Radiation Control	877-438-7231		Environment/Health	State
Questar Pipeline (Southern Trails Pipeline	800-261-0668	505-326-9602	Pipeline	Private Organization
San Bernardino County Fire	909-356-3805	909-855-5043	Fire/EMS	County

Agency	Emergency/24 hour	Daytime/Office	Agency/Company Purpose	Level
Southern Nevada Water Authority	702-249-0858	702-862-3748	Utilities	Private Organization
Southwest Gas Corporation (SGTC)	800-477-5422	928-763-5324	Utilities	Private Organization
TransCanada Pipeline (North Baja Pipeline, LLC)	800-447-8066	928-923-7891	Pipeline	Private Organization
TransWestern Pipeline Co.	866-999-8975	928-774-1547	Pipeline	Private Organization
Union Pacific Railroad	888-877-7267	909-685-2857	Railroad	Private Organization
U.S. Bureau of Land Management (Lake Havasu City, Yuma)	928-706-1957	928-343-8306 928-505-1264	Environment/Health	Federal
U.S. Bureau of Land Management (Clark County, NV)	702-494-7442	702.515.5053	Environment/Health	Federal
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Lower Colorado River Regional Hazmat Office	702-467-5821	702-293-8060	Environment/Health/Safety	Federal
U.S Bureau of Reclamation 24 Hour Communication Center	702-494-2576		Environment/Health	Federal
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation - Lower Colorado Dam Office	702-467-5821 702-494-2576 928-343-8215 (Control Center)	702-293-8060 702-494-2231 928-343-8215 (Yuma)	Environment/Health	Federal
US DOT/PHMSA/Pipeline Safety	720-963-3175	720-963-3160 909-937-7228	Environment/Health	Federal
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	800-424-8802	800-300-2193	Environment/Health	Federal
USFWS (Arizona)	623-910-2414	602-242-0210	Environment/Health	Federal
USFWS (Bill Williams River NWR)	928-667-4144	928-667-4144	Environment/Health	Federal
USFWS (Cibola NWR)	928-857-3253	928-857-3253	Environment/Health	Federal

Agency	Emergency/24 hour	Daytime/Office	Agency/Company Purpose	Level
USFWS (Havasu NWR)	760-326-3853	760-326-3853	Environment/Health	Federal
USFWS (Imperial NWR)	928-783-3371	928-783-3371	Environment/Health	Federal
USFWS (Las Vegas)	775-384-9137	775-861-6300	Environment/Health	Federal
USFWS (Southwest Arizona National Wildlife Refuge Complex – Kofa, Imperial, and Cibola NWRs)	928-783-7861	928-783-7861	Environment/Health	Federal
USFWS Willow Beach National Fish Hatchery	928-767-3456	928-767-3456	Environment/Health	Federal
Willow Beach Marina	702-294-1414	928-767-4747	Marina	Private Organization
Yuma County Emergency Management	928-783-4427	928-317-4680	Emergency Management	County
Yuma River Tours	928-920-4401	928-783-4400	Marina	Private Organization

Area	Tribe	Contact	Phone Number	Email
1	None identified			
2	Chemehuevi Indian Tribe	Glenn Lodge (Primary) Tom Pradetto (Secondary)	(760) 858-1140 (760) 718-8641 (cell) (760) 858-1140	Glodge08@gmail.com envirodirector@gmail.com
	Fort Mohave Indian Tribe	Wes Sullivan	(928) 346-1521	wsullivanfmpd@yahoo.com
3	Colorado River Indian Tribes (CRIT)	Roger Interlicchia	(928) 669-1253	roger.interlicchia@crit-nsn.gov
	Quechan Indian Tribe	Chase Choate	(760) 572-2969	c.choate@quechantribe.com
	Cocopah Indian Tribe	Mike Fila (Primary) Robby Rodriquez (Secondary)	(928) 627-2025 (ext 12) (928) 750-6612 (cell) (928) 722-7381 (928) 446-2256 (cell) Dispatch (928)627-2012	mfila@cocopah.com robbyR@cityofsomerton.com

NRC Incident Report Form

NRC Incident Report # _____

Initial Report _____ yes/no

Update Report _____ yes/no

INCIDENT DESCRIPTION

Report taken by: _____at _____on _____

Incident Type: _____
(Rail, motor transport, pipeline, fixed facility, etc.)

Incident Cause: _____

Affected Area: _____

Incident occurred on _____at _____local incident time.

Affected Medium: _____

REPORTING PARTY

Name: _____

Organization: _____

Address: _____

_____

PRIMARY Phone: ( ) _____

Type of Organization: _____

Name of On-Scene Incident Commander: _____Agency:_____

Phone Number On-Scene: _____

SUSPECTED RESPONSIBLE PARTY

Name: _____ Phone: ( ) _____

Type of Organization: _____

INCIDENT LOCATION

County: _____

City: _____ State: _____

Lat/Long: _____

Accessibility: _____

Directions: _____

_____

Traffic/road conditions: _____

RELEASED MATERIAL(S)

CHRIS Code: _____ **Official Material Name: _____**

Also Known As: _____

Type of Release: _____ (solid, liquid, gas)

Qty Released: _____ Qty in Water: _____

Other Product Information: _____

_____

(MSDS, manufacturer and phone number)

_____

DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT

_____

_____

_____

_____

SENSITIVE INFORMATION

_____

INCIDENT DETAILS

Road Mile Marker: _____

Length of Service Disruption: _____

Airbag Deployed: _____

Other Information: _____

---SHEEN INFORMATION---

Sheen Color: _____

Sheen Odor Description: _____

Sheen Travel Direction: _____

Sheen Size Length: _____

Sheen Size Width: _____

---WATER INFORMATION---

Body of Water: _____

Tributary of: _____

Nearest River Mile Marker: _____

Threat to Water Supply: _____

Water Supply Contaminated: _____

-----MOBILE INFORMATION-----

Vehicle Type: _____

Vehicle Number: _____

Trailer/Tanker Number: _____

Placards and Markings: _____

Vehicle Fuel Capacity: _____

Cargo Capacity: _____

Cargo On Board: _____

Hazmat Carrier: _____

Carrier Licensed: _____

Suspected Non Compliance: _____

Information on Bill of Lading: _____

Information on Manifest (Hazardous Waste Hauler): _____

Emergency 24-hr number listed on the Manifest: _____

------IMPACT-----

Fire Involved: _____Fire Extinguished: _____

INJURIES: _____ Hospitalized: _____ Empl/Crew: _____ Passenger: _____

FATALITIES: _____ Empl/Crew: _____ Passenger: _____ Occupant: _____

EVACUATIONS: _____ Who Evacuated: _____ Radius/Area: _____

Damages: _____ Type of Damages: _____

Description of Exposures:

Occupied Buildings _____

Important Buildings or Structures _____

Proximity to Roadways, Bridges, Building Structures_____

_____

Closure Type: Air: _____ Road: _____ Waterway: _____ Track: _____ Major Artery: _____

Description of Closure: _____

Hours Closed: _____ Direction of Closure: _____

Passengers Transferred: _____

Environmental Impact: _____ Description of Environmental Impact: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Proximity to significant natural resource area (wildlife refuge, fish and wildlife habitats, water supply intake, agricultural water intake, recreational area, etc.)

_____

_____

Media Interest: _____ Community Impact due to Material: _____

_____

REMEDIAL ACTIONS

Release Secured: _____ Release Rate: _____

Estimated Release Duration: _____

Describe initial spill containment measures: _____

_____

Describe cleanup and disposal activities: _____

_____

_____

_____

Cleanup Contractor En Route: _____ ETA: _____

Cleanup Contractor Company: _____ Contact Person: _____

Phone Number: _____ Address: _____

WEATHER

Weather: _____ Temp: _____ Wind Speed: _____

Wind Direction: _____

ADDITIONAL AGENCIES NOTIFIED

Federal: _____

State/Local: _____

State Agency Report Number: _____

Federal/State/Local/PRP On-Scene:_____

Federal/State/Local/RP Enroute: _____

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

_____

_____

_____

(Note: These are the current “other agency” notifications made by the NRC for an overturned tanker truck and diesel oil spill into the Lower Colorado River on July 8, 2008 in San Bernardino County near Needles, California (I-40 Mile Marker 145, Between Hwy 95 and National Old Trail)

NOTIFICATIONS BY NRC

AZ DEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (MAIN OFFICE)
(602) 771-2330

AZ DEPT OF PUBLIC SAFETY (MAIN OFFICE)
(602) 644-5960

LA PAZ COUNTY OFFICE OF EMERG MGMT (EMERGENCY RESPONSE/PREPAREDNESS)
(928) 669-6141

AZ STATE MINE INSPECTOR (COMMAND CENTER)
(602) 542-5971

CA U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE CENTRAL (MAIN OFFICE)
(213) 894-4106

CA U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE CENTRAL (TERRORISM SECTION)
(213) 894-5046

CA EASTBAY EARLY WARNING TERR GRP (FUSION CENTER COMMAND CENTER)
(925) 803-7883

CA U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE NORTH (MAIN OFFICE)
(415) 436-7077

CA DEPT OF FISH AND GAME (OFFICE OF SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE)
(916)

USCG HSOC AT DHS (USCG HSOC DESK)
(202) 282-8114

DOT CRISIS MANAGEMENT CENTER (MAIN OFFICE)
(202) 366-1863

U.S. EPA IX (MAIN OFFICE)
10-JUL-08 06:10 (415) 227-9500 MR. ALLEN

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (MAIN OFFICE)
(800) 634-7084

FLD INTEL SUPPORT TEAM SAN FRAN (COMMAND CENTER)
(415) 399-3416

FEDERAL MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY ADMIN (MAIN OFFICE)
(202) 366-5373

INFO ANALYSIS & INFRA PROTECTION (MAIN OFFICE)
(no number listed)

LA JOINT REGIONAL INTEL CENTER (COMMAND CENTER)
(562) 345-1100

NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE COORD CTR (MAIN OFFICE)
(202) 282-9201

NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE COORD CTR (INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION)
(202) 282-9201

NOAA RPTS FOR CA (MAIN OFFICE)
(206) 526-4911

NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER HQ (MAIN OFFICE)
(202) 267-1136 NRCDO

NTSB HIGHWAY (MAIN OFFICE)
(202) 314-6293

HOMELAND SEC COORDINATION CENTER (MAIN OFFICE)
(202) 282-8300

USCG PACIFIC AREA (COMMAND CENTER)
(510) 437-3701

PACIFIC STRIKE TEAM (MAIN OFFICE)
(415) 883-3311

AZ EMERG RESP COMM (MAIN OFFICE)
(602) 231-6346

CA STATE EMERGENCY SERVICES (MAIN OFFICE)
(916) 262-1621

CITY OF YUMA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (COMMAND CENTER)
(928) 373-4861

_____ ***** END INCIDENT REPORT #_____ *****

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RADIO FREQUENCIES

Communications at a hazardous materials incident occurring in the Lower Colorado River will typically involve normal modes of communications, including telephones, cell phones, VHF radios, UHF radios, etc. A list of important phone numbers is provided in the Notification section (Red Tab) of this Plan. In addition, law enforcement agencies, fire departments and other emergency response groups operating in the Lower Colorado River have FCC-assigned radio frequencies for conducting their normal operations. For security purposes, a decision was made not to list all of the agency-assigned frequencies in this plan; however, these frequencies may be obtained by contacting the agency of interest directly.

Radio communications within the Lower Colorado River are complicated by the fact that the basin encompasses multiple municipalities, seven counties, and three states; and may also involve both land and marine-based radio systems. During a significant incident that involves multiple jurisdictions, it will likely be necessary to develop an incident-specific communications plan. Typically this is accomplished with the use of an Incident Radio Communications Plan (ICS 205 form), a blank copy of which is included at the end of this section. A list of potential common VHF frequencies, which could be considered for use in an incident-specific communications plan, is provided in the following pages. These frequencies are in addition to the frequencies assigned to individual agencies.

Individual agency-assigned frequencies (not identified in this plan) could also be considered for use as tactical frequencies.

Other UHF frequencies exist which could also be considered for use as command or tactical frequencies. It is important to note that in order for an agency to operate on a particular frequency for which they do not have a license, that agency will need to obtain a letter license from the FCC licensed agency that utilizes the channel(s)/frequency(s) of interest or go through the FCC license process after coordination with that same state or local government agency. Provisions may exist which waive these requirements during times of an emergency.

The following are the RF for each area along the Lower Colorado River:

Area 1 – Mohave County Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan
Area 2 – Mohave County Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan
Area 3 – 800 MHz Interoperable radio system (Yuma County)

INCIDENT RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PLAN	1. Incident Name	2. Date/Time Prepared	3. Operational Period Date/Time

4. Basic Radio Channel Utilization					
Radio Type/Cache	**Channel**	**Function**	**Frequency/Tone**	**Assignment**	**Remarks**

5. Prepared by (Communications Unit)

RESOURCES

Spill Response Resources

The goal of the Resources section of this Plan is to identify significant resources, both personnel and equipment, that exist within the Lower Colorado River Basin or within close proximity and that could be utilized in the event of a significant oil spill or chemical release. This section does not identify response resources that would routinely be expected to be carried by response agencies such as personal protective equipment, basic air monitoring equipment, etc. This section also does not provide information regarding various pieces of equipment (such as pumps, heavy equipment, lights, generators, etc.) that may be available from the Teams listed below or the Public Works Departments in the vicinity of the Lower Colorado River Basin, although some of this equipment may be useful during an oil or chemical spill. Contact city and county public works departments and emergency management offices regarding the availability of this type of equipment (phone numbers are provided in the Notification section (Red Tab) of this plan).

Additional information regarding the capabilities of response agencies is presented in the Roles and Responsibilities section of this plan. Phone numbers for the response agencies and private companies are presented in the Notification section of this Plan.

The following information is presented in this section:

- Hazardous Materials Teams
  - Bullhead City Fire District
  - Lake Havasu City Fire Department
- Specialized Teams

  Federal
  - U.S. EPA
  - U.S. Bureau of Land Management
  - U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
  - U.S. FWS
  - U.S. FWS Willow Beach National Fish Hatchery

  State
  - Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
  - Arizona Emergency Response Commission
  - Arizona Game and Fish Department
  - Arizona State Parks
  - California Department of Fish and Wildlife/OSPR
  - Nevada Division of Environmental Protection
  - Nevada Department of Wildlife

  County
  - Clark County Fire Department
  - La Paz County Sheriff's Office
  - Mohave County Division of Emergency Management
  - Mohave County Sheriff's Department
  - Mohave County Parks Department

- San Bernardino County Fire Department
- Yuma County Office of Emergency Management

Municipal and Tribal

- Bullhead City Police Emergency Management
- Desert Hills Fire District
- Fort Mojave Mesa Fire Department
- Ft. Mojave Tribal Police Department
- Mohave Valley Fire District

Private/Commercial

- BNSF Railway
- Cottonwood Cove Resort and Marina
- Kinder Morgan Energy Partners
- Lake Mohave Resort
- Union Pacific Railroad
- Willow Beach Marina
- Yuma River Tours

Contractors

- H2O Environmental, Inc. (Spill Response Contractor)
- Metropolitan Marine Solutions Vessel Assist (Spill Response/Vessel Salvage Contractor)

- Spill Response and Vessel Salvage Contractors
  - H2O Environmental, Inc.
  - Metropolitan Marine Solutions Vessel Assist
- Significant Response Equipment Inventory

Hazardous Materials Teams

- Bullhead City Fire District
- Lake Havasu City Fire Department

Federal Specialized Teams

- U.S. Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Bureau of Reclamation – Lower Colorado Dam
- U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Yuma, Arizona)
- USFWS – Arizona Conservation Office
- USFWS (Phoenix, Arizona)
- USFWS (Nevada)
- USFWS Willow Beach National Fish Hatchery

State Specialized Teams

- Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
- Arizona Game and Fish Department
- Arizona State Parks
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife – OSPR
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (Blythe, CA)

County Specialized Teams

- La Paz County Sheriff's Office
- Mohave County Division of Emergency Management
- Mohave County Sheriff's Office
- San Bernardino County Fire Department

Municipal/Tribal Specialized Teams
- Bullhead City Police Emergency Management
- Ft. Mojave Tribal Police
- Mohave Valley Fire District

Private/Commercial Specialized Teams
- Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad
- Cottonwood Cove Resort and Marina
- Kinder Morgan Energy Partners
- Lake Mohave Resort
- Union Pacific Railroad
- Willow Beach Marina
- Yuma River Tours

Contractor Specialized Teams
- H2O Environmental
- Metropolitan Marine Solutions Vessel Assist Lake Mohave

Hazardous Materials Teams

The following is a list of hazardous materials and specialized teams that operate in the Lower Colorado River area. These teams can be contacted through their dispatch centers. For the purposes of this plan, Hazardous Material (hazmat) response teams can be expected to meet certain standards for field testing, air monitoring, sampling, radiation monitoring/ detection, protective clothing, technical reference, special capabilities, intervention, decontamination, communications, staffing, training, and sustainability. As such, detailed equipment inventory lists are not provided for each team, although a brief inventory of significant response equipment, including vessels, is provided later in this section. The hazmat teams in the region are:

Bullhead City Fire Department
Lake Havasu City Fire Department

Bullhead City Fire Department (928) 758-3971 Office, (928) 715-7706 (24-hr)
Bullhead City Fire Department (BCFD) is a Hazmat Response Team and has 12 hazmat technicians generally trained for land spills of hazardous materials, but also to handle spill response in flood/flash flood, with limited training in open water. BCFD has between five and 20 NIMS and HAZWOPER-trained personnel that can respond within a two-hour time frame depending on the event location. Within this group, three personnel have oil/boom training in moving water, several are hazmat technical specialists, some are flood-trained personnel, and one is an instructor. NIMS/ICS personnel include one PIO, one safety officer, one incident commander, and one planner.

Lake Havasu City Fire Department (928) 855-1141 Office, (928) 855-4111 (24-hr)
The Lake Havasu City Fire Department has a “Level A” hazmat team trained in oil spill response, including containment and recovery, and up to 10 personnel trained in oil response/booming and HAZWOPER who can respond to the Lower Colorado River. They have approximately 85 suppression personnel trained in NIMS/ICS. They also

have equipment staging areas at Lake Havasu and access to a temporary hazardous waste storage area at the Lake Havasu City Fire Department.

Specialized Teams

There are numerous specialized teams that operate in the vicinity of the Lower Colorado River Basin. While these teams do not necessarily meet the requirements of a Hazmat entry team, these teams have personnel with specialized training and equipment that may be available to respond in the event of an oil spill or hazardous materials release to the Lower Colorado River. Additional information regarding the capabilities of these teams is provided in the Roles and Responsibilities section (White Tab #1) of this Plan. A brief inventory of significant response equipment for these teams, including vessels, is provided later in this section. These teams include the following:

FEDERAL

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) (800) 300-2193
USEPA Region 9 jurisdiction includes California, Arizona and Nevada. The USEPA is the primary federal agency involved in a hazardous materials emergency response within the inland zone. The USEPA maintains a 24/7 readiness posture that ensures that a timely and effective response is made to control and remove the discharge of oil or hazardous materials in the inland zones. The USEPA will assign the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) in the event of a discharge into the inland zone. USEPA Region 9 has 14 FOSCs with specialized training and equipment for response to oil and hazardous material releases to the environment and has field offices and equipment warehouses located in San Francisco and Los Angeles. One FOSC is out-posted in Carson City, NV.

USEPA's emergency response team may be supported by dedicated contractors including the Superfund Technical Assessment and Response team (START) and Emergency Rapid Response Services (ERRS), which provide technical, engineering, oil and hazardous waste cleanup expertise. The ERRS cleanup contractor will normally rent local equipment and may subcontract with a local Oil Spill Response Organization (OSRO) to conduct oil spill response operations. In addition, the FOSC can activate the US Coast Guard (USCG) Pacific Strike Team (PST), which specializes in oil and hazardous materials response in both the inland and marine zones. For major responses, the FOSC may also activate an Incident Management Team (IMT) from the regional offices, which are trained in key ICS functional positions. The FOSC may deploy other special teams such as the USEPA Environmental Response Team (ERT) and the Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT), which are both based in Las Vegas, NV. The ERT can provide expertise in the assessment, treatment and cleanup of oil and hazardous material spills.

USEPA Region 9 FOSCs, contractors and USCG PST members are trained to use Level A, B, and C personal protective equipment and specialized sampling and monitoring equipment. Response Team capabilities include full media sampling, air monitoring, field and laboratory analysis, health & safety, data management and quality

assurance. USEPA Region 9 has two command posts outfitted with telecommunications equipment. Additional information on USEPA can be found in the roles and responsibilities section.

U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) (928) 505-1264 Office; (928) 706-1957 (24 hr)
The BLM local headquarters office is located in Lake Havasu City. The BLM has one HAZWOPER trained person who can respond within 2 hours to the Lower Colorado River between Davis and Parker Dam and two boat operators who can respond in a 2 hour time frame. BLM also has a private hazmat team on contract through the U.S.D.A.

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation – Lower Colorado Regional Office (702) 293-8060 Office (702) 494-2576 (24-hr Duty Communication Center) (702) 467-5821 (24 Hour Hazmat Contact)
The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Lower Colorado Regional Office (LCR) is located in Boulder City, Nevada. The Regional Hazmat Coordinator (RHC) who has served as the senior spill responder and Incident Commander (IC) for the Department of the Interior (DOI) on several incidents that have occurred on the Colorado River. The RHC has had ICS 100, 200, 300, 400, 700, and 800 training. Along with ICS training the RHC has also took the Oil Pollution Act – 90 Qualified Individual (QI) training and is also 40-hour HAZWOPER / supervisor-certified. The RHC can request support from other area offices and DOI agencies within the LCR. The RHC can also provide contract and engineering support and Public Information Officer (PIO) if requested by EPA.

There are 4 other personnel in the regional office that are also 40-hour HAZWOPER-certified and can support hazmat operation by contacting the RHC.

The Regional Office also provides water operations for the Lower Colorado River and can contact water users downstream to provide them information. This support can be requested thought the RHC.

LCR Water Operations Control Center

Water operations on the lower Colorado River are governed by laws and regulations that primarily address flood control and downstream water demands. Within these schedules, recreational, environmental and other factors are addressed when possible. On occasion, water schedules can be modified to meet special needs.

The Boulder Canyon Operations Office (BCOO) Water Operations Control Center in Boulder City, Nevada, performs water scheduling and river operations functions for the Lower Colorado River from Lake Mead (Hoover Dam) to Parker Dam.

Water Operations Control Center staff can be contacted with requests for special operations from Lake Mohave to Parker Dam, as well as considerations for operations of Lake Moovalya and Headgate Rock Dam. Special requests may include water schedule changes, lake elevation concerns, flows below dams during holiday weekends, reporting of problems with river flows, or planning for community special events. These requests should be submitted at least a month in advance to the BCOO

Water Operations Control Center. **These special requests will be addressed only if operational criteria permit.**

Operational Hours:

- Monday through Friday from 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (PST)
  Federal holidays and weekends (Saturday and Sunday) from 12:30 p.m. to 2:30 p.m. (PST)
- Telephone: (702) 293-8373; Fax: (702) 293-8454
- Email: bcoowaterops@usbr.gov

The **Yuma Area Office Water Scheduling Group** in Yuma, Arizona, is responsible for water scheduling and river operations for the lower Colorado River from Parker Dam to the border with Mexico.

Operational Hours:

- Monday through Friday 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (MST)
  Telephone: (928) 343-8291
- Federal holidays and weekends (Saturday and Sunday) from 12:30 p.m. to 2:30 p.m. (MST) Telephone: (928) 580-3413

24 Hour Communication Center

The LCR operates a 24-hour Duty Communication Center. This center is operated by the Hoover Dam Police Department. Any incident on the Lower Colorado River needs to be provided to the communication center at 702-494-2576.

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation – Lower Colorado Dam Office (702) 293-8060 Office; (702) 494-2576 (24-hr Duty Communication Center); (702) 467-5821 (24 Hour Hazmat Contact)
The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBOR) has an office at the Hoover Dam in Boulder City and an office in Yuma. The USBOR in Boulder City has approximately 25 oil response/boom-trained personnel within 2 hours of the Lower Colorado River area between Hoover and Davis Dams. Two of the personnel that can respond within 2 hours are 40-hour HAZWOPER trained and two (with the Hoover Dam Police) have National Incident Management System/Incident Command System (NIMS/ICS) training. The Yuma office has at least 10 HAZWOPER-trained personnel available to respond within 2 hours of an emergency response on the Colorado River between Parker Dam and the U.S.-Mexico border. The USBOR also has a command center at the Hoover Dam Police Station, an Operations Control Center at Hoover Dam, and an equipment staging area at the Hoover Dam Warehouse/Hoover Dam Black Canyon Adventure Boat Launch and at the Willow Beach Marina.

USFWS – Arizona Fish and Wildlife Conservation (AZFWC) Office (928) 667-4785
The USFWS AZFWC has one NIMS/ICS-trained biologist who is available to respond within 2 hours of an emergency on the Colorado River between Davis Dam and the U.S. – Mexico border. They have office space available in Parker, Arizona for an incident command center. They have an equipment staging area available at Parker Dam.

USFWS – Las Vegas (775) 861-6300 (Office); (775) 384-9137 (24-hr)
The USFWS office in Las Vegas is available to respond to the Lower Colorado River area between Hoover Dam and Davis Dam if USFWS trust resources are affected by a hazardous material release. Specialized team members include a wildlife biologist and an environmental toxicologist, as well as one responder located within two hours of the River area with 40-hour HAZWOPER and oil response/boom training. The USFWS oil spill response capabilities are limited and include providing technical assistance to ICS, serving on Shoreline Cleanup and Assessment Technique (SCAT) teams, and/or recovering injured/dead wildlife. No other significant equipment or resources are available through the USFWS Las Vegas office.

USFWS – Phoenix (602) 242-0210 (Office); (623) 910-2414 (24-hr)
The USFWS office in Phoenix is available to respond to the Lower Colorado River area between Hoover Dam and Davis Dam if USFWS trust resources are affected by a hazardous material release. Specialized team members include two wildlife biologist/toxicologists, as well as two responders located within three hours of the River area with 40-hour HAZWOPER and NIMS/ICS training, and one biologist with inland spill response experience. The USFWS oil spill response capabilities include providing technical assistance to ICS, serving on Shoreline Cleanup and Assessment Technique (SCAT) teams, and/or recovering injured/dead wildlife. No other significant equipment or resources are available through the USFWS Phoenix office (Arizona Ecological Services Office).

USFWS Willow Beach National Fish Hatchery (928) 767-3456
The USFWS has five personnel who are boom-trained and can respond within two hours of an oil release. The USFWS has offices available with phone, fax, and satellite internet to be used as an incident command center. They have an 8-foot by 8-foot space at their property for temporary hazardous waste storage.

STATE

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) 602-771-4106; (602) 390-7894 (24-hr)
ADEQ has a full time Emergency Response Unit that is trained and equipped to deal with hazardous materials related incidents throughout the state of Arizona and is available 24/7. These personnel are also State On-Scene Coordinators under the State of Arizona Emergency Response and Recovery Plan. ADEQ has at least 10 HAZWOPER/NIMS trained responders that can mobilize to the Lower Colorado River. These teams are based out of Phoenix, Arizona, and are not within a two-hour response radius for the Lower Colorado River. The ADEQ Hazmat Team does not have oil spill response equipment and they are not trained specifically in oil spill response techniques or deployment of oil spill boom.

Arizona Emergency Response Commission (602) 464-6517 Office
The Arizona Emergency Response Commission has one NIMS/ICS-trained person in planning and logistics to respond within two hours to an emergency response. They have additional one to two personnel available within a timeframe greater than two hours.

Arizona Game and Fish Department (928) 692-7700 Office, (800) 352-0700 (24-hr)
The Arizona Game and Fish Department has up to five personnel who could respond to an oil spill on the Lower Colorado River between Hoover Dam and Parker Dam (from Kingman) within a 2-hour timeframe, although none are HAZWOPER, oil spill response, or NIMS/ICS trained.

Arizona State Parks (928) 580-6527 Office, 24-hr
Arizona State Parks has 10 HAZWOPER Trained personnel and 3 NIMS/ICS Trained personnel that can respond in less than a two-hour time frame to the Lower Colorado River between Davis and Parker Dams. This agency has an area on the river adjacent to boat ramps that can be used as a staging area. They have private and public access to the river.

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Office of Spill Prevention and Response (CA DFG-OSPR) (916) 445-9338; (916) 358-1300 (24-hr)
CA DFW OSPR capabilities encompass all aspects related to trustee responsibilities to protect and preserve natural resources in the event of a discharge of oil or other deleterious material into California State Waters. This includes enforcement activities, surveys, directing cleanup, identifying sensitive areas and protection/mitigation strategies, sampling and laboratory analysis, mapping, and Natural Resource Damage Assessment. The office in Blythe, CA is the base for DFW biologists that can respond in less than 2 hours to the Lower Colorado River between Davis Dam and the U.S.-Mexico border. DFW-OSPR in Southern California and Sacramento, CA has HAZWOPER and NIMS trained response teams as well as personnel trained in oil spill response. Specialized capabilities/personnel: Pollutant discharge and recovery volumes can be determined by OSPR's Oil Spill Prevention Specialists (OSPSs). Wildlife recovery is coordinated by DFW-OSPR with Oiled Wildlife Care Network (OWCN). Analysis of samples collected may be conducted at DFW's Water Pollution Control Laboratory by DFW chemists. Other specialized personnel include Biologists, Shoreline cleanup assessment teams (SCAT), F&W Biologists, Resource Economists, industrial hygienists, public information officers, GIS specialists, Oil Spill Prevention Specialists, Resource economists, and telecom specialists. They do not have oil spill boom or boom-trained personnel.

Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (888) 331-6337
NDEP has Duty Officers available around the clock to receive spill reports. NDEP provides technical assistance on environmental matters, regulates hazardous waste, conducts sampling, and makes final decisions on remediation in the State (except for decisions made by the Washoe County District Health Department in that county).

NDEP is currently developing emergency response capabilities. The spill response program at the NDEP is primarily trained and prepared to serve as Essential Support

Function-10 (ESF-10) support personnel in a NIMS-based ICF to the Nevada Division of Emergency Management at any level of emergency as determined necessary by the NDEM. The Nevada Bureau of Corrective Action oversees cleanups being conducted on contaminated sites and enforces environmental regulations. The Nevada Bureau of Waste Management oversees and inspects facilities that generate, store and dispose of hazardous materials.

Nevada Department of Wildlife (702) 486-5127 Office; (775) 688-1331 (24-hr)
The Nevada Department of Wildlife has an office in Las Vegas. They have two to three personnel available to respond within two hours to an emergency response. They have additional six to 10 personnel available within three to four hours.

COUNTY SPECIALIZED TEAMS

Clark County Fire Department (702) 455-7311 Office; (702) 229-0401 (24-hr)
The Clark County Fire Department has NIMS/ICS trained personnel who can respond to the Lower Colorado River between Hoover and Davis Dams in less than two hours. The Clark County Fire Department contracts their hazardous materials response capabilities through H2O Environmental.

La Paz County Sheriff's Office (928) 669-6141 Office; (928) 669-2281 (24-hr)
The La Paz County Sheriff's Office has two personnel who can respond to the Lower Colorado River between Parker Dam and the U.S.-Mexico border within two hours, one of which is NIMS/ICS trained, although no response personnel are 40-hour HAZWOPER trained. Four NIMS/ICS trained personnel can respond in greater than two hours. The La Paz County Sheriff's Office has two buildings, a boating safety center on the water and an administration building, which can be used as command posts with equipment staging areas at the boating safety center and the adjacent Patria Flats Park area.

Mohave County Division of Emergency Management (928) 757-0930 Office; (928) 753-0753 (24-hr)
The Mohave County Division of Emergency Management has two personnel trained in NIMS/ICS that can respond within two hours to the Lower Colorado River area between Hoover and Park Dams. They have an emergency operations center in Kingman, AZ and an equipment staging area at the Mohave County Public Works Yard.

Mohave County Sheriff's Office (978) 768-7055 Office (928) 753-2141 (24-hr)
The Mohave County Sheriff's Office has two to four NIMS/ICS trained personnel who can respond in a two-hour time frame to an emergency on the Lower Colorado River in Mohave County.

Mohave County Parks Department (928) 757-0915 Office
Mohave County Parks has one NIMS/ICS trained responder who can mobilize in a two-hour time frame to an emergency in Mohave County. This agency has access to a building that can be used as a command post, and areas that can be used for staging equipment.

San Bernardino County Fire Department (SBCFD) (909) 855-5043 Office; (909) 356-3805 (24-hr)
SBCFD has 10 NIMS/ICS trained personnel who can respond to the Lower Colorado River between Davis and Parker Dams in less than two hours. More than 30 personnel can respond in greater than two hours, including the San Bernardino County Fire Hazmat Team. SBCFD has position-specific trained responders (site safety officer public information officer, logistics, and planning). They have access to an airfield in Needles, CA.

Yuma County Office of Emergency Management (YCOEM) (928) 317-4680 Office; (928) 783-4427 (24-hr)
The YCOEM has one NIMS/ICS-trained person available to respond to the Lower Colorado River between Parker Dam and the U.S.-Mexico border in greater than two hours. They have space available at the Yuma County Sheriffs offices and/or at the Yuma Police Department offices for an incident command center. They also have the Yuma County Public Works available for equipment staging. The YCOEM has a heliport available at Martinez Lake.

MUNICIPAL AND TRIBAL SPECIALIZED TEAMS

Bullhead City Police Emergency Management (928) 763-9200 Office, (928) 763-1999 (24-hr)
Bullhead City Police has an unspecified number of NIMS/ICS trained personnel who can respond within a two-hour timeframe to the Lower Colorado River between Davis and Parker Dams.

Desert Hills Fire District (928) 754-3333 Office; 925-754-3311 (24-hr)
Desert Hills Fire District has four NIMS/ICS trained personnel that can respond within a two-hour timeframe to the Lower Colorado River between Davis and Parker Dams, with more personnel available (10) in greater than two hours.

Ft. Mohave Mesa Fire Department (928) 768-9181 Office and 24-hr
The Ft. Mojave Mesa Fire Department has four NIMS/ICS-trained personnel who can respond within a two-hour time frame to the Lower Colorado River between Davis and Parker Dams. They also have two additional personnel available for a two-hour response, one of which is oil/boom trained. They have an airport and/or an airfield at their disposal in Lake Havasu City and Bullhead City.

Ft. Mojave Tribal Police Department (929) 346-1521
The Ft. Mojave Tribal Police Department has three NIMS/ICS trained personnel who can respond within a two hour time frame to the Lower Colorado River between Davis and Parker dams. One individual has Logistics training. In their jurisdiction, the Mojave Crossing Convention Center can be used as a staging area.

Mohave Valley Fire District (928) 768-9113 Office; (928) 763-1999 (24-hr)
The Mohave Valley Fire District has nine personnel on duty trained in hazmat response. Those hazmat trained can respond within two hours. They are also trained in NIMS/ICS. They have one Type-3 incident commander, one safety officer, and three IC

division supervisors. They have 10 additional fire personnel to respond in more than two hours as needed.

PRIVATE AND COMMERCIAL SPECIALIZED TEAMS

Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway (BNSF) 800-832-5452
BNSF has an in-house emergency team designated specifically to respond to any spill or accident that is the responsibility of BNSF Railway. They have five HAZWOPER- and oil spill-trained response personnel based in Needles, NV that can respond within a two-hour time frame to the Lower Colorado River. More than 20 personnel based in Barstow, San Bernardino, and Needles that are available to respond in more than two hours. BSNF has private contractors on standby to deploy boom on the Colorado River should a release of oil result from railroad activity.

Cottonwood Cove Resort and Marina (702) 297-1464
Cottonwood Cove Resort and Marina has personnel in Searchlight, Nevada. They have 12 personnel available to respond within two hours who are oil/boom trained. Of the 12 personnel, five are HAZWOPER-trained technicians and seven are incident commanders.

Kinder Morgan Energy Partners (760) 312-9598 Office; (760) 455-6464 and (714) 560-4839 (24-hr)
Kinder Morgan Energy Partners is a pipeline company that has company-owned spill response equipment as well as a hazardous materials team that is trained in oil-spill response. Ten personnel with NIMS/ICS training can respond to the Lower Colorado River in a time frame greater than two hours. ICS-trained specialists are an Environmental Specialist and a Safety Specialist.

Lake Mohave Resort (928) 754-3245
The Lake Mohave Resort is a concessionaire located in Bullhead City, AZ that has six responders trained in oil spill response/booming available within two hours of the Lower Colorado River between Hoover and Parker Dams, two of whom are 40-hour HAZWOPER-trained.

Union Pacific Railroad (909) 685-2857 Offices; (888) 877-7267 (24-hr)
The Union Pacific Railroad has an in-house emergency response team of 20 personnel in Bloomington, California available to respond to all hazmat emergencies including oil spills within four hours. Eight of the 20 personnel are NIMS/ICS-trained.

Willow Beach Marina (928) 767-4747 Office; (702) 294-1414 (24-hr)
Willow Beach Marina is located in Willow Beach, Arizona. They have one HAZWOPER-trained oil/boom technician and two incident commanders that can respond within two hours.

Yuma River Tours (928) 783-4400 Office; (928) 920-4401 (24-hr)
This private tour company has private and public river access with personnel who have extensive knowledge of the river.

Spill Response and Vessel Salvage Contractors

The following is a list of spill response and vessel salvage contractors that are available in the Lower Colorado River Basin. This list is presented in alphabetical order. Significant equipment lists are provided later in this section.

H2O Environmental, Inc. (702) 396-4148
H2O Environmental, Inc. is a private contractor with a hazardous materials response team that has the capability to respond to any type of spill and effectively deploy boom in the Colorado River. The hazmat team consists of five NIMS/ICS/HAZWOPER/Oil Spill-trained responders that can be available within a two hour time frame on the Lower Colorado River. More responders would be available in greater than two hours. H2O owns all the necessary equipment required for spill response. H2O also has access to numerous transportation and disposal contractors.

Metropolitan Marine Solutions Vessel Assist Lake Mohave (928) 788-1815 office; (818) 398-6635 (24-hr)
This private contractor is the largest marine salvage operation on Lake Mohave from the Hoover Dam south to Davis Dam. MMS is an oil spill response operation with a trained Spill Response Team available 24/7/365 and staff trained in oil spill containment and source removal. All MMS staff are certified professional divers. MMS maintains current Commercial Use Authorization (CUA) status with the National Park Service.

Significant Response Equipment Inventory

Hazardous Materials Teams

Bullhead City Fire Department
Location: 1260 Hancock Road, Bullhead City, AZ 86442
Contact: Joe Anderson (928) 758-3971 24-HR: (928) 715-7706

Equipment Available:
- One 22-foot Jetcraft used for dive/rescue
- One 27-foot Munson used for dive/rescue
- Soft Boom: 14 3-foot x 3-inch
- Limited amount of spill response equipment

Lake Havasu City Fire Department
Location: 2330 McCulloch Blvd, Lake Havasu City, AZ 86403
Contact: Dennis Mueller (928) 855-1141 24-HR: (928) 855-4111

Equipment Available:
- Trailerable boat docked at Contact Point (used on Colorado River from Topoc to Parker Dam)
- One 25-foot fire/rescue boat
- Soft Boom: 300 feet
- 40 gallons of Class B foam
- Mobile Command Post

Level A Chemical Spill Response Equipment
Access to two vacuum trucks maintained by Dept. of Public Works

Federal Specialized Teams

U.S. Bureau of Land Management
Location: 2610 Sweetwater Avenue, Lake Havasu City, AZ 86406
Contact: Ramone McCoy (928) 505-1264

Equipment Available:
Trailerable boats with private dock access at Partner's Point:
Two 27-foot transporters
One 35-foot patrol boat
One 38-foot patrol boat
One 25-foot pontoon boat
One 28-foot LE boat
One 28-foot fire boat
Several other assorted boats
Soft Boom: pom poms
Hard Boom: 300 feet with curtain at Partner's Point, 150 feet without curtain at Havasu Springs, Black Meadows Landing, and Partner's Point
Aircraft: One helicopter for aerial reconnaissance

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation – Lower Colorado Regional Office
Location: P.O. Box 61470 Boulder City, NV 89006
Contact: (702) 293-8060 (Office) 702-467-5821 (Cell)

- The twin engine 290 mph King Air B200 pressurized airplane is available to carry 10 passengers with light luggage or 9 passengers with heavy luggage to any U.S. destination. It is equipped with weather radar, air conditioning and a Global Positioning System. This airplane is on a progressive maintenance program. Randy Phelps, our pilot, has 26 years of Government service and had 16,000 hours without incident. The airplane is inspected and crew tested annually by the Department of the Interior, Office of Aircraft Services. The aircraft is available 7 days a week with prior notice. This aircraft is Located at the Boulder City Nevada airport.
- Reclamation has a helicopter also based out of Boulder City, Nevada. It is a Bell 206L3 Long Ranger. It can carry 4-5 passengers or up to 1000 pounds of cargo. The helicopter and pilots are carded by Aviation Management Directorate and authorized to carry out a wide variety of mission flying including low level, long line, fire suppression, water bucket, aerial ignition, etc. The helicopter is available 7 days a week with prior notification. This aircraft is Located at the Boulder City Nevada airport.
- 10 Boats of various sizes are located at the Regional Boat shop located at the Date Street Complex in Boulder City Nevada.

- The Regional hazmat trailer located at the Date Street Complex in Boulder City Nevada, contains the following:

    1. 20’ Trailer with Awning
    2. Various type of Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE) Level C and D in various sizes
    3. 2500 watt generator
    4. 10 to 15 bags Dry Sweep
    5. 2- 5 gallon buckets Acid Neutralizer
    6. 2-5 gallon buckets Base Neutralizer
    7. Sampling Equipment
    8. 5 to 10 Traffic Cones
    9. 3 Roles Plastic Sheeting
    10. Reference Materials
    11. 1- MSA - PID
    12. 1- MSA - Combustible Gas/ O2
    13. 5 bags -Absorbent Pads
    14. 2- Salvage Drums
    15. Drum Repair Kit

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation – Lower Colorado Dam Office
Location: P.O. Box 60400, Boulder City, NV 89006
Contact: (702) 293-8060

Equipment Available:
One Boston Whaler (size not given)
One Clark 120 hp (size not given)
Soft Boom: 600 feet available at Hoover Dam Powerhouse
Hard Boom: 1000 feet at the Tail Bay boat launch at Hoover Dam
1700 feet at Willow Beach
Aircraft: Six-seater at the Boulder City Airport
Spill prevention equipment includes mercury spill kits, caustic soda for battery acid spills, and 20 oil spill kits
Two trailers with boom and spill response equipment at two locations (Hoover Dam Tail Bay and Willow Beach)

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Yuma, Arizona)
Location: 7301 Calle Agua Salada, Yuma, AZ 85364
Contact: Chris Wallis (928) 343-8215

Equipment Available:
Workboats docked at the warehouse

USFWS – Arizona Conservation Office
Location: 60911 Hwy 95, Parker, AZ 85344
Contact: Tammy Knecht, (928) 667-4785

Equipment Available:

Boats docked at Arizona Fish and Wildlife Conservation Office on trailers year-round and may be launched any time:

Two 18-foot pontoons
One 18-foot whaler
One 17-foot SeaArk

USFWS – Law Enforcement
Location: TBD
Contact: TBD

Equipment Available:

Two boats docked in Lake Havasu City year-round:

One 21-foot Almar w/ 225hp Mercury Outboard
One 21-foot ACB w/ 250 hp Evinrude Outboard

USFWS (Phoenix, Arizona)
Location: 2321 W. Royal Palm Road, Suite 103, Phoenix, AZ 85024
Contact: Carrie Marr (602) 242-0210 x 214 24-HR: (602) 242-0210 x 214

Equipment Available:

Boats docked in Phoenix on trailers year-round:

One 17-foot Whaler workboat (trailerable)
One 10-foot inflatable Zodiac
One john boat

USFWS (Nevada)
Location: 1340 Financial Blvd., Suite 234, Reno, Nevada 89502
Contact: Kerensa King (775) 861-6300 24HR: (775) 861-6300

Equipment Available:

Boats docked in Las Vegas on a trailer year-round:

One 10-foot john boat
One 20-foot electrofishing boat

USFWS Willow Beach National Fish Hatchery
Location: 25804 N. Willow Beach Rd., Willow Beach, AZ 86445
Contact: Mark Olson (928) 767-3456 24HR: (928) 767-3456

Equipment Available:

One 40-foot boat
Heavy equipment:

One front –end loader/backhoe
One Forklift

USFWS Imperial NWR
Location: Martinez Lake PO Box72217, Yuma, AZ 85365
Contact: Refuge Manager (928) 783-3371

Equipment Available:
- Two jet boats
- One jon boat with a 50hp outboard
- One boat with >50hp outboard motor
- One pontoon boat

State Specialized Teams

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
Location: 1110 W. Washington St., Phoenix, AZ 85007
Contact: Mike Malone (602) 771-4106 24-HR: (602) 390-7894

Equipment Available:
- One 20-foot pontoon
- One 15-foot workboat
- One 12-foot workboat

Arizona Game and Fish Department
Location: 5325 Stockton Hill Road, Kingman, AZ 86401
Contact: Bob Posey, (928) 692-7700 24 HR: (800) 352-0700

Equipment Available:
- Several up to 20-foot patrol (jet and prop) boats
- One 23-foot trailer that can function as a mobile command post

Arizona State Parks
Location: 600 London Bridge Rd., Lake Havasu City, AZ 86404
Contact: (928) 580-6527

Equipment Available:
- Two 28-foot pontoons
- One 30-foot tritoon
- Two SeaDoos (personal watercraft)

California Department of Fish and Wildlife – Office of Spill Prevention and Response
Location: 1700 K Street Ste 250, Sacramento, CA 95811
Contact: CDFW/OSPR Duty Officer (916) 341-6957 24-HR: (916) 358-1300

Equipment Available:
- Several of various sizes for surveying/monitoring
- Aircraft: One fixed-wing out of Hemet for aerial reconnaissance/photo
- One 60-foot mobile command post
- Portable communications compatible with CLEMARS frequencies and CALCORD.
- All-terrain vehicles

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (Blythe, CA)
Location: 17041-17042 South Lovekin Blvd, Blythe, CA 92225
Contact: Stefan Awender (760) 604-6170 and David Vigil (760) 922-4928

Equipment Available:
- One 22-foot research vessel (Bay Champion)
- One 17-foot work boat (Boston Whaler)
- One 16-foot aluminum work boat good for shallow/narrow areas (Gregor)

County Specialized Teams

La Paz County Sheriff's Office
Location: 1109 Arizona Avenue, Parker, AZ 85344
Contact: D. Lowery (978) 669-6141 24-HR: (928) 669-2281

Equipment Available:
- Two 20' Water Jet Powered Utility/Patrol Boat
- Two 21' Outboard Utility/Patrol Boat
- One 27' Outboard Pontoon Boat
- Two 16' Shallow Water Response Boats
- One box-truck Mobile Command Post

Mohave County Division of Emergency Management
Location: 3675 E. Andy Devine Avenue, Kingman, AZ 86401
Contact: Byron Steward (928) 757-0930 24-HR: (928) 753-0753

Equipment Available:
- Radio communications interoperability van with satellite phone, cell phone, radio bandwidth patching, and air mobile portable repeater capability

Mohave County Sheriff's Office
Location: 9880 Vanderslice Road, Mohave Valley, AZ 86440
Contact: Lt. Tim Sonier (978) 768-7055 24-HR: (928) 753-2141

Equipment Available:
- Boats docked at Lake Mead:
  - Several patrol and L/E boats, 19 – 26 feet in length; 19-foot and 24-foot boats are trailerable; private dock/ramp access in Lake Havasu City
- One fixed-wing aircraft
- Mobile Command Post

San Bernardino County Fire Department
Contact: Larry Busby (909) 855-5043

Equipment Available:
Trailerable boats docked at Lake Arrowhead:
One 22-foot pontoon boat
One 16-foot V-hull boat
Aircraft: Several helicopters, one equipped with FLIR (an infrared camera system) through San Bernardino County Sheriff
Three Mobile Command Posts
Limited supply of spill response equipment

Municipal/Tribal Specialized Teams

Bullhead City Police Emergency Management
Location: 1255 Marina Blvd., Bullhead City, AZ 86442
Contact: Brian Williamson (928) 763-9200 x 105 24-HR: (928) 763-1900

Equipment Available:
One 24-foot police patrol boat

Ft Mojave Tribal Police
Location: 8494 S. Hwy 95, Mohave Valley, AZZ 86440
Contact: Wes Sullivan (928) 346-1521

Equipment Available:
One 16-foot flat-bottom jet patrol boat

Mohave Valley Fire District
Location: 1451 Willow Drive, Mohave Valley, AZ 86440
Contact: (928) 768-9113 24HR (928) 763-1999

Equipment Available:
Private access at Fire Boat Dock:
One 23-foot fire boat

Private/Commercial Specialized Teams

Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad
Location: 900 Front Street, Needles, CA 92363
Contact: (760) 326-5427 24HR: (800) 832-5452

Equipment Available:
Heavy equipment - backhoes and front loaders
Absorbent materials
Leak mitigation equipment
Has a contractor in place to set boom on the river in the event of a railway spill

Cottonwood Cove Resort and Marina
Location: 10000 Cottonwood Cove Rd., Searchlight, NV 89046
Contact: (702) 297-1464

Equipment Available:
- One 26-foot fireboat
- One 40-foot workbarge
- Houseboat rental fleet
- Small boat rental fleet
- Soft Boom: 100 feet
- Hard Boom: 900 feet (600 feet on land, 300 feet at fuel dock)
- Four drums of vermiculite
- Non-sparking shovels
- Several hundred sorbent pads

Kinder Morgan Energy Partners
Location: 345 West Aten Road, Imperial, CA 92251
Contact: Gary Koehn (760) 312-9598 24-HR (760) 455-6464 and (714) 560-4839

Equipment Available:
- Soft Boom: 1,000 feet available within 6 hours of Lower Colorado River

Lake Mohave Resort
Location: 2690 E Katharine Spur Road, Bullhead City AZ 86429
Contact: (928) 754-3245

Equipment available:
- Various small work barges with winches for salvage operations, 20 – 40 feet in size
- Soft Boom: 500 feet

Union Pacific Railroad
Location: 2015 Willow Street, Bloomington, CA 92315
Contact: Robert Bavier (909) 685-0857 24 HR: (888) 877-7267

Equipment Available:
- Aircraft: Fixed-wing and helicopter

Willow Beach Marina
Location: 25804 N. Willow Beach Rd., Willow Beach, AZ 86445
Contact: (928) 767-4747 24HR: (702) 294-1414

Equipment Available:
- One 26-foot response boat
- Small boat rental fleet
- Soft Boom: 48 feet
- Hard Boom: 300 feet
- Four drums of vermiculite
- Non-sparking shovels
- Several hundred sorbent pads

Yuma River Tours
Location: 1920 Arizona Avenue, Yuma, Arizona 85364
Contact: (928) 783-4440 24-HR: (928) 920-4401

Equipment Available:
One 26-foot work/salvage boat
One 30-foot work/salvage boat
One 26-foot passenger/work boat
One 36-foot passenger/work boat
One 42-foot passenger boat
One 70-foot office boat equipped with a kitchen
Soft Boom: 200 ft.
Aircraft: access to fixed wing and helicopter aircraft

Contractor Specialized Teams

H2O Environmental
Location: 4035 Flosmoor St., Las Vegas, NV 89119
Contact: Pat Heineman (702) 396-4148

Equipment available:
Four 14-foot boats (John boat and work boat)
Oil Containment Boom (4,000 ft. Soft Boom; 11,000 ft. Hard Boom)
2 drum oil skimmers
1 disk oil skimmer

Metropolitan Marine Solutions Vessel Assist Lake Mohave
Location: Lake Mohave
Contact: (928) 778-1815 (office) 24-HR: (818) 398-6635

Equipment available:
Boats docked at Lake Mohave (May-Oct):
26’ Mako
28’ McGregor
23’ Caravelle
21’ Key Largo
9’ Archilies Tender
Soft Boom: 1,500 ft.
Hard Boom: 3,000 ft. of 24” Seacurtain swift water
Aircraft: Fixed Wing 1977 Piper PA-28-161 Warrior II equipped for aerial reconnaissance, photography, and remote sensing.
Mobile Response Trailer with 110v generator, air conditioning, counter tops, wall plugs, lighting.
Sweeps, pads, power boats, barges, boom deployment boats, utility trucks, 4X4s, response trailers and oil spill containment and source removal trained staff.
All staff are certified professional divers.

LAKE AND RIVER RESPONSE STRATEGIES – AREA 3

The purpose of this section is to provide information that may be useful to the responder in the event that hazardous materials, petroleum products or other contaminants are released into the Lower Colorado River. Information regarding average monthly stream flow is presented. This data can be used to estimate the time it will take for a contaminant to reach any downstream location under different stream flow conditions. In addition, sites along the river are identified that provide easy access to the river for personnel and equipment as well as suitable conditions for boom deployment and recovery of floating products. These site locations, including descriptions and maps, can be found at the end of this section. Whether the spilled product floats, sinks, or mixes, downstream water users and operators for drinking water intakes and industrial and irrigation diversions should be promptly notified of the spill so that appropriate actions may be taken to protect water supplies and structures.

Stream Flow Data

The following stream flow data were obtained from the U.S.G.S. and may be of use to the responder in selecting booming locations based on stream flow discharge and potential travel times. Real-time stream flow data can be obtained from the U.S.G.S. web page at http://ca.water.usgs.gov (click on “NWISweb Realtime Streamflow”). Historical mean monthly stream flows are also available on this web page and are summarized in the table below:

Historical Mean Monthly Stream Flows – Lower Colorado River (cubic feet per second)

Name	ID	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Colorado River below Hoover Dam	09421500	12,000	12,500	14,900	16,200	16,400	15,700	15,400	14,700	12,900	11,300	11,500	11,700
Colorado River below Davis Dam	09423000	10,000	11,700	15,100	17,600	17,200	20,100	18,800	16,000	13,600	11,200	9,750	9,560
Colorado River below Parker Dam	09427520	9,270	10,600	12,900	13,800	13,200	14,300	14,900	13,600	12,000	10,200	8,900	8,810
Colorado River below Palo Verde Dam	09429100	5,490	6,700	9,470	10,700	9,320	9,750	10,400	9,190	8,020	6,710	5,510	4,840
Colorado River below Imperial Dam	09429500	2,080	1,620	1,400	1,270	1,440	1,830	2,340	2,330	2,050	1,720	1,610	1,710
Colorado River below Laguna Dam	09429600	1,840	1,620	1,440	1,250	1,320	1,570	1,930	2,000	1,810	1,570	1,420	1,570
Colorado River below Yuma Main Canal	09521100	2,240	2,190	2,220	2,050	2,080	2,070	2,230	2,330	2,300	1,940	1,890	1,960

Historical data obtained from “Water Resources Data California Water Year 2003. Volume 4 Northern Central Valley Basins and the Great Basin from Honey Lake Basin to Oregon State Line.” U.S. Geological Survey, Water Data Report CA-0301.

Locations of Stream Gages along the Colorado River

Description of Site Page Headings

Site Number and Name: The site location corresponds to its number on the attached map(s) for the Lower Colorado River Geographic Response Plan. Site numbers begin at the most upstream location and proceed downstream. Site names are descriptive of that site.

Directions to Site: How to locate the site; includes highway mileposts and/or notable landmarks.

Stream Width: Width during mid-summer flow.

Boom Required: Minimum boom required to cross stream at an angle of about 30 degrees; a cascade boom strategy and/or a more acute angle of deployment will require additional boom. Line required for each boom set will have to be determined on-site; for example, if six 50 ft lengths of boom are set in cascade fashion and each requires 500 ft to 600 ft of line to cross the river and anchor the boom in place, then about 3600 ft of line will be needed for that location.

Site Strategy: The booming strategy is generally described, including placement of the upstream and downstream boom anchor points (using site landmarks if possible). The described boom deployment strategy is also depicted in the accompanying photograph of the site.

Comments: Important site attributes and disadvantages are identified. Other pertinent information about the site is noted.

USGS 7.5 min Quad.: Name and code number for the USGS topographic map.

Coordinates: Latitude and longitude of the site; for use with GPS navigation instruments.

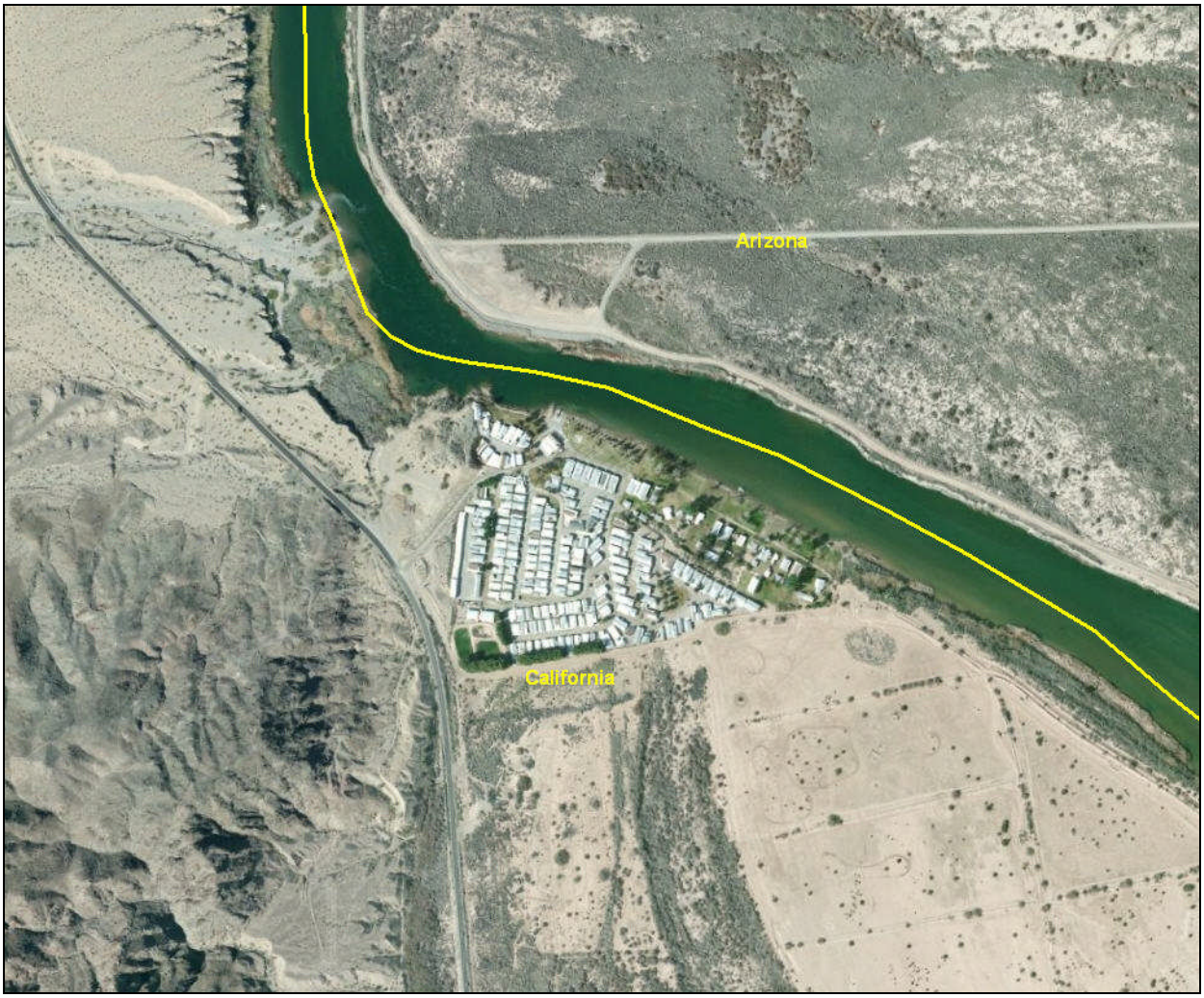

Figure 1. Image showing Area 3, Site 1 (DOWCAR Site 8) near Water Wheel Resort off Route 95 (image source ESRI).

Area 3 – Site 1 (DOWCAR Site 8): Water Wheel Resort, Colorado River Mile 151.6, Parker, AZ
Directions to Site: Near 29620 Highway 95, Blythe, California
Stream Width: 300 – 450 feet
Boom Required: Primary cascade boom system 2,500 feet. Secondary boom cascade system 1,000 ft.
Site Strategy: A primary cascade boom system should be deployed to divert and contain oil into the downstream California side of the Colorado River graveled boat ramp area. A secondary boom cascade system should be deployed downstream from the primary boom site.
Comments: The graveled upstream river side of the boat ramp area can function as the containment and recovery site. The staging area for boom and recovery equipment and vehicles can be the gravel pad and/or the northwest parking area adjacent to the gravel boat ramp area.
Recommendations:

- Install permanent boom deployment anchors on both sides of the Colorado River to improve boom deployment times

- Unnecessary vegetation/shrubbery along river shoreline where recovery is to be handled may have to be removed
- Site may have to be improved by applying gravel
- Permission for access should be obtained from State and local authorities

USGS 7.5 min Quad: Big Maria Mountains NE. Direct link to US Topo map: http://ims.er.usgs.gov/gda_services/download?item_id=5619974
Coordinates: 33° 55' 27.42" N, 114° 31' 55.06" W or 33.92428333, -114.531961

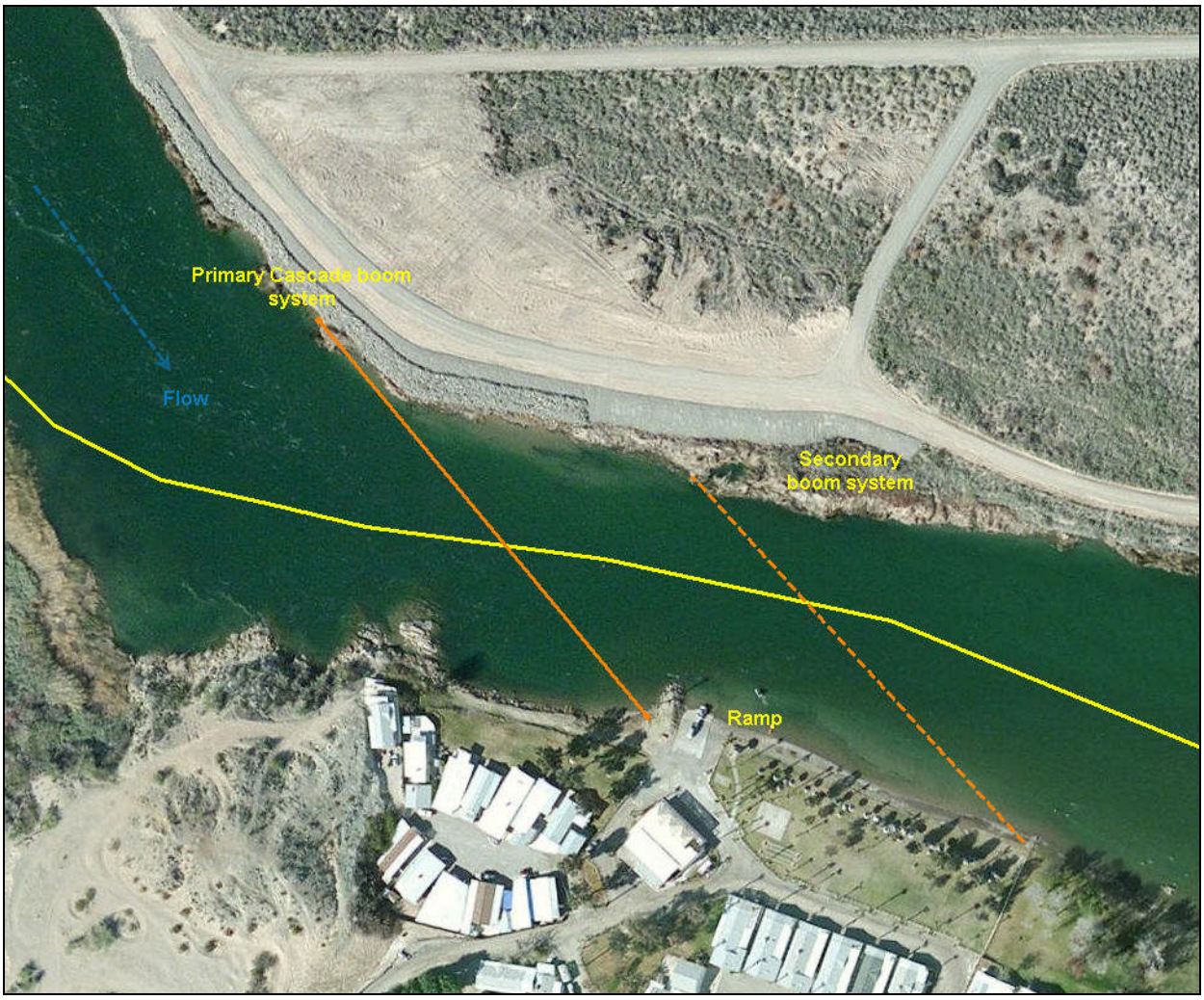

Figure 2. Close up view of Area 3, Site 1 showing boom placement.

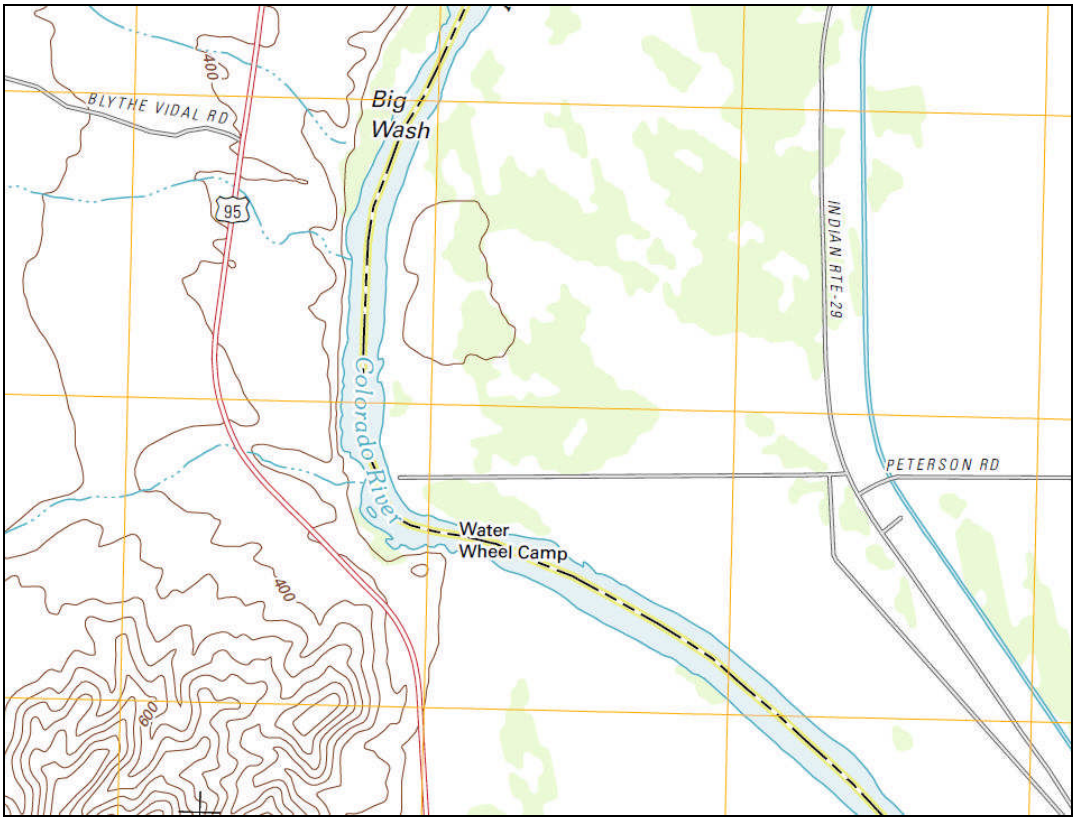

Figure 3. Area 3, Site 1 area shown in 1:24,000-scale topographic map for Big Maria Mountains NE quadrangle (2012).

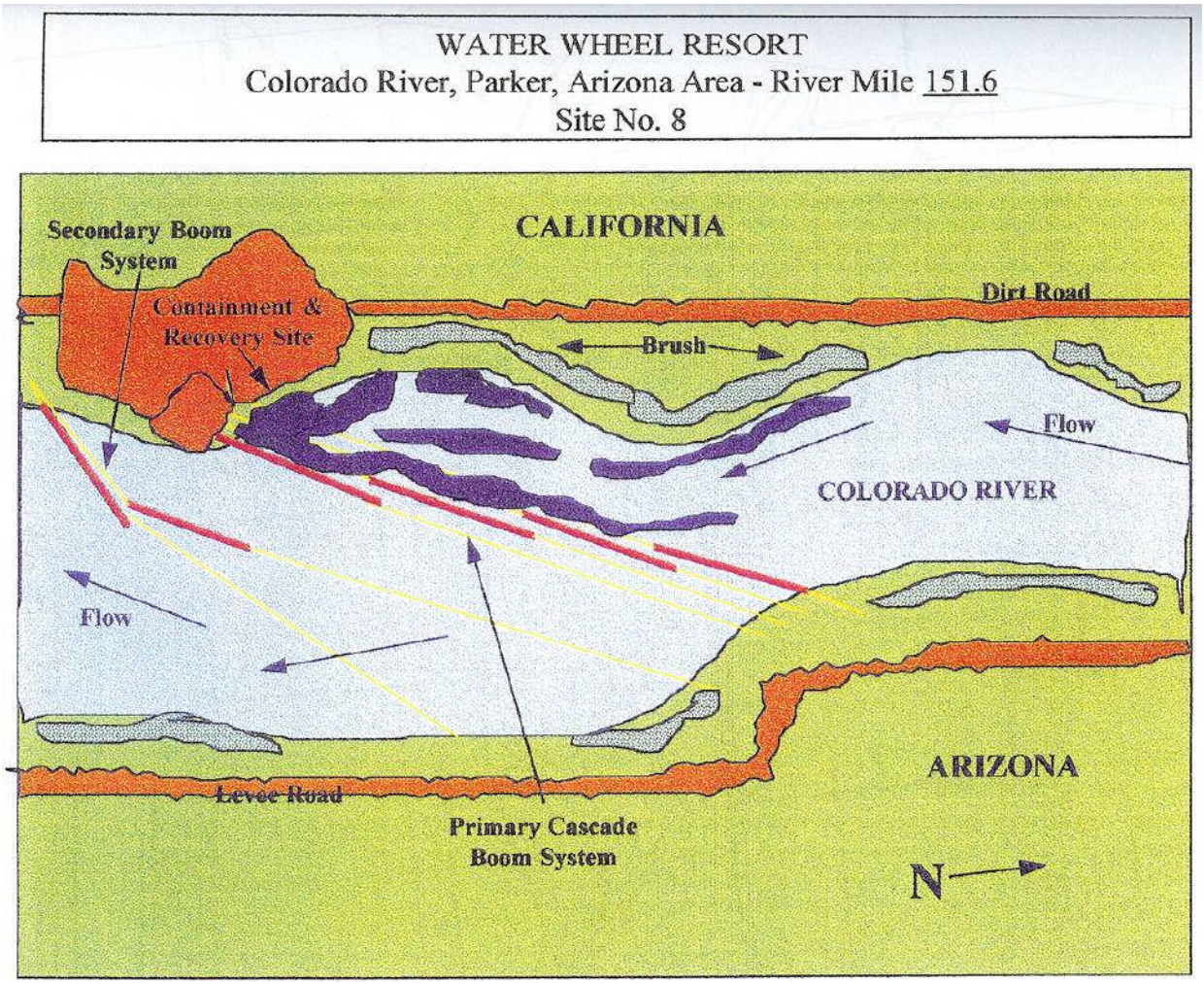

Figure 4. Cartoon of booming strategy from DOWCAR Plan for DOWCAR Site 8 (Area 3, Site 1).

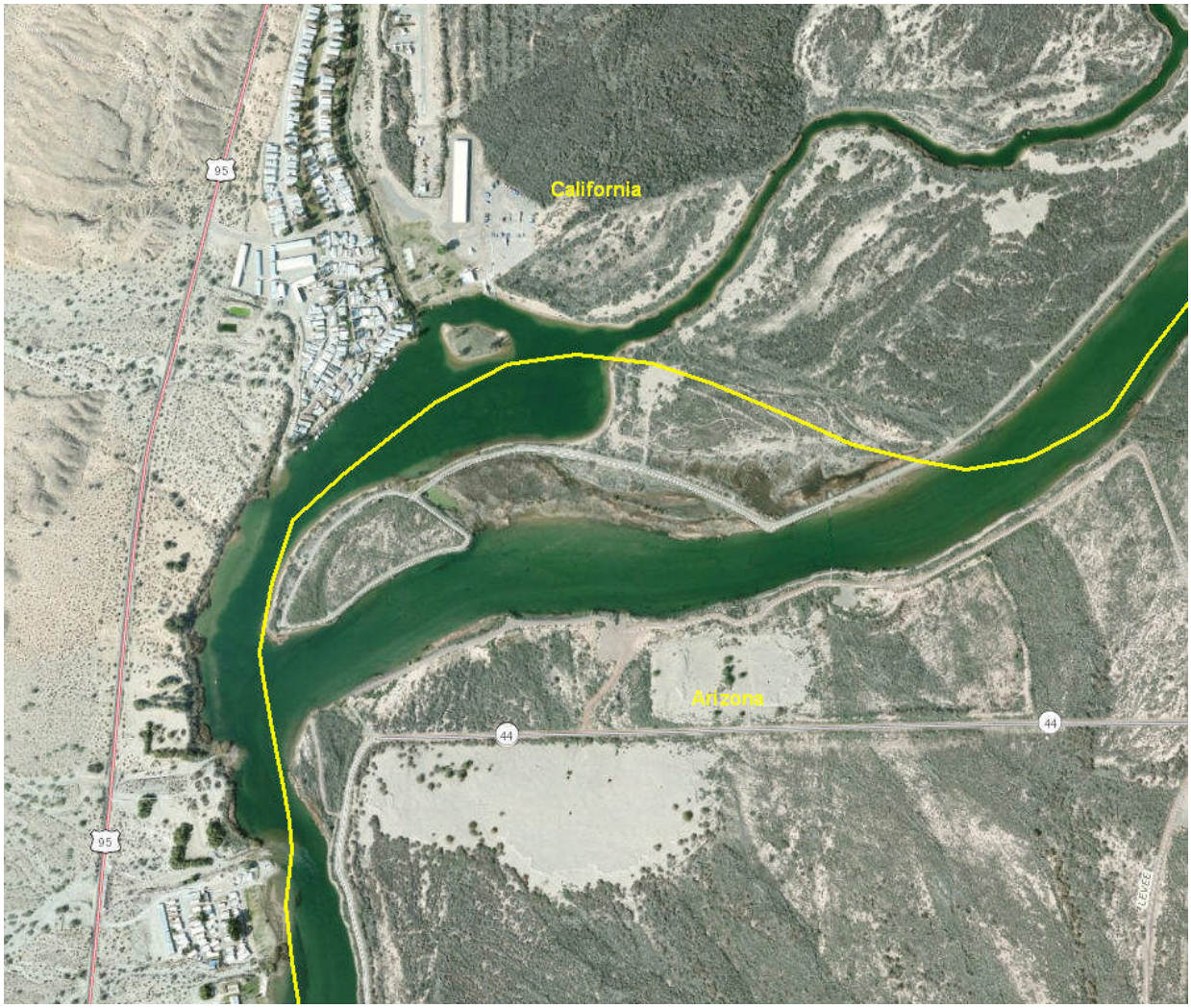

Figure 5. June 2010 image showing Area 3, Site 2 (DOWCAR Site 7) north of Twin Palms resort (image source - USDA NAIP).

Area 3 - Site 2 (DOWCAR Site 7): Aha Quinn Dredge Assembly Plant, Colorado River Mile 143.4, Blythe, CA Area
Directions to Site: North of Tsosie Road (Route 44) on Arizona side of river.
Stream Width: 350 – 450 feet
Boom Required: Primary cascade boom system 2,500 feet; Secondary boom cascade system 1,000 ft.
Site Strategy: A primary cascade boom system should be deployed to divert and contain oil into the Arizona side of the Colorado River south of the dredge assembly pad. A secondary boom cascade system should be deployed downstream from the primary boom site.
Comments: The downstream southern side of the dredge assembly pad can function as the containment and recovery site. The staging area for boom and recovery equipment and vehicles can also be located on the dredge assembly pad.

Recommendations:

- Install permanent boom deployment anchors on both sides of the Colorado River to improve boom deployment times
- Unnecessary vegetation/shrubbery along river shoreline where recovery is to be handled may have to be removed
- The dredge assembly pad should be improved by applying gravel
- Permission for access should be obtained from State and local authorities

USGS 7.5 min Quad: Big Maria Mountains SE. Direct link to US Topo map: http://ims.er.usgs.gov/gda_services/download?item_id=5619978

Coordinates: 33° 51' 07.02" N 114° 31' 49.76" W or 33.85195, -114.530489

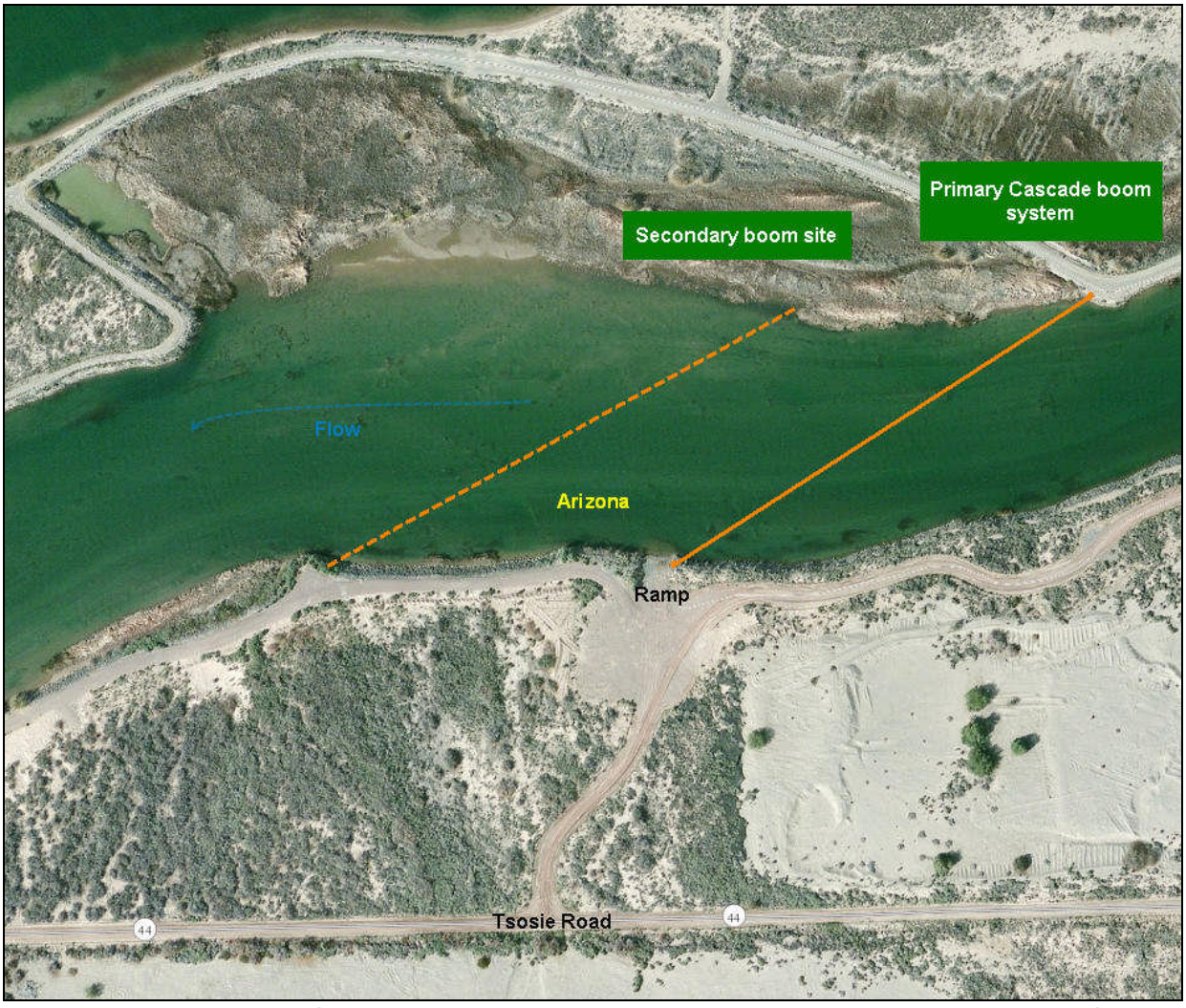

Figure 6. Close up image of Area 3, Site 2 showing boom placement and access to site north of Tsosie Road. Both sides of river are in Arizona.

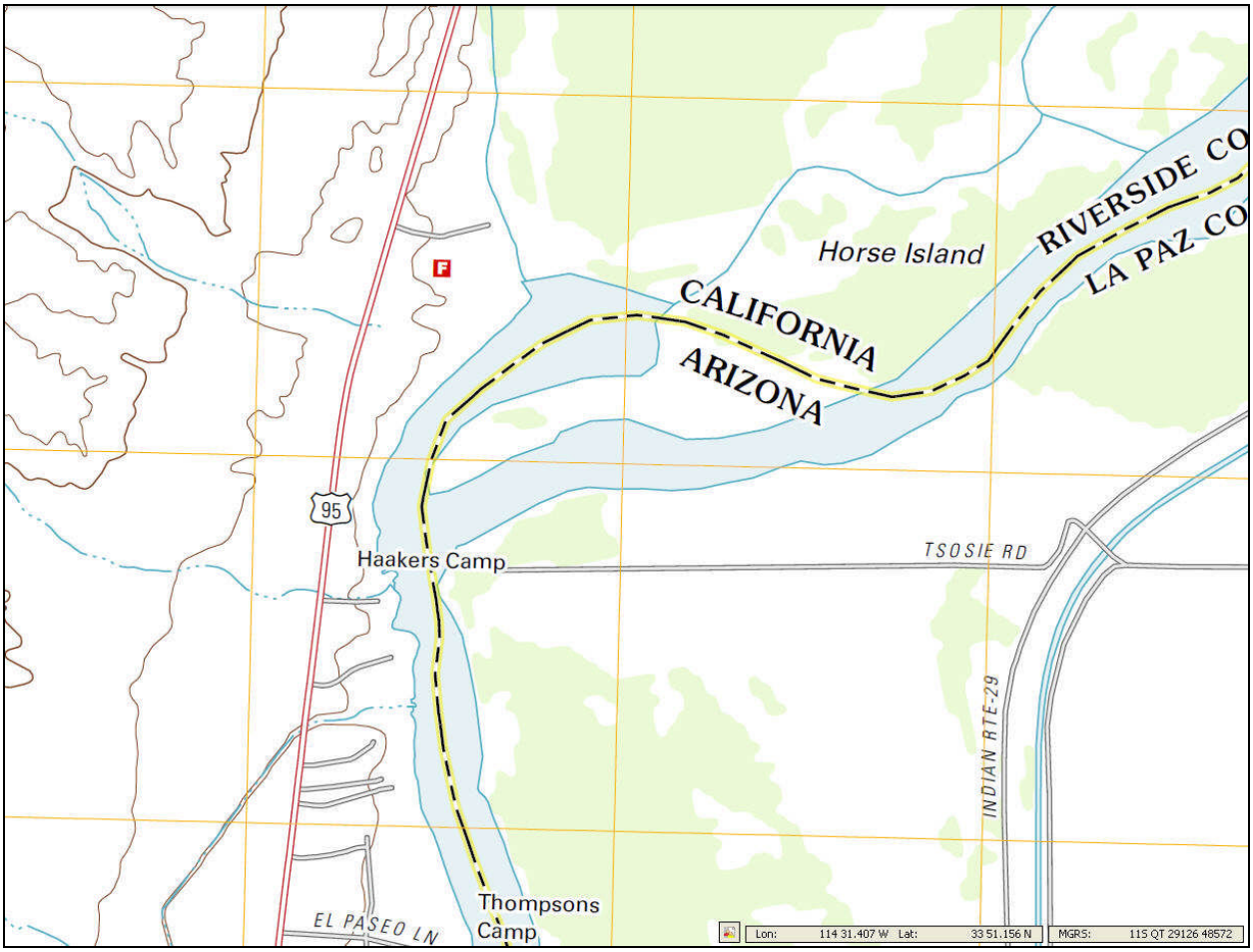

Figure 7. 2012 topographic map showing area around Aha Quinn Dredge Assembly Plant, Area 3, Site 2 (Big Maria Mountains SE quadrangle).

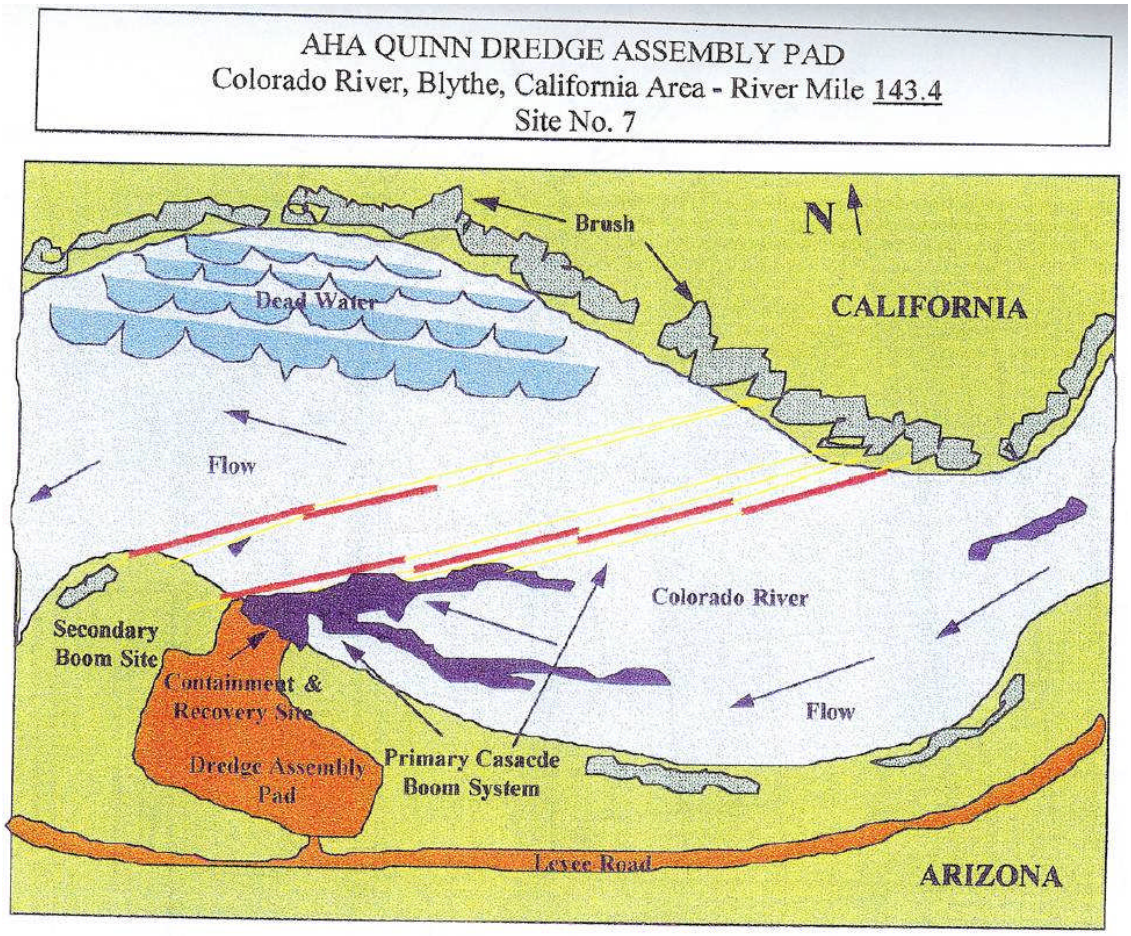

Figure 8. Cartoon of booming strategy from DOWCAR Plan for DOWCAR Site 7 (Area 3, Site 2).

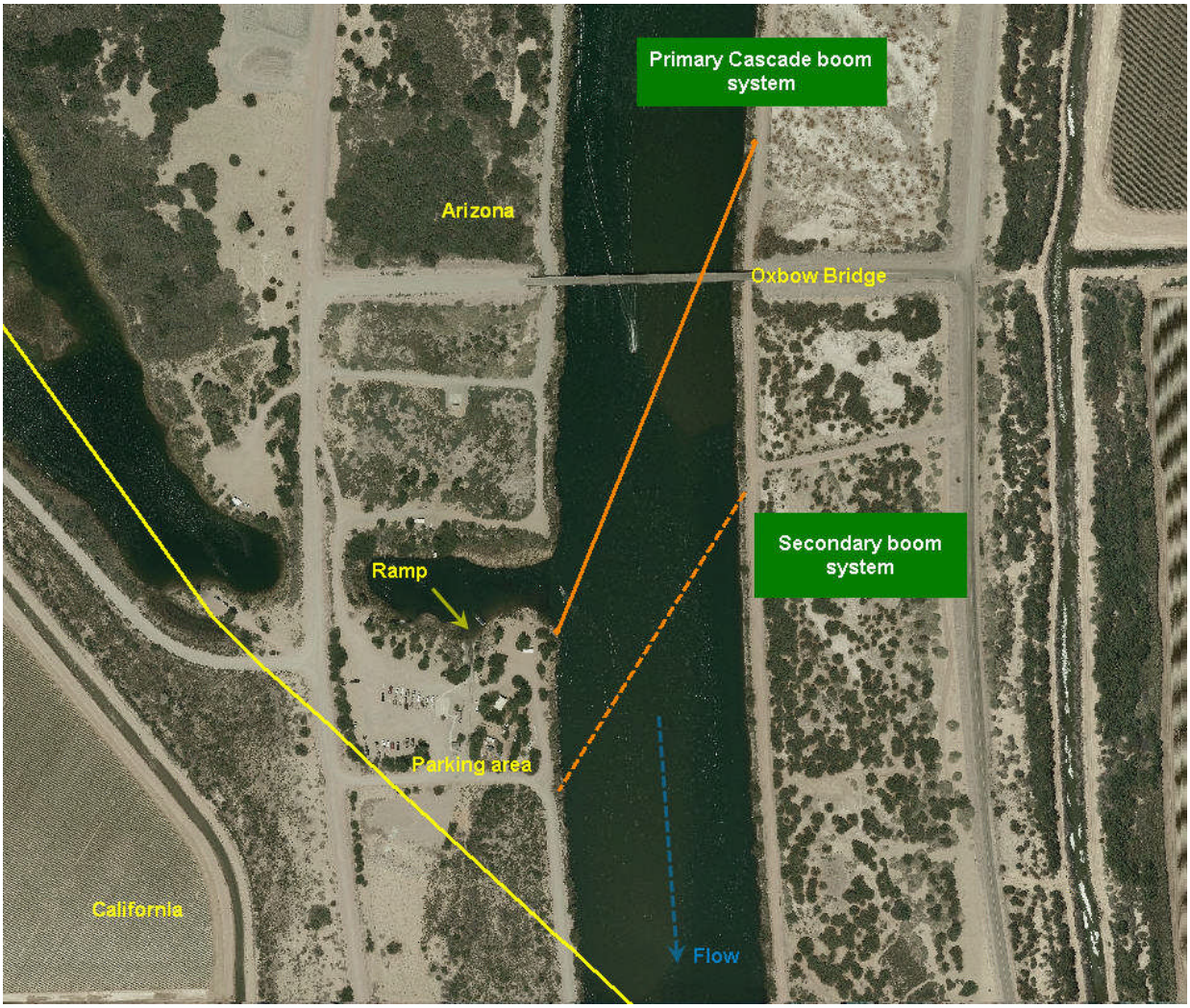

Figure 9. 2011 six-inch image showing boom placement for Area 3, Site 3 (DOWCAR Site 6) (image source Southern California Association of Governments).

Area 3 - Site 3 (DOWCAR Site 6): Palo Verde Oxbow Outlet, Colorado River Mile 100.0, Blythe, CA Area
Directions to Site: Off Levee Road south of Oxbow Bridge near Blythe, California
Stream Width: 450 feet
Boom Required: Primary cascade boom system 2,500 feet; Secondary boom cascade system 2,000 feet; additional 1000 feet of deflection boom and 750 feet of exclusion boom.
Site Strategy: A primary cascade boom system should be deployed to divert and contain oil into the upstream west side of the boat launch ramp slip area, this boom system will us the Oxbow Bridge Wooden Columns as the upstream anchor. A secondary boom cascade system should be deployed downstream from the primary boom containment system. A deflection boom should be placed upstream of the oxbow bridge to deflect oil into the downstream containment site. An exclusion boom should be placed in the boat slip area to protect the shoreline.
Comments: The boat launch/slip area can function as the containment and recovery site. The staging area for boom and recovery equipment and vehicles can be located on the boat ramp area.

Recommendations:

- Install permanent boom deployment anchors on both sides of the Colorado River to improve boom deployment times
- Unnecessary vegetation/shrubbery along river shoreline where recovery is to be handled may have to be removed
- Permission for access should be obtained to use the Oxbow Bridge and its columns as and anchor system.
- Permission for access should be obtained from Arizona, California and applicable local authorities prior to an actual oil/petroleum product release.

USGS 7.5 min Quad: Palo Verde. Direct link to US Topo map:
http://ims.er.usgs.gov/gda_services/download?item_id=5620022
Coordinates: 33° 23' 21.80" N, 114° 42' 36.88" W or 33.38938889, -114.710244

Figure 10. Close up image detail of parking and launch area for Area 3, Site 3 (image source: Southern California Association of Governments).

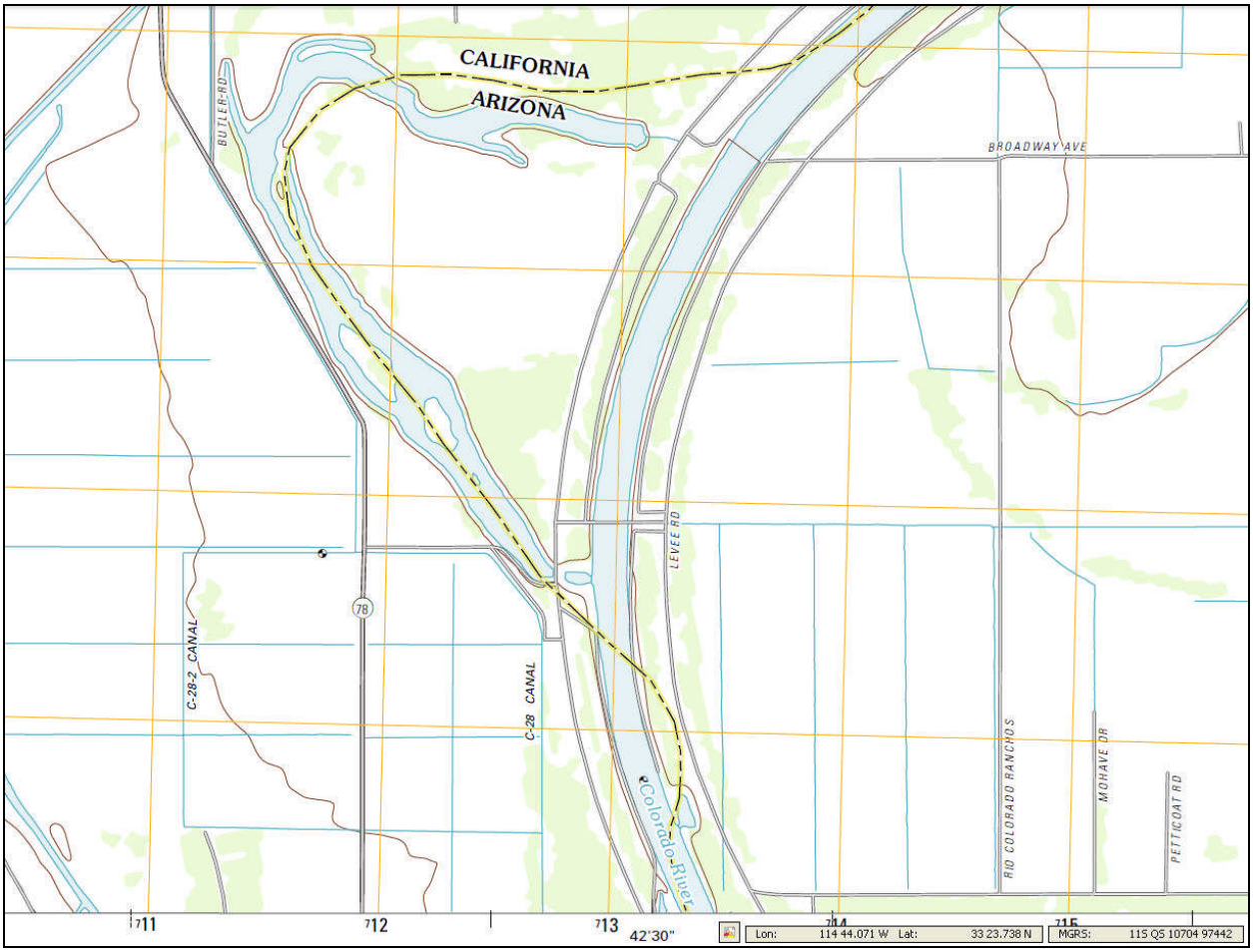

Figure 11. 2012 Topographic map (Palo Verde quadrangle) showing area around Area 3, Site 3.

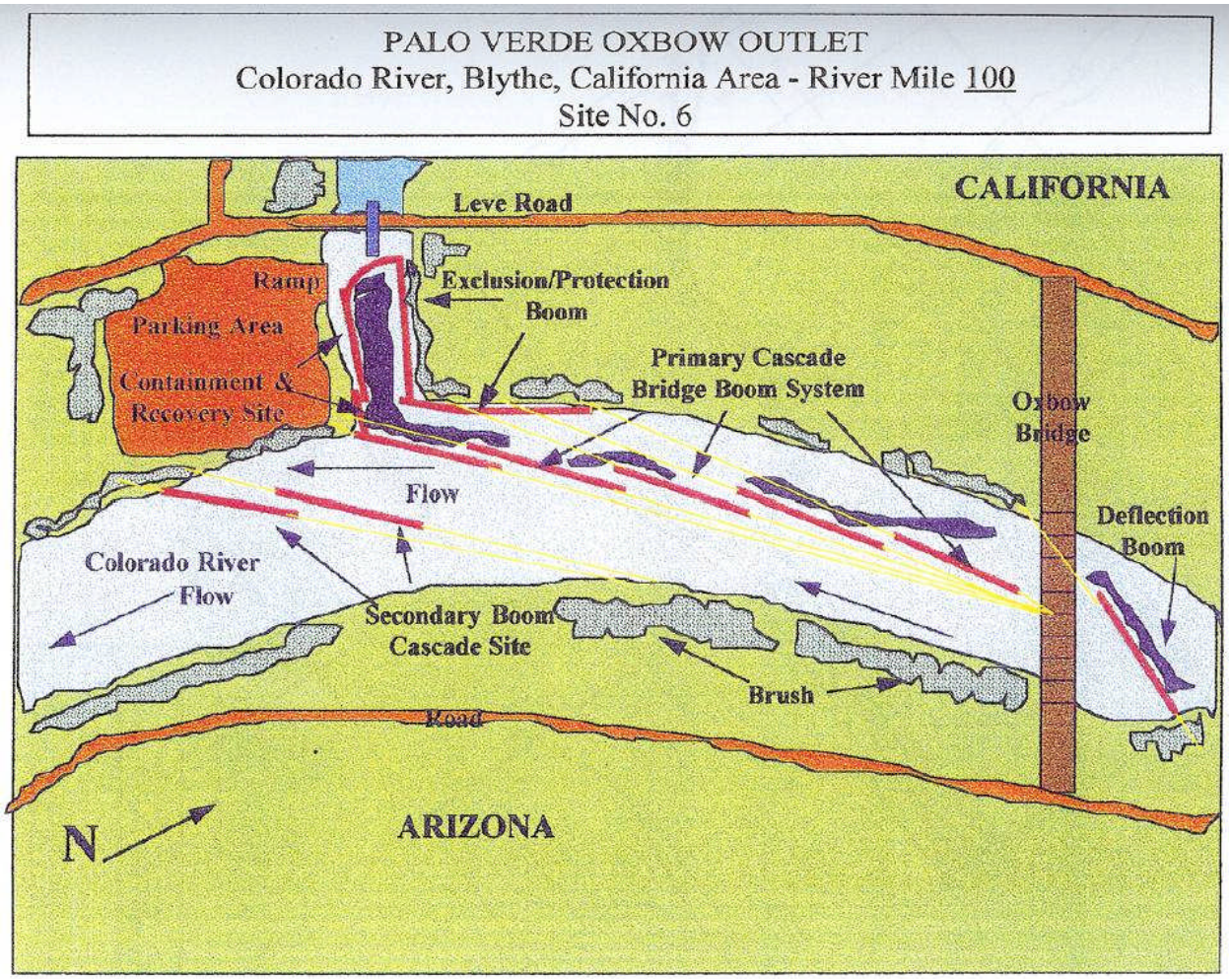

Figure 12. Cartoon of booming strategy from DOWCAR Plan for DOWCAR Site 6 (Area 3, Site 3).

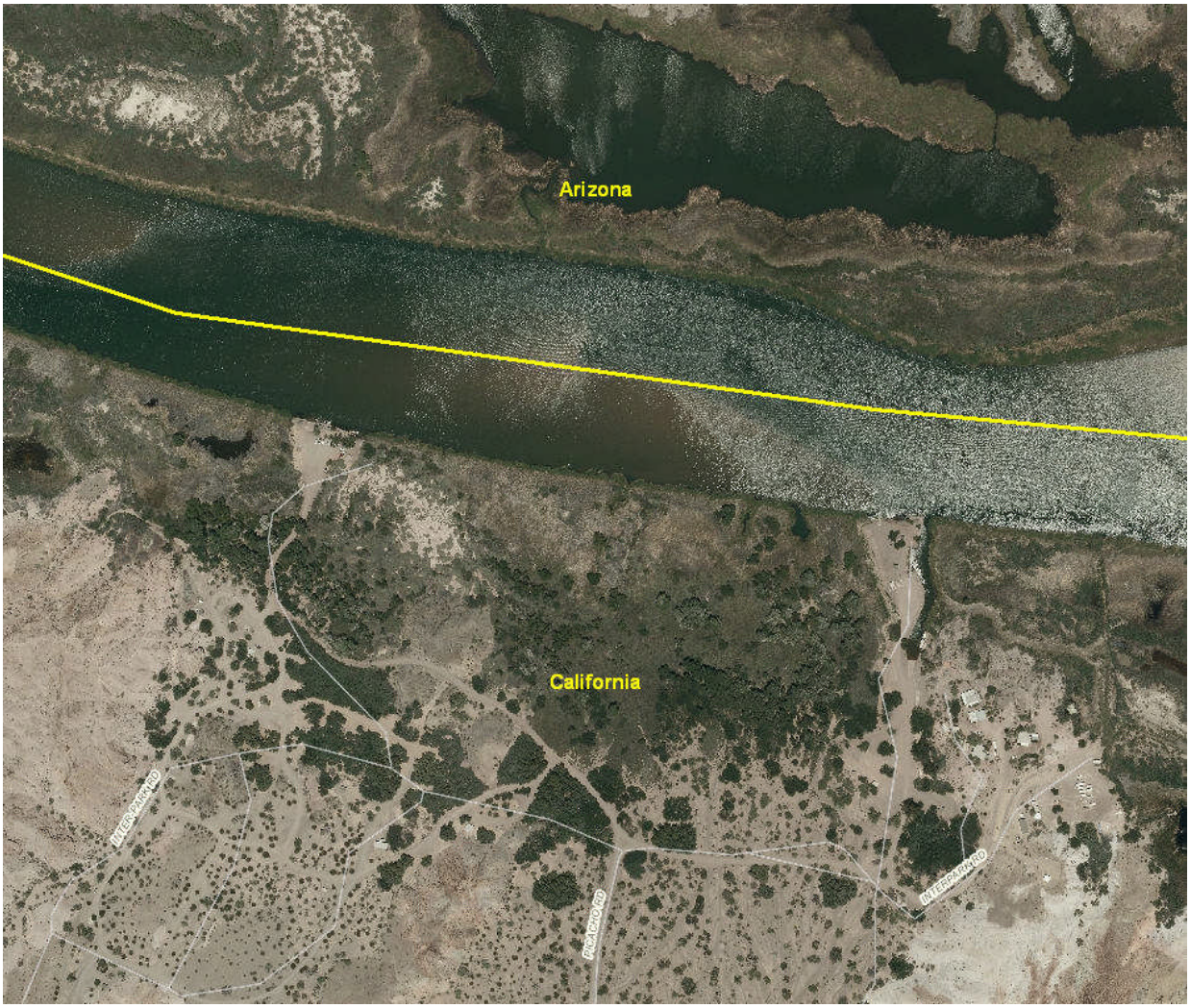

Figure 43. 2011 one foot image showing prospective access points for Area 3, Site 4 (DOWCAR Site 5) in Picacho State Recreation Area (image source: Southern California Association of Governments).

Area 3 - Site 4 (DOWCAR Site 5): Picacho State Recreation Area, Colorado River Mile 68.0, California Side
Directions to Site: Southeast from Stewart Lake, off of Inter-Park Road near Winterhaven, California.
Stream Width: 550 – 650 feet
Boom Required: Primary cascade boom system 2,000 feet; Secondary boom cascade system 2,000 feet.
Site Strategy: A primary cascade boom system should be deployed to divert and contain oil into the upstream southwest side of the wooden boat dock area on the California side of the Colorado River. A secondary boom cascade system should be deployed downstream from the marina boat launch site.
Comments: The wooden boat dock area can function as the containment and recovery site. The staging area for boom and recovery equipment and vehicles can be located on the southwest end of the parking lot.

Recommendations:

- Install permanent boom deployment anchors on both sides of the Colorado River to improve boom deployment times
- Unnecessary vegetation/shrubbery along river shoreline where recovery is to be handled may have to be removed
- Permission for access should be obtained from State and local authorities
- Contact the stat of Arizona and applicable local authorities downstream in the event of an actual oil/petroleum product release.

USGS 7.5 min Quad: Picacho. Direct link to US Topo map:
http://ims.er.usgs.gov/gda_services/download?item_id=5620004
Coordinates: 33° 01' 34.21" N, 114° 37' 02.58" W or 33.02616944, -114.617383

Figure 14. Image showing boom placement across river for Area 3, Site 4.

Figure 15. Image showing boat ramp and parking area within Picacho State Recreation Area, Area 3, Site 4, at end of Interpark Road.

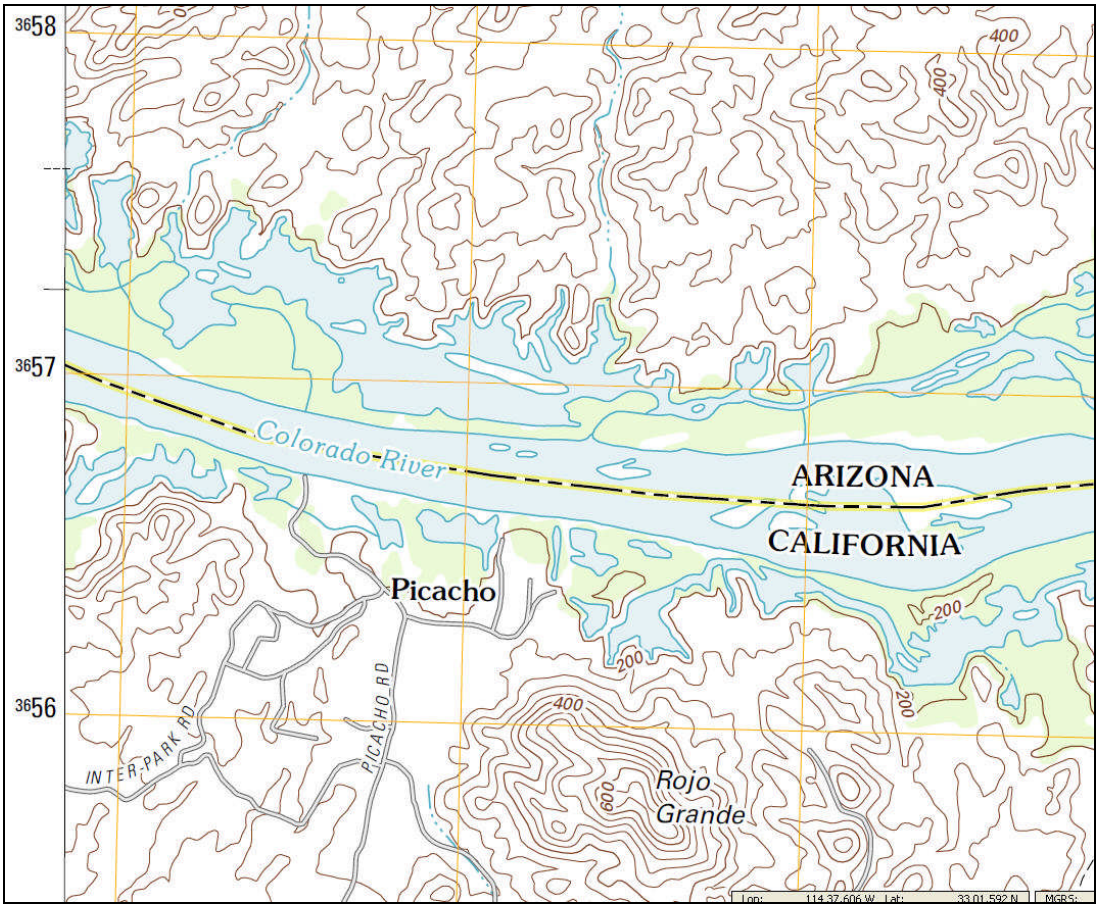

Figure 16. New 2012 topographic map showing region around Area 3, Site 4.

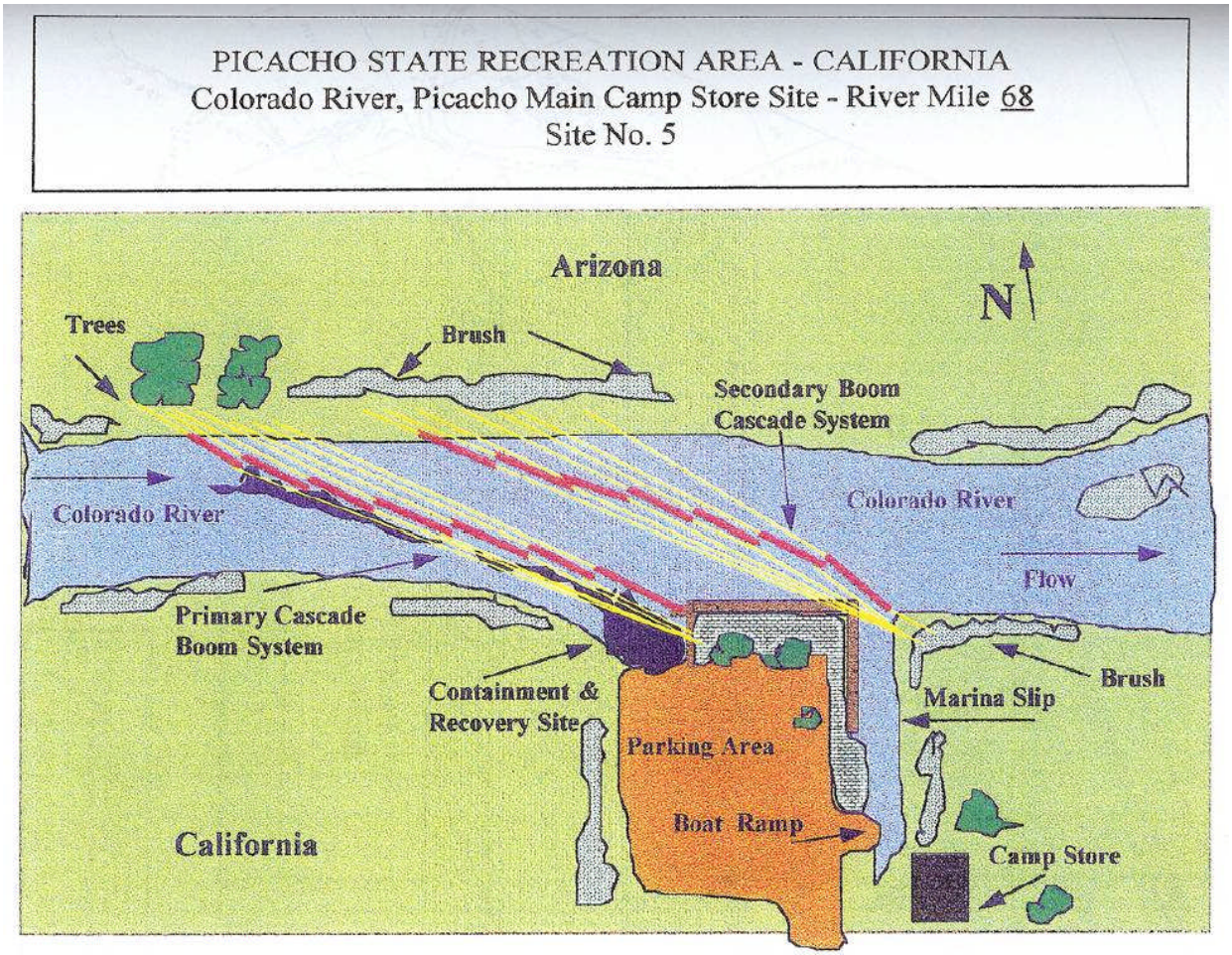

Figure 17. Cartoon of booming strategy from DOWCAR Plan for DOWCAR Site 5 (Area 3, Site 4).

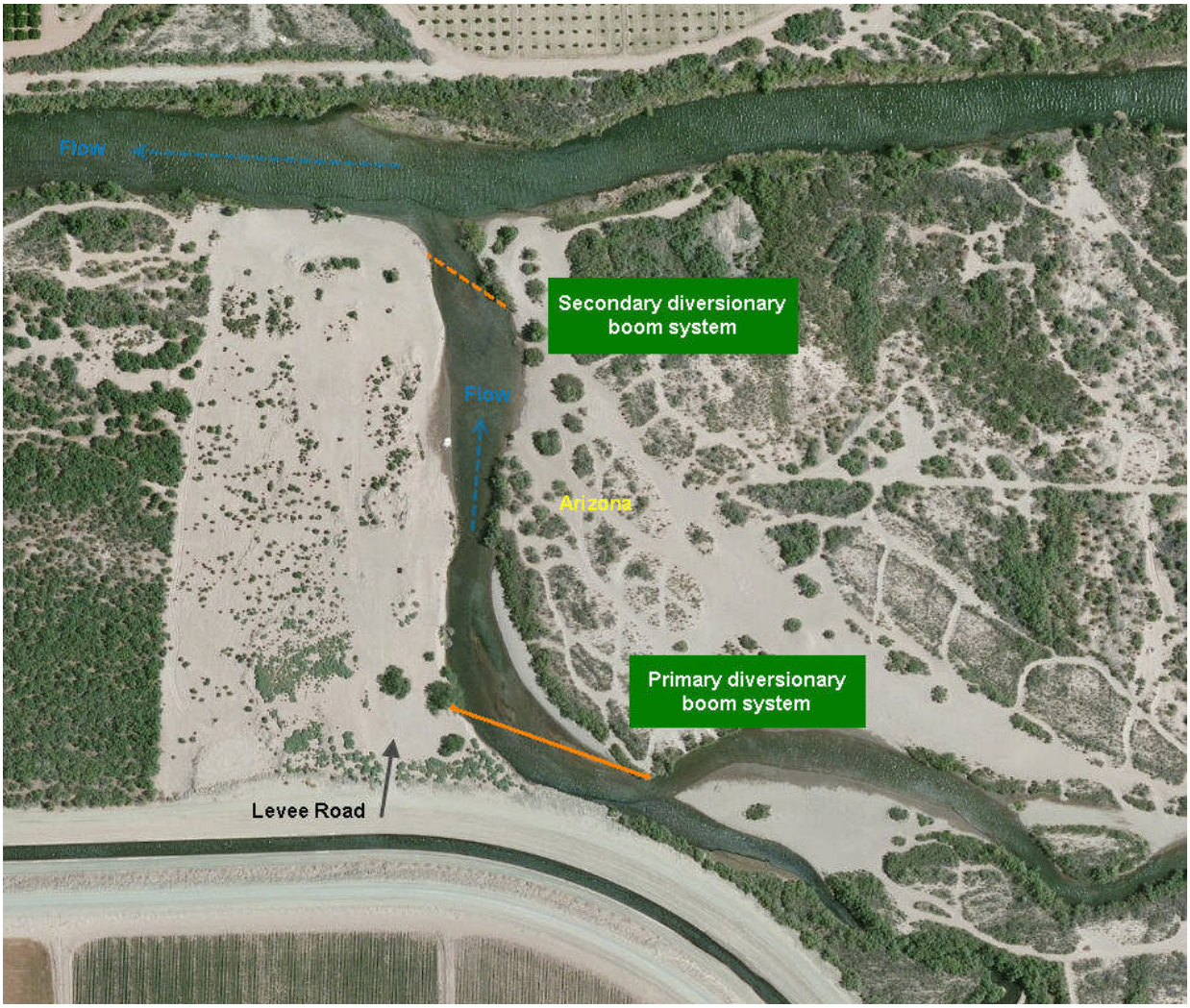

Figure 58. Image showing Area 3, Site 5 (DOWCAR Site 3) at confluence of Gila and Colorado Rivers. Access to site by levee road south and west of Gila River (image source: ESRI).

Area 3 - Site 5 (DOWCAR Site 3): Gila and Colorado River Confluence, Colorado River Mile 34.2, Yuma, AZ
Directions to Site: Off East Levee Road near Yuma, Arizona.
Stream Width: 100 – 150 feet
Boom Required: Primary single diversionary boom system 300 feet; Secondary single diversionary boom system 200 feet.
Site Strategy: A primary single diversionary boom system should be deployed to divert and contain oil at the eastern side of the gravel parking lot area near the entrance to the site. A secondary single diversionary boom should be deployed upstream from the primary boom site at the confluence of the Gila and Colorado rivers.
Comments: The gravel and sand parking lot on the southern side of the confluence can function as the containment and recovery site. The staging area for boom and recovery equipment and vehicles can also be located in the parking lot.

Recommendations:

- Install permanent boom deployment anchors on both sides of the Colorado River to improve boom deployment times
- Unnecessary vegetation/shrubbery along river shoreline where recovery is to be handled may have to be removed
- Re-grade the containment and recovery site
- The entrance to the site which is now blocked by a dirt mound and a fence should be cleared of debris and re-fenced.
- Permission for access should be obtained from State and local authorities

USGS 7.5 min Quad: Yuma East. Direct link to US Topo map:
http://ims.er.usgs.gov/gda_services/download?item_id=5557721
Coordinates: 32° 43' 14.27" N, 114° 33' 28.99" W or 32.72063056, -114.558053

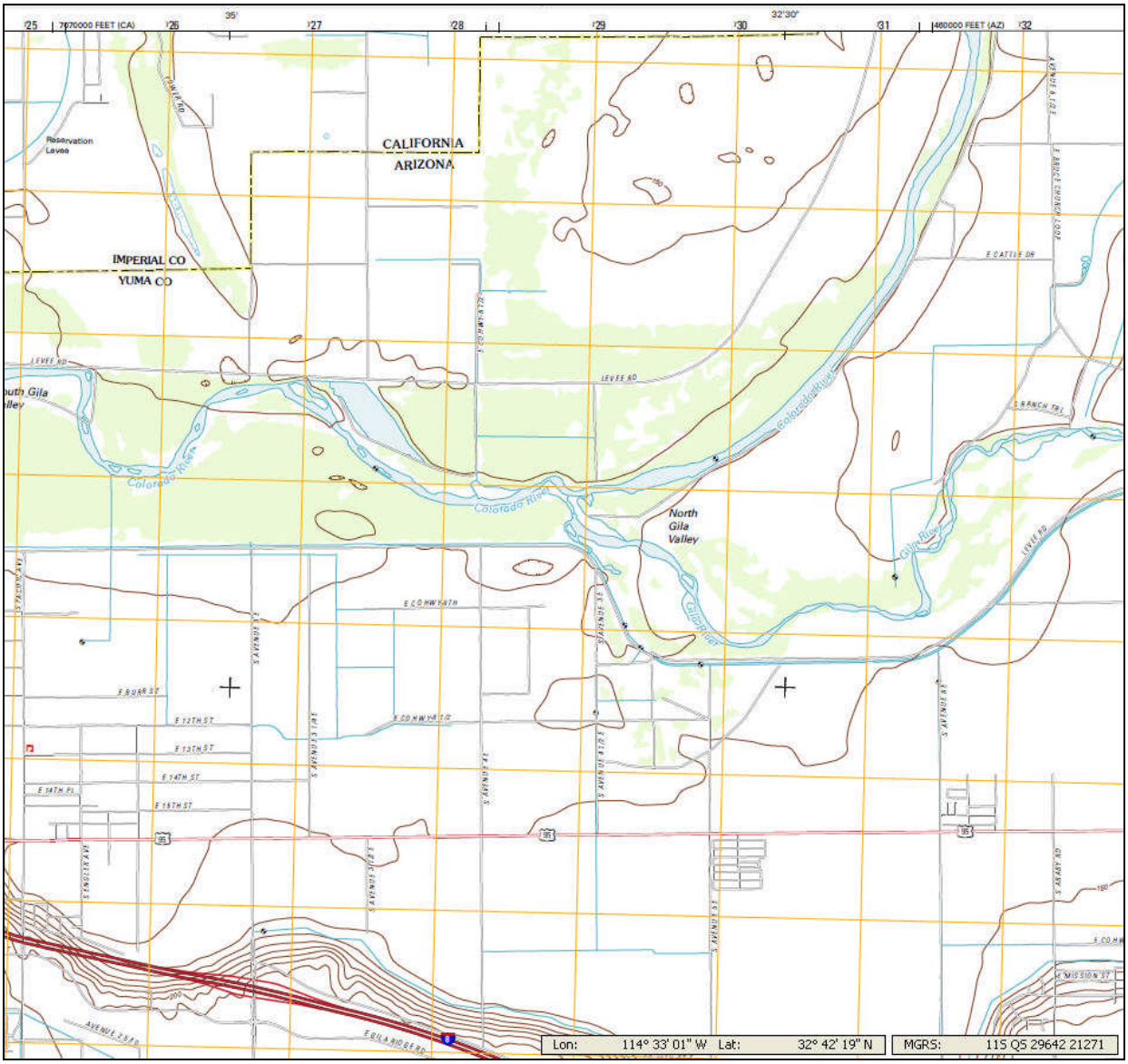

Figure 19. 2012 1:24,000-scale topographic map (Yuma East) showing region around Area 3, Site 5.

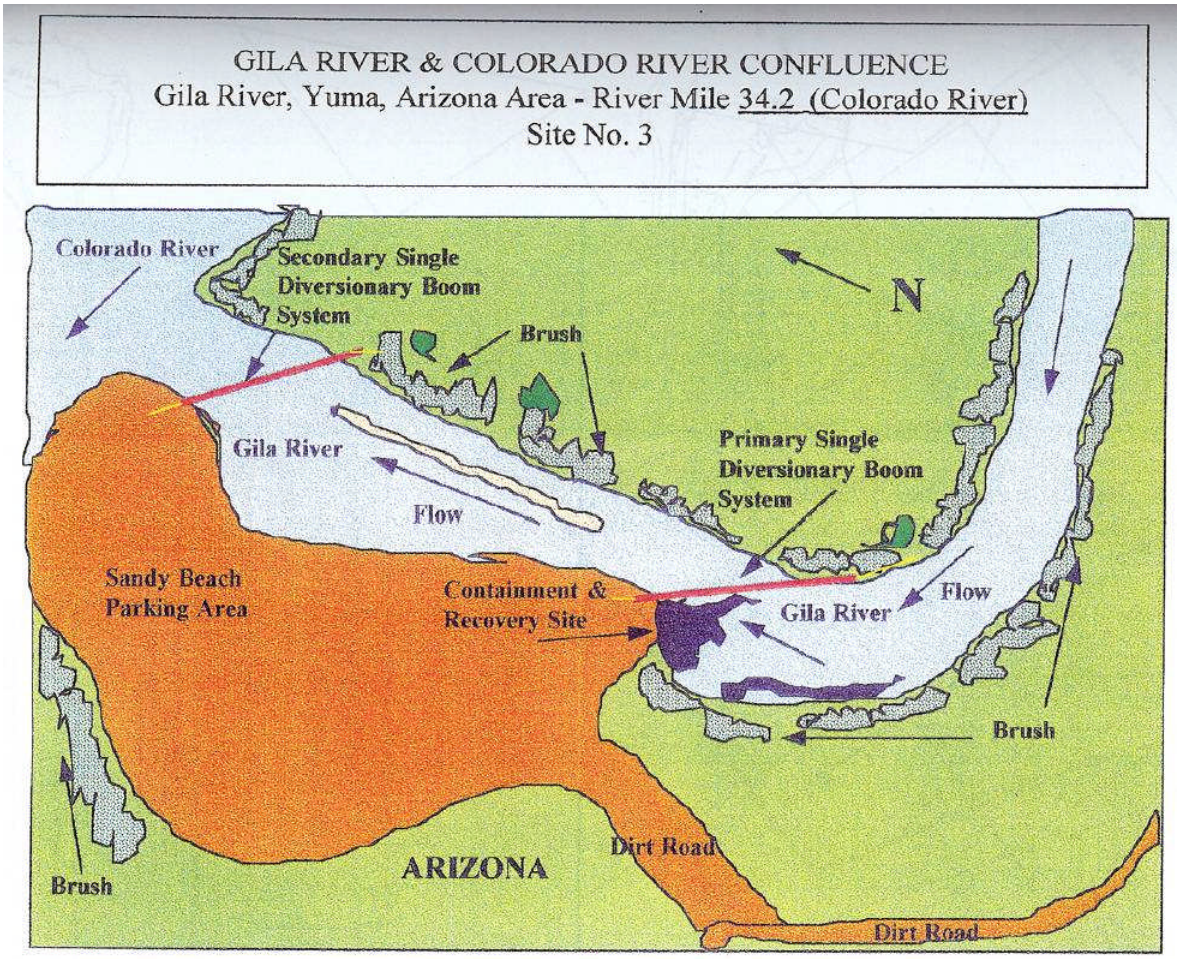

Figure 20. Cartoon of booming strategy from DOWCAR Plan for DOWCAR Site 3 (Area 3, Site 5).

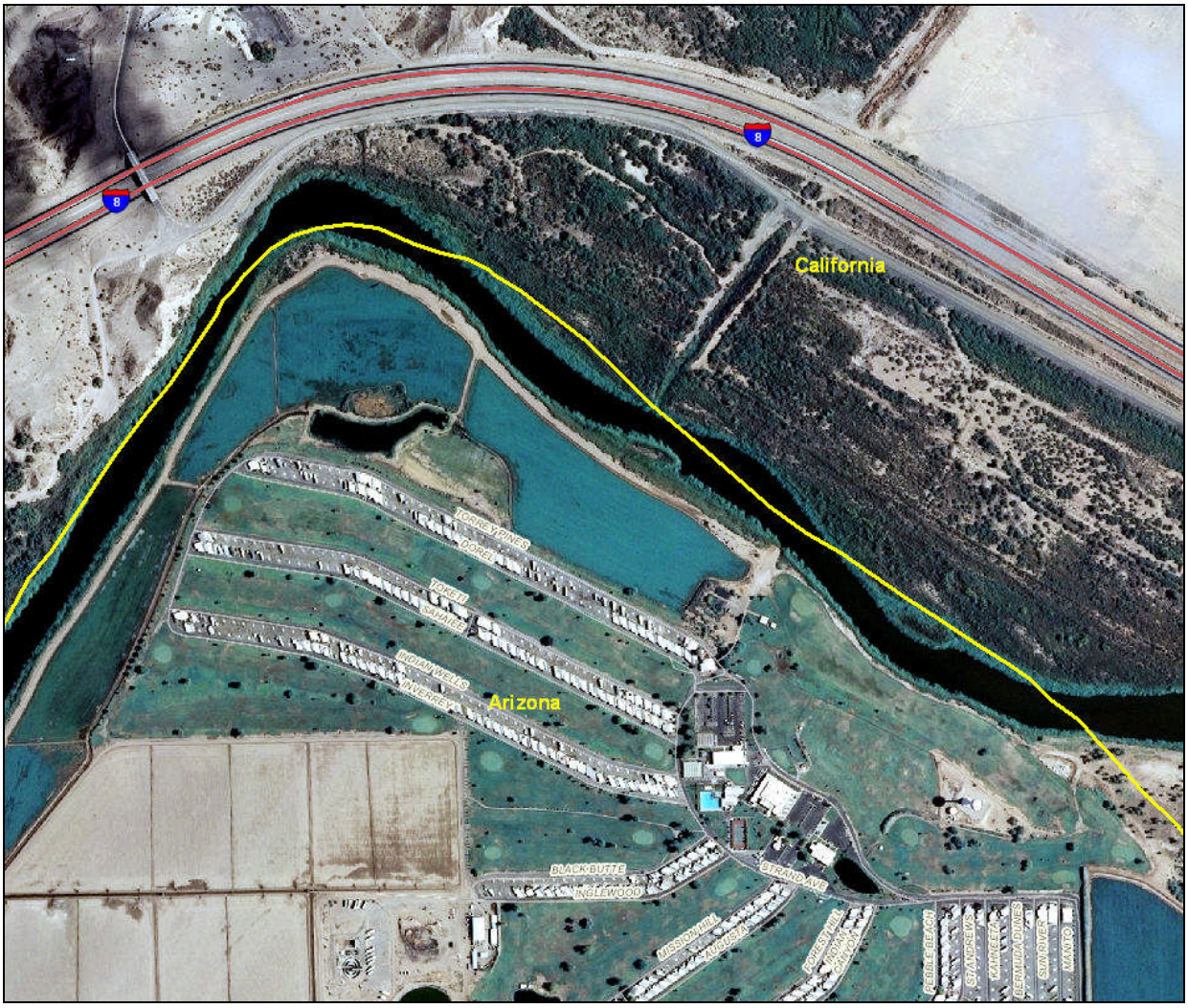

Figure 26. Area 3, Site 6 (DOWCAR Site 2) general area – Upstream of Yuma Mesa Conduit. Colorado River, Yuma, Arizona area – River Mile 26. Image source: USDA NAIP 2010).

Area 3 - Site 6 (DOWCAR Site 2): Boat Ramp Upstream of Yuma Mesa Conduit, Colorado River Mile 26.0, Yuma, AZ
Directions to Site: Near 6800 Torrey Pines, Yuma, Arizona.
Stream Width: 200 feet
Boom Required: Primary cascade boom system 2,500 feet; Secondary boom cascade system 2,000 fee.
Site Strategy: A primary cascade boom system should be deployed to divert and contain oil into the downstream side of the dredge landing pad on the Arizona side of the Colorado River. A secondary boom cascade system should be deployed downstream from the primary boom site.
Comments: The upstream side of the boat ramp area can function as the containment and recovery site. The staging area for boom and recovery equipment and vehicles can be located on the gravel pad area.
Recommendations:

- Install permanent boom deployment anchors on both sides of the Colorado River to improve boom deployment times

- Unnecessary vegetation/shrubbery along river shoreline where recovery is to be handled may have to be removed
- Regrade the containment and recovery site
- The entrance to the site which is now blocked by a dirt mound and a fence should be cleared of debris and re-fenced.
- Permission for access should be obtained from State and local authorities

USGS 7.5 min Quad: Yuma West. Direct link to US Topo map: http://ims.er.usgs.gov/gda_services/download?item_id=5557725
Coordinates: 32° 44' 30.41" N, 114° 41' 43.17" W or 32.74178056, -114.695325

Figure 72. Close up view of staging area including ramp and parking at Cocopah Bend RV & Golf Resort, Area 3, Site 6 (image source: Southern California Association of Governments, 2011)

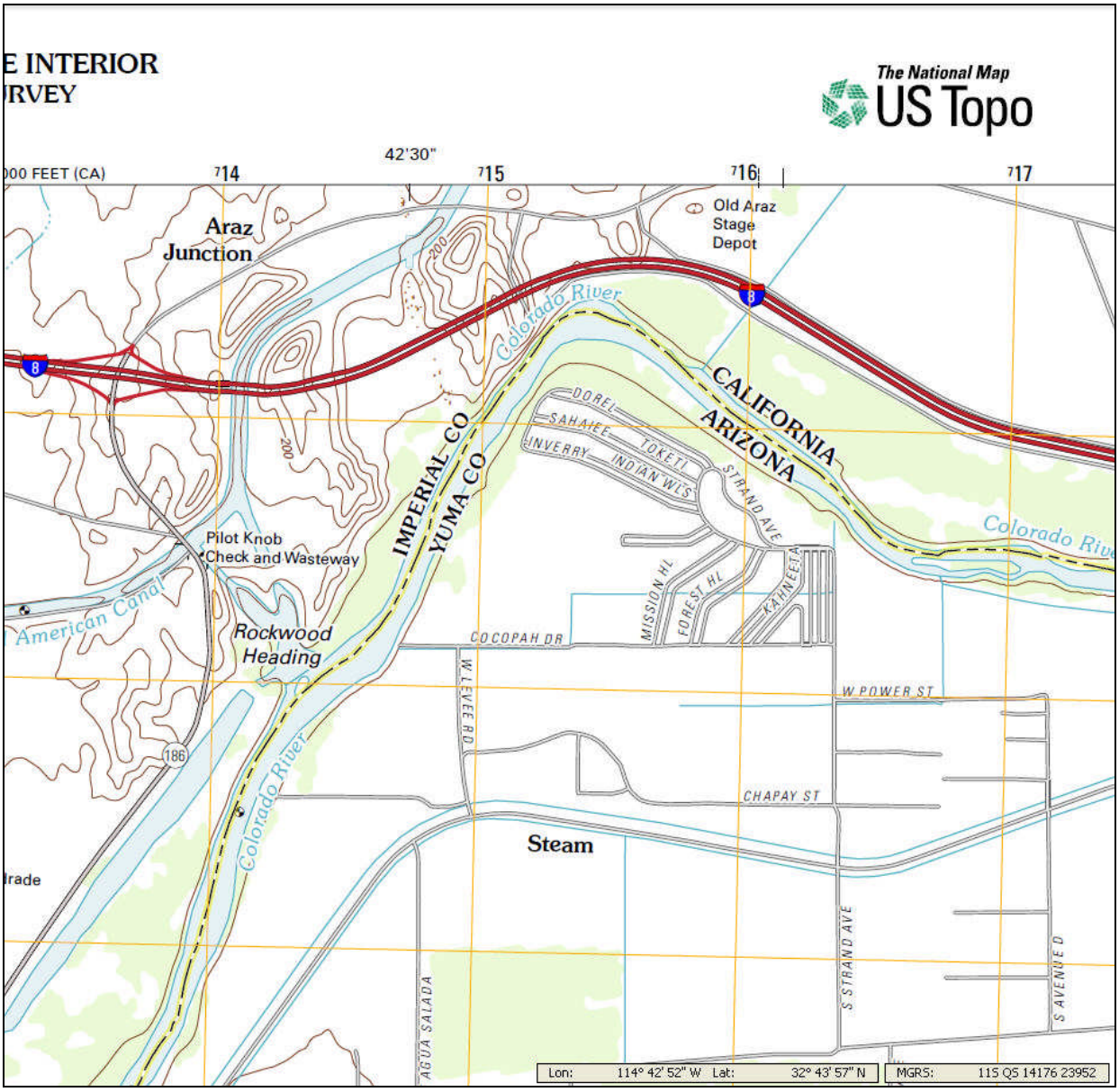

Figure 28. 2012 1:24,000-scale topographic map showing region around Area 3, Site 6.

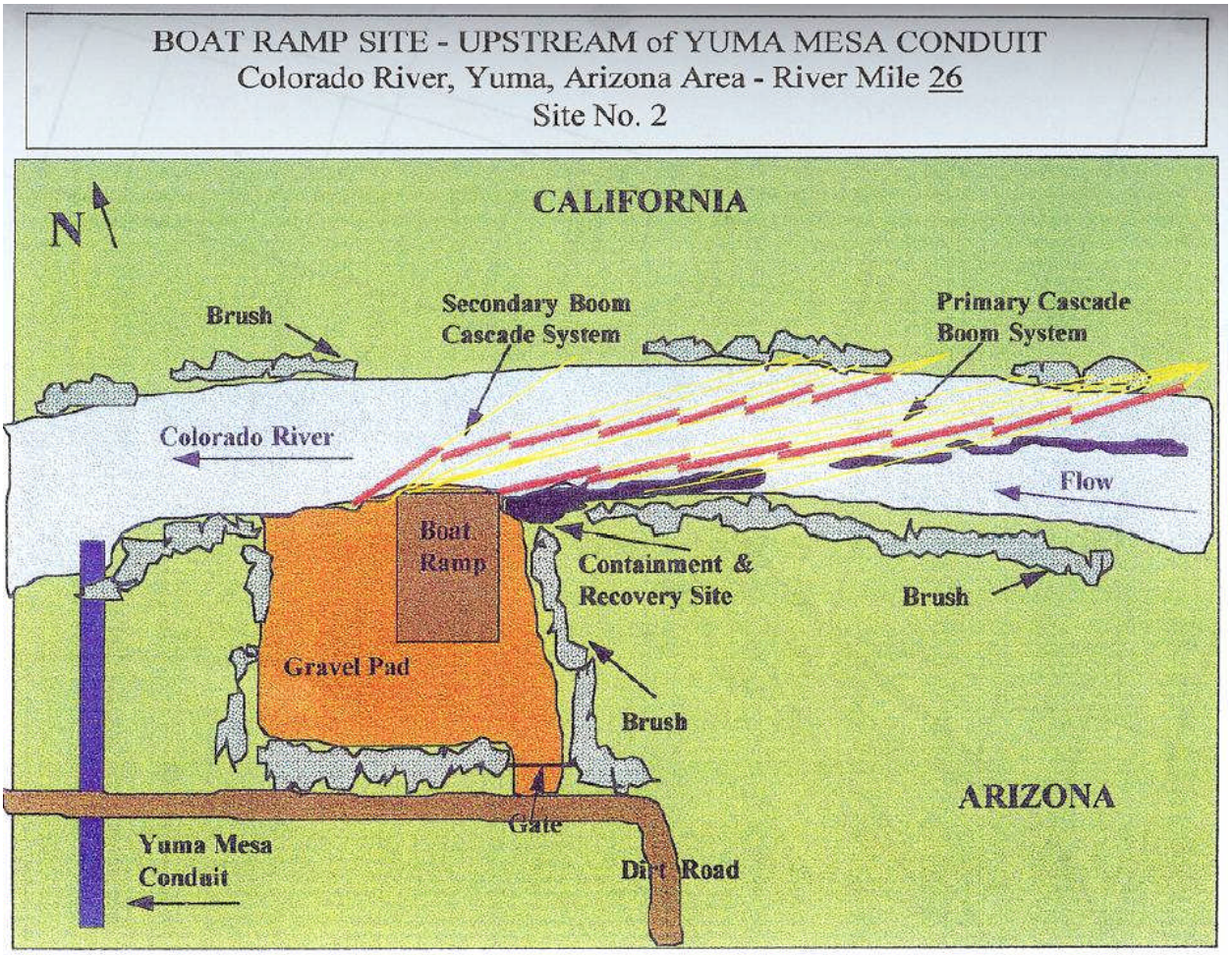

Figure 24. Cartoon of booming strategy from DOWCAR Plan for DOWCAR Site 2 (Area 3, Site 6).

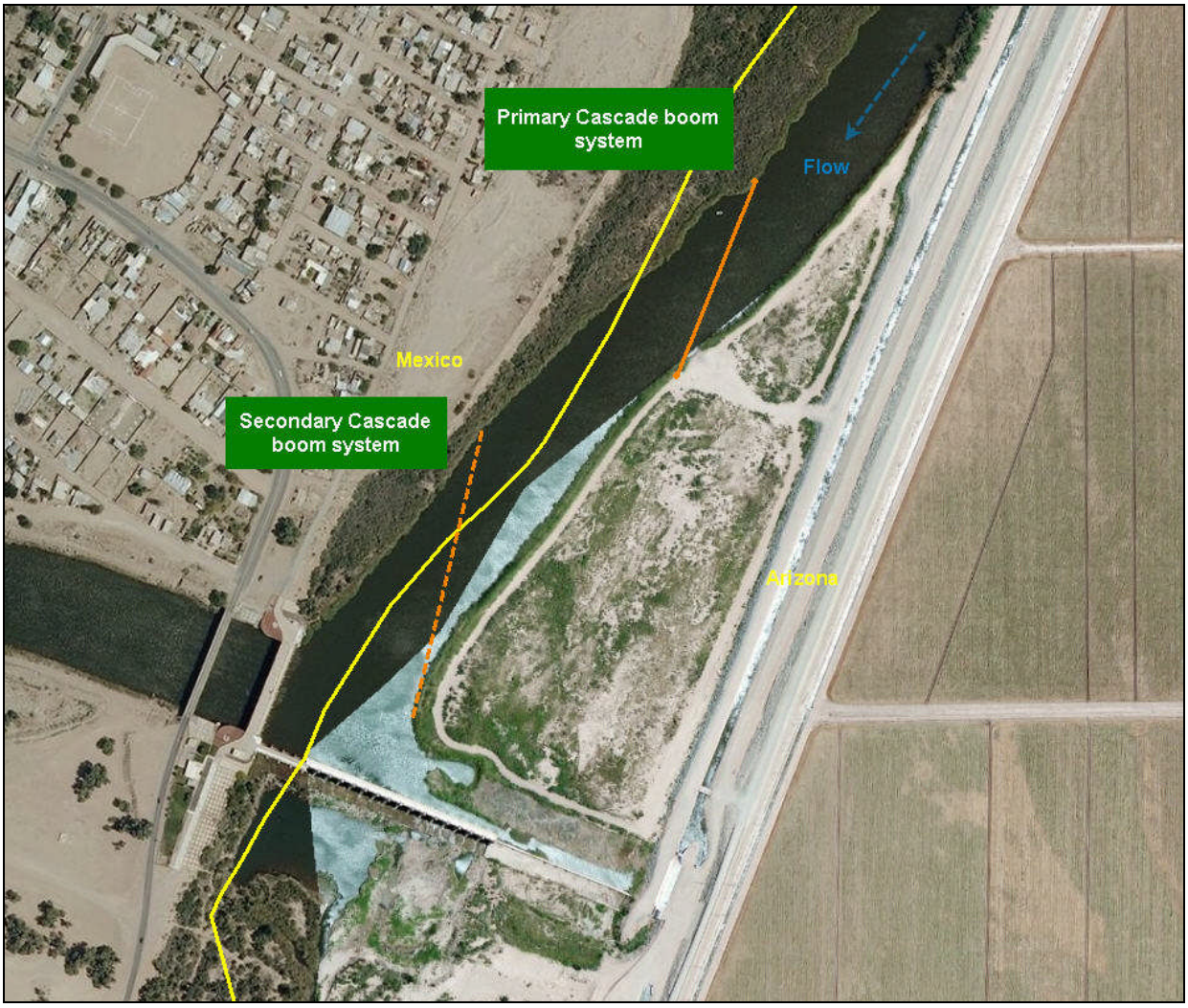

Figure 25. Image showing Area 3, Site 7 (DOWCAR Site 1) location above Morales Dam (image source: ESRI).

Area 3 - Site 7 (DOWCAR Site 1): Morelos Dam, Colorado River Mile 22.1, Yuma, AZ
Directions to Site: North of the Morelos Dam near Yuma, Arizona.
Stream Width: 300 feet
Boom Required: Primary cascade boom system 1,500 feet; Secondary boom cascade system 1,000 feet.
Site Strategy: A primary cascade boom system should be deployed to divert and contain oil into the downstream side of the dredge landing pad on the Arizona side of the Colorado River. A secondary boom cascade system should be deployed downstream from the primary boom site.
Comments: The downstream side of the dredge landing pad can function as the containment and recovery site. The staging area for boom and recovery equipment and vehicles can be located on the dredge landing pad.
Recommendations:

- Install permanent boom deployment anchors on both sides of the Colorado River to improve boom deployment times
- Unnecessary vegetation/shrubbery along river shoreline where recovery is to be handled may have to be removed

- Regrade the containment and recovery site
- Permission for access should be obtained from State and local authorities

USGS 7.5 min Quad: Yuma West. Direct link to US Topo map: http://ims.er.usgs.gov/gda_services/download?item_id=5557725

Coordinates: 32° 42’ 20.15” N, 114° 43’ 40.84” W or 32.70559722, -114.7280111

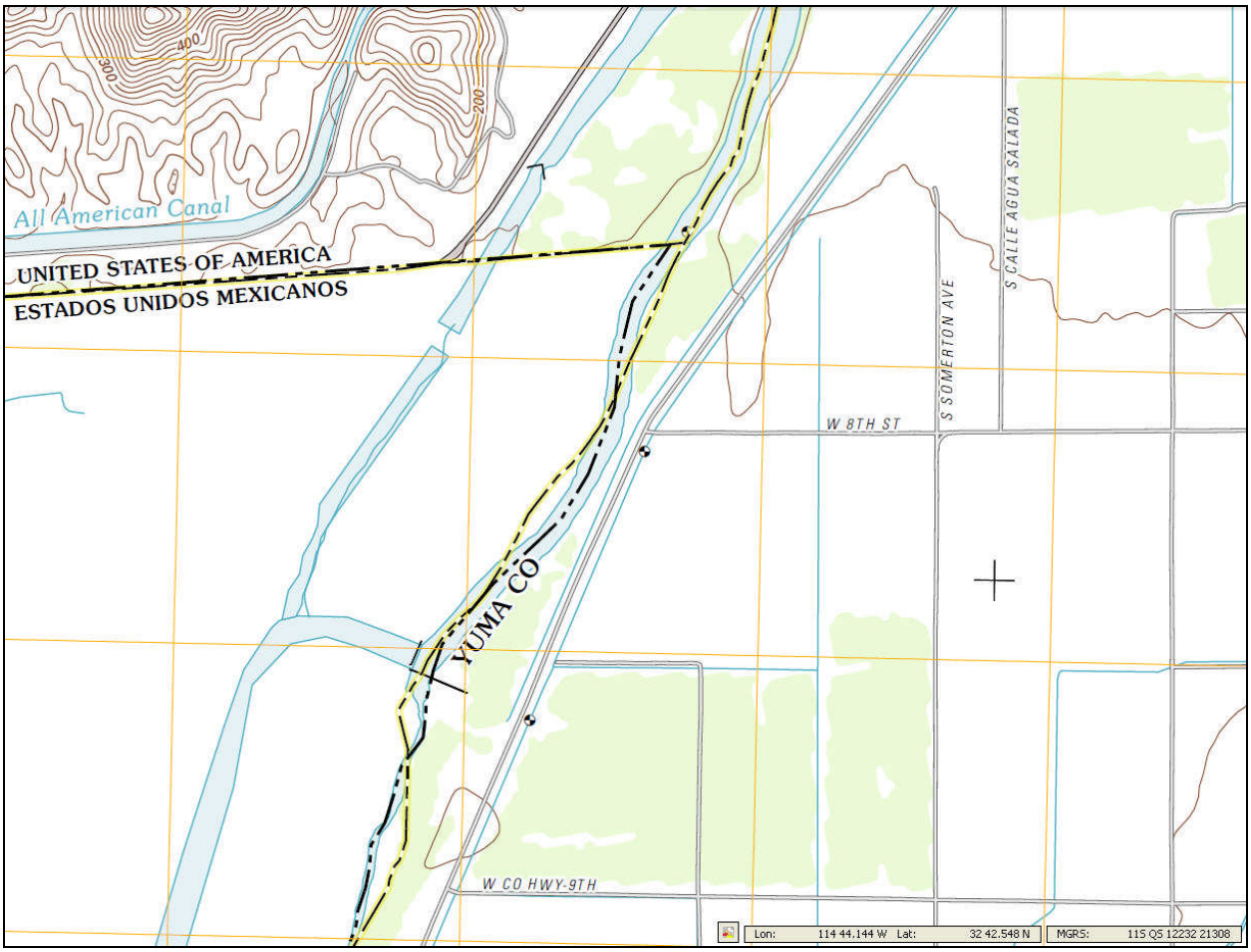

Figure 96. 2012 1:24,000-scale topographic map showing region around Area 3, Site 7.

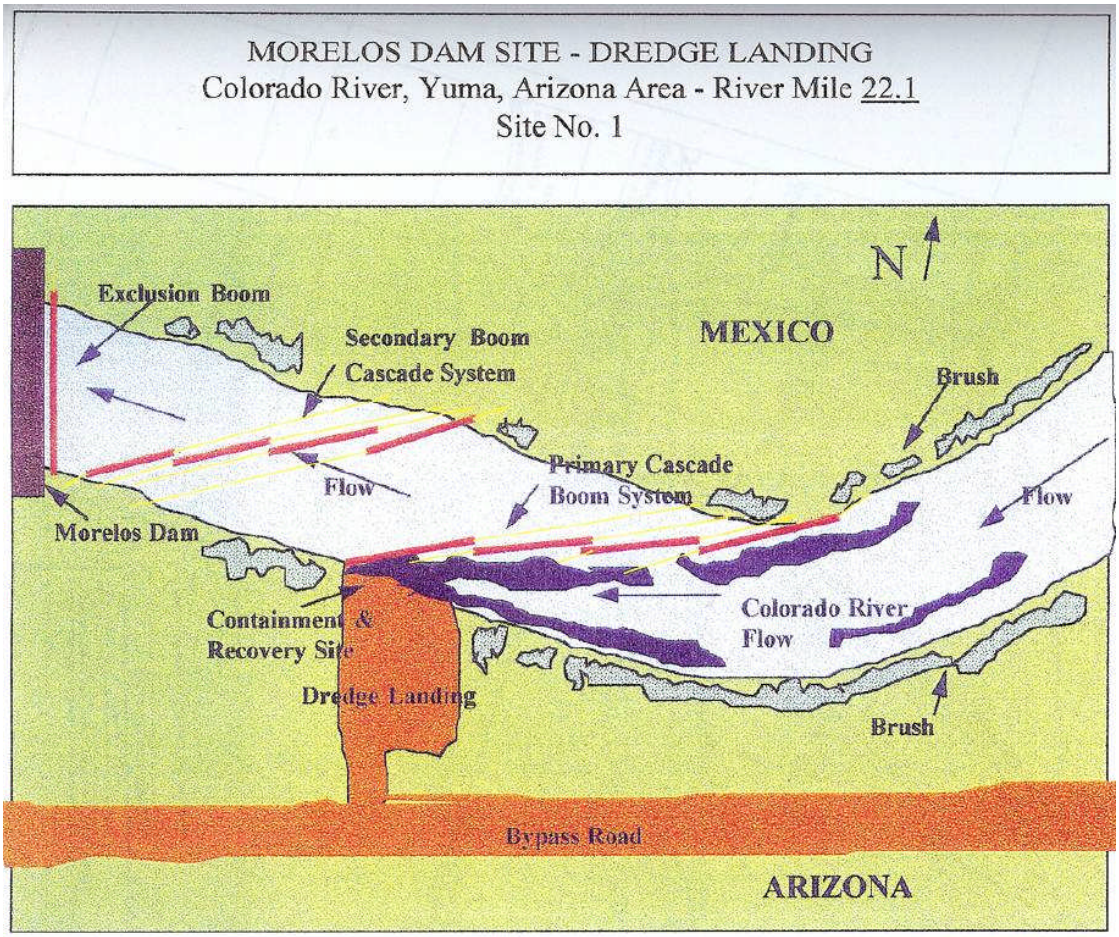

Figure 27. Cartoon of booming strategy from DOWCAR Plan for DOWCAR Site 1 (Area 3, Site 7).

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Introduction

The Lower Colorado River, essentially that section of the river from the base of the Hoover Dam to the Mexican border, presents many challenges to response agencies in the event of an oil spill or chemical release impacting the river. These challenges include a complex, highly engineered and highly regulated water system, swift water flows, water levels and flows that can change dramatically daily or seasonally depending on dam operations, limited access points, deep water, cold water, limited communications along certain stretches of the river, a multitude of jurisdictions and agencies, etc. For these reasons, a response to any such oil spill or chemical release in the Lower Colorado River is likely to be highly dependent on the unique circumstances associated with that incident.

Response strategies identified in this plan will be more generic and will seek to describe broader tactics and considerations that responders may choose to employ in responding to an oil spill or chemical release along the Lower Colorado River. Previous Geographic Response Plans prepared in EPA Region 9 have tended to be more prescriptive and have placed greater emphasis on identifying specific locations and strategies for the capture and removal of oil or chemicals released into the river. A similar effort was conducted by DOWCAR Environmental Management, Inc. for the Bureau of Reclamation in the plan entitled “River Site Assessment Recommendations for Boom Deployment, Containment, and Recovery Sites on the Colorado River (Laughlin, NV to Yuma, AZ area), June 24, 1997”. This plan identified specific booming locations and strategies. A copy of the DOWCAR plan is available in the EPA OSC website at http://www.epaosc.org/sites/5618/files/DOWCAR_20PLAN.pdf.

The Concept of Operations (CONOPS) is a communication vehicle to inform all stakeholders of the intended use of the geographic response plan and can help in planning and decision-making. The CONOPS process is used to gain consensus among stakeholders on how an emergency response will be conducted and supported. This CONOPS applies to response to oil spills but has common elements that can apply to other types of incidents or disasters.

Safety Considerations

The safety of responders and potentially impacted citizens should always be the first consideration in any tactical strategy employed in response to an oil spill or chemical release. Swift flows and deep water present along some sections of the Lower Colorado River present significant and immediate threats to response workers. Swift and varying river flows and river levels could easily result in responders being carried downstream. Furthermore, given the often cold temperature of the river, hypothermia is a constant threat. For these reasons, all responders either on the shore or in boats should always be wearing appropriate Personal Flotation Devices (PFDs) and should be dressed properly. Downstream rescue personnel should also always be in place during significant response actions.

The swift and powerful water flows in conjunction with the typically significant width of the river also present many challenges to the deployment of deflection and containment boom. The width of the river demands that long lengths of deployment boom be set. Combining this factor with the typically rapid flow of the river could result in very high tension loads on deflection boom and ancillary equipment including anchors, lines, pulleys, etc. These extreme equipment loads could easily result in unsafe conditions to response workers, and every effort should be taken to prevent injury due to these high tension loads.

Similarly, the swift and unusual currents associated with the river present many difficulties to vessel operations associated with setting of booms. Vessel operations should only be conducted by experienced personnel familiar with local river conditions.

As such, the deployment of deflection boom that is typically used for oil spill response should be weighed carefully against safety considerations; especially considering that in areas of swift flow these efforts are likely to provide less than satisfactory results.

Limited Access Points

Due to the steep topography and limited access points along many stretches of the river, recovery locations may be limited. There is little or no utility in setting deflection and containment booms at a location if heavy equipment cannot be brought in to that location to recover the oil, containerize the oil and bring it back out. This would typically require an access road that is capable of supporting truck traffic.

As such, the swift river flows in conjunction with limited access and recovery areas along many stretches of the river may dictate that the dams themselves (including Hoover, Davis, and Parker dams) represent the best recovery points. Any such operations conducted in vicinity of the dams will have to be closely coordinated with the agencies operating the dams.

Likely Spill Scenarios

Based on a historical understanding of past oil spills and chemical releases into the Lower Colorado River, the following types of incidents are considered to be the most likely to occur:

Tanker truck incidents

Tanker trucks carrying oil and chemical products frequently travel the roads and bridges along the Lower Colorado River. While the contents of these tankers are most often petroleum products including diesel, gasoline, and oil, it is possible that other chemical products, particularly agricultural chemicals, may be in transport. The quantity of material in transport can range up to 11,600 gallons. There are at least two documented incidents involving fuel releases from tanker trucks that occurred in the vicinity of the Bill Williams Bridge. In 2006, a tanker truck overturned on I-95 at the Bill Williams Bridge and spilled 7,600 gallons of diesel. The diesel ignited and spilled into the Bill Williams River and the Bill Williams National Wildlife Refuge (NWR). In 2008, a tanker truck

overturned on I-40 and spilled 7,300 gallons of diesel into a drainage near Topock, Havasu NWR. This type of incident is considered the incident of greatest concern along the Lower Colorado River.

Small Fuel Spills

Small fuel spills along the river occur on a regular basis along the Lower Colorado River. Examples may include overfill spills at marinas, sinking of small vessels, and vehicular crashes into the river or in close proximity to the river. In most cases, these types of spills are likely to involve gasoline, but may also include diesel fuel and lubricants.

High-Risk Facilities

The following high-risk facilities are located along the Lower Colorado River and should be taken into consideration during response planning and preparedness.

- BNSF Railroad Crossing and I-40 (Topock/Needles)
- Union Pacific Railroad Crossing and I-8 (Yuma/Winterhaven)
- Kinder Morgan Liquid Hazardous Materials Pipeline Crossing (E-NE of Downtown Yuma)
- I-95 Bridge over Bill Williams River
- Marinas

Response Strategies

Emergency response usually begins with an initial report from the public via 911 to a Dispatch Center. The Dispatch Center is responsible for providing incident information to the local first responder (i.e., fire department) and ensuring that the responding organization is aware of the situation. The first responder immediately mobilizes to the scene of the incident. Public and responder safety is always the primary objective. First responders are responsible for securing the site, establishing an Incident Command System (ICS), Unified Command (UC), command post and staging areas. In addition, they are responsible for conducting medical treatment, evacuations or shelter-in-place, firefighting, media relations, identifying the source of the spill, and, if possible, securing the source and containing the spill in order to prevent further spread and impacts. Immediate emergency information is on the second page of the plan for quick reference. An Immediate Action Guide and checklist for first responders is located in the Yellow Tab.

The Incident Commander is responsible for making the mandatory notifications (e.g., U.S. EPA, U.S. BOR, Arizona DEQ) and other notifications he/she deems necessary (e.g., Riverside County Environmental Health Department, Arizona Game & Fish). Notification information is located in the Red Tabs. U.S. EPA and other Federal agencies are notified through the National Response Center (NRC). Information that will be needed for the NRC incident report can be found in the NRC Incident Report Form (see Red Tab). Mandatory notifications should be made within an hour following assessment of the situation. Notifications to downstream water users will be made by

the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. Information on sensitive populations (hospital, marina, etc.) that may need to be notified can be found in White Tab #5.

A Unified Command is formed when more than one agency has authority or jurisdiction over the incident. A designated agency official on the UC is an individual from local, State or Federal government that has statutory authority to manage the emergency. This individual can make high-level decisions on behalf of their jurisdiction without relying on approval from supervisors that might delay critical decisions. UC representatives must be able to commit resources to support the incident response, if needed. The responsible party may be part of the UC if they have agreed to take responsibility, deploy resources and fund the cleanup.

The Incident Command Post is the physical location where tactical decisions are made during the incident. The Emergency Operations Center supports the UC by locating resources, coordinating mutual aid and facilitating communications. The ICS is a flexible, scalable structure that provides standardized processes, procedures, organizational structure and common terminology for incident management. This management structure is built around five major response management functional areas: Command, Operations, Logistics, Planning and Finance. In a small incident, the IC may take on all incident management functions. In a large incident, an expanded ICS organization may be formed to manage various aspects of the response. An Incident Management Team may be brought into the response to populate Command and General Staff positions. Agencies responding to the incident may be assisting agencies that are directly contributing tactical resources or may be cooperating agencies that are supplying assistance other than direct tactical and support functions or resources. The type of assistance and the role they play depends on the agency's specific authorities, responsibilities and expertise. A description of agency roles and responsibilities can be found in White Tab #2.

A standardized incident management process will be used by response agencies. This process is depicted in the ICS Operational Period Planning Cycle (Planning "P" chart). The Incident Briefing (ICS-201-EPA Form) will end the initial response phase and launch the ICS process. The 201 is used by the Command and General Staff to brief their assigned personnel and to document response objectives, situational awareness, resource employment and deployment, and significant actions taken. The Objectives Meeting should be held immediately afterward to establish jurisdictional limits, establish the operational period, and agree to the overall response objectives and priorities. During the Tactics Meeting, Operations presents strategy and tactics and resource needs using Operations Planning Worksheet ICS -215 Form. The Safety Officer identifies potential hazards and recommends mitigation measures. Following the Tactics Meeting is the Planning Meeting. The Planning Meeting defines the incident objectives, strategies and tactics, and resource needs for the next Operational Period and provides the opportunity to discuss and resolve any issues of concern prior to assembling the Incident Action Plan (IAP). The IAP provides important direction and information for management of the incident during one or more Operational Periods. It contains general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing the incident, site safety information, identification of operational resources and personnel assignments.

The ICS Operational Period Planning Cycle (Planning "P" chart), ICS Form 201 and ICS Form 215 are provided in White Tab#6. During a major oil spill on the Lower Colorado River, a fully expanded ICS organization may resemble the Organization Chart (ICS-207) provided in White Tab#6.

An Environmental Unit (EU) would likely be established in the Planning Section. The EU would be comprised of technical specialists and include a Shoreline Cleanup and Assessment Team (SCAT) specialist. A SCAT would be an inter-agency team that would be responsible for determining when an impacted shoreline area was "clean" following cleanup operations.

The size or complexity of the spill may require immediate deployment of State and Federal resources. Once the immediately dangerous to life and health conditions are controlled, the response usually transitions to the cleanup and remediation phase. For example, the incident command may transfer from the local agency to the U.S. EPA. Local agency assets may be needed during the transition and should remain on site until the UC determines they are no longer needed.

Some local first responder agencies are budgeted for cleanup contractor services and will mobilize a cleanup contractor to quickly contain the spill. If not, they can contact the U.S. EPA Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) through the NRC for assistance. The FOSC can issue a Pollution Removal Funding Authorization (PRFA) to Local, Tribal, State and Federal agencies to hire and oversee cleanup contractor services (only for oil spills). The National Pollution Fund Center will reimburse the agency for its expenditures. More information on use of the PRFA can be found in the White Tab #7.

Small fuel spills

In response to small fuel spills, particularly those involving spills of gasoline of 30 gallons or less, this plan recommends that minimal action be taken. Given the typically warm temperatures and swift flows present along the Lower Colorado River, small spills will quickly dissipate via volatilization and dilution. However, in the event that a vessel or vehicle either sinks in the river or is stranded along the shoreline and the fuel has not been released, efforts should be made to remove the vessel or vehicle before the fuel or lubricants are released. The actions should be undertaken by the owner of the vessel or vehicle or by local response agencies. White Tab #3 of this document discusses various funding sources and mechanisms that may be used to facilitate this type of work.

Larger Fuel Spills

Larger fuel spills, particularly those involving diesel or oil, will require certain response actions. These response actions will vary depending on the unique circumstances of the spill. A general pattern of response may include the following:

Source Containment

Source containment that either minimizes, stops or prevents the introduction of the spilled material into the river may be the most critical aspect of the response. Any initial source containment efforts may significantly reduce the impact of the spill. Again, safety

of the responders and any impacted citizens should be the first priority. Source containment may be accomplished in a number of different ways, depending on the specific situation, but may include plugging the leak, diking and damming the spilled material, etc.

Downstream Notification

Timely notification of downstream users is critical. This may include notification to operators of drinking water intakes, agricultural intakes or diversions, etc., so that these downstream users can take appropriate action to protect their facilities. The Notification list (Red Tab) has specific information regarding notification of downstream users.

Protection of Sensitive Areas and other Resources

Responders may need to take specific action to protect sensitive areas and other resources. Sensitive areas may include environmentally sensitive areas such as habitat for threatened or endangered species or historically significant areas. Local, federal and State agencies' representatives may be able to provide information on any such sensitive areas. Other resources to consider may include marinas, recreational areas or other areas of cultural or financial significance. A list of marinas is presented in White Tab #5 of this plan. Typically exclusion boom would be deployed in order to prevent spilled oil from impacting these sensitive areas. As discussed previously, the size and flow variations along the Lower Colorado River may impact responders' abilities to protect sensitive areas.

Use of Deflection Boom

Deflection boom is often used to move oil to a place where it can be recovered. The DOWCAR plan (available at http://www.epaosc.org/sites/5618/files/DOWCAR_20PLAN.pdf) identifies several such locations where deflection boom could be deployed to facilitate oil containment and recovery. The efficacy of booming techniques to recover oil on the Lower Colorado River is very dependent on access to good recovery locations, river flow conditions and the availability of appropriate equipment. As discussed previously, the specific conditions present along many stretches of the Lower Colorado River will dictate whether the use of deflection and recovery equipment is viable and safe. Along many stretches of the river where there is limited access or where river flows are fast, booming operations may not be practicable, effective or safe.

Operationally, there is information on the location and contacts for major response resources such as boats, aircraft, booms and special teams in the Orange Tab. There is a description of river response strategies in the Blue Tab. There are nine oil booming and recovery sites for the river. These sites were previously identified by DOWCAR for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. A vulnerability and hazard analysis was performed to identify where a significant spill would likely occur such as highway and railroad bridges and pipeline crossings. DOWCAR located booming sites downstream from some of these high impact areas. Although not currently in the plan, a natural resource and historical inventory will be developed and located on maps. Protection booming strategies will be developed for some of these highly sensitive areas. It should again be noted that the Lower Colorado River is swift, and a major oil spill may travel to one of

the dams before it can be recovered at one of the booming sites. The dams would essentially be the final oil containment and recovery area.

Small and Large Chemical Releases

The type of chemical involved in the release will dictate the appropriate response strategy. Many chemicals, other than petroleum products, are either miscible in water or are heavier than water; as such, the use of deflection boom and recovery sites (such as the dams) will not be effective in those instances. In that situation, response actions may be limited to notification of downstream users.

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ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Arizona

Local Government

General

The Mohave County Hazardous Materials Emergency Response and Recovery Plan is a standalone plan that is also Emergency Support Function #10, Oil and Hazardous Material Response, of the Mohave County Emergency Response and Recovery Plan. It provides detailed information on the concept of operations and the roles and responsibilities of all agencies in a hazardous materials incident.

Under this plan, the Incident Commander will be a senior officer of the fire department with jurisdiction over the geographical location of the incident, except in cases where an incident is outside of any fire department's jurisdiction or is on state, federal, or railroad property; in which case a Unified Command (UC) will be established including representatives of the fire department providing the greatest Hazmat expertise and resources, the property owner, and the county Sheriff's Office.

Fire Departments

Fire departments have jurisdictional authority for containment of hazardous materials releases and those with hazardous materials teams can provide specialized response capabilities and expert knowledge as mutual aid to other jurisdictions' Incident Commanders. Local fire departments may provide Incident Commanders, command-level representation to UC, or incident support. The fire department works within the incident command system as needed for fire prevention, fire suppression, public protection measures, and/or rescue activities. Fire departments may also function to provide emergency decontamination, treatment, and transportation of patients injured as a result of a hazardous materials incident as well as resource coordination and resource management.

Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC)

LEPC's are located in each county in Arizona and provide a regional oversight to hazardous materials response planning, including development and ongoing review of the county's Hazardous Materials Emergency Response and Recovery Plan. The LEPCs recommendations are discharged through the Administering Agencies.

County Sheriff's Offices / City Police Department

The County Sheriff has law enforcement responsibility, including traffic control and supervision, for the unincorporated areas of the county excluding state, federal, and tribal lands. The Sheriff has responsibility for public evacuation notification and management in life-threatening situations such as hazardous materials incidents and will provide an Incident Commander for evacuations. For hazardous materials events, the Sheriff will provide command level representation in a UC, working with a Fire Department with hazardous material response expertise, and may provide overall scene management.

City Police Departments (PD) have law enforcement responsibility, including traffic control and supervision, within their jurisdictions and will provide evacuation notifications and management when required. PD's will provide command level representation in a UC for a hazardous materials incident.

City / County Emergency Management

County Emergency Managers typically serve as Coordinators of County Local Emergency Planning Committees and during hazardous materials incidents within unincorporated areas will provide liaison to the Incident/Unified Command, evacuation coordination assistance, and resource management support, including activation of the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) as needed. City Emergency Managers will provide similar support and assistance to city incidents, including activation of City EOC's as needed.

State Government

Arizona Division of Emergency Management (ADEM)

The Arizona Department of Emergency Management (ADEM) public safety personnel and emergency managers respond to natural, technological, or civil emergencies throughout the State of Arizona. The State of Arizona's response to state and federal level disasters are managed in the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). In addition to SEOC operations, ADEM's Search and Rescue Unit (SAR) provides 24/7 support to Arizona's 15 county sheriff's in SAR missions. Upon request, the SAR Unit assists the sheriffs' with cost recovery and the coordination of multi-agency air and ground assets. ADEM's SAR Unit also coordinates inter-state and inter-county missing aircraft missions and the response to activated Electronic Locating Transmitters (ELTs) and Personal Locator Beacons (PLBs).

Whenever possible, emergency response organizations must anticipate and prepare for pending emergencies. ADEM's Hazard Assessment Unit is devoted to the ongoing evaluation of potential hazards such as floods, damaging winds, drought, and wildland fires. Hazard assessment includes the prediction, documentation and communication of threatening hazard potential to emergency response agencies and the public. This facilitates the timely preparation for potentially catastrophic events and will minimize a disaster's impact upon people and property.

State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC)

Routinely, public safety personnel and emergency managers respond to natural, technological, or civil emergencies throughout the State of Arizona. These events are under the command of the local jurisdiction's designated lead agency for the specific event or UC. Occasionally, these events may reach a magnitude that is beyond the response capability of a local jurisdiction and require the deployment of an Incident Management Team (IMT). In large scale events, city and county Emergency Operations Centers may be activated to support the Incident Command (IC), UC, or IMT. If an emergency exceeds the capacity of the county EOC, the SEOC will be activated.

The organizational structure of the SEOC is based upon the principles of the National Interagency Incident Management System (NIIMS). This structure compliments the

Incident Command practices of the IMT and County EOC. Furthermore, the SEOC provides an environment wherein the Governor will direct state policy in a disaster response. Additional functions of the SEOC include the establishment of priority, the coordination of multi-disciplinary county, state, and federal agencies, the allocation scarce resources, big picture analysis, and the timely communication of public information.

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) is responsible for the management and administration of air quality, water quality, and solid/hazardous waste regulations. They are responsible for implementing the regulations set forth by the Clean Air and Water Acts, the Resource Conservation Recovery Act and will authorize and coordinate the expenditure of the Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund (WQARF). They will also regulate and establish criteria and standards for the characteristics, identification, listings, generation, transportation, treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous waste.

Arizona Department of Public Safety - Highway Patrol Division

The largest division within the Arizona Department of Public Safety is the Highway Patrol Division (HPD). The main responsibility of the HPD is to ensure the safe and expeditious use of the highway transportation system for the public and to provide assistance to local and county law enforcement agencies. The division also provides services and enforcement in commercial motor vehicle, tow truck, school bus enforcement and safety programs as well as being responsible for the air rescue and aviation services for the Department and in support of other law enforcement agencies statewide.

The HPD will establish Incident or Unified Command for state roadway events and can deploy trained Department of Public Safety hazardous materials technicians to hazardous materials incidents, usually working with local fire departments.

When State resources are required in a hazardous materials incident, the Arizona Department of Public Safety Duty Officer (DPS-DO) will be notified. The Duty Officer will implement the State of Arizona Hazardous Materials Response Plan by notifying the appropriate State On-Scene Commander (SOSC). The Duty Officer will notify the Arizona Department of Public Safety and/or Department of Environmental Quality unit closest to the incident as required, and other state agencies as determined by the type of incident (ADOT for highway incidents, ACC for pipeline or railroad incidents, Radiation Regulatory Agency for radiation incidents).

California

Local Government

Local government has an important responsibility to participate in pre-incident planning through its local hazardous materials Certified Unified Program Agencies/Administering Agencies/Participating Agencies (CUPA/AA/Pas) and other local planning activities

related to hazardous materials. Through this mechanism, local area plans can be developed; local agencies can clearly delineate responsibilities with respect to each other and with participating agencies at the State and Federal levels, and liaisons between agencies can be established. The local government descriptions contained in this plan are typical of many jurisdictions throughout the State. However, responsibilities, organization, and authorities may vary depending on the specific jurisdiction. The importance to exercise, revise, and update local plans on a regular and realistic basis cannot be over emphasized.

Although the responsible party may ultimately be responsible for the response and cleanup efforts, they may not always be first on-scene (e.g.; transportation-related incidents). For most hazardous materials emergencies, local government will most likely be the first to respond to incidents within its jurisdiction, and if not present on scene, local government should be brought into the Unified Command (UC). The primary contact point for notification of an incident from the general public is local government (generally by calling 911). If the incident occurs on a highway, California Highway Patrol (CHP) must also be notified by the first on-scene. Local government should provide first response capability, including notification of local agencies and the California State Warning Center (CSWC), for incidents within its jurisdiction.

CUPA/AA/Pas

All counties and a number of cities within California have been designated to implement the State and Federal hazardous materials emergency planning and community right-to-know programs. Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) § 15100, et seq. allow these program functions to be performed by CUPA/AA/PAs. The conversion process from AAs to CUPAs began in 1996. A current list of certified and non-certified CUPAs has been developed and is maintained by the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA), Unified Program Section. This CUPA list, as well as the addresses and phone numbers of each, can be found on the internet at the following URL address: http://www.calcupa.net

CUPA/AA/PAs are often fire departments, environmental health departments, or emergency services departments. These CUPA/AA/PAs are responsible for the following local “Unified Programs”:

- Hazardous Materials Area Plans.
- Hazardous Materials Business Plan program.
- Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement (HMIS) provisions of the Uniform Fire Code.
- Underground storage tank (UST) regulation.
- Inspection of aboveground storage tanks (AST) storing petroleum products to ensure that spill prevention, control and countermeasure (SPCC) plans are in place, where necessary.
- Hazardous waste generator regulation, including most of the state’s “tiered permit” requirements.
- California Accidental Release Prevention (CalARP) program.

Emergency Services

The County/City Emergency Services Coordinator acts as local disaster response coordinator of various emergency organizations for multi-agency or multi-jurisdictional operations. This may include activation of the county/city Emergency Operations Center (EOC). This may also include coordination of quasi and non-governmental agencies.

Local Disaster Councils and similar organizations are encouraged to participate in local planning activities related to hazardous materials to work with the appropriate agency in formulating plans prior to the occurrence of an incident.

Fire Protection

Fire prevention, fire suppression, and rescue are the responsibilities of the fire service agency that has jurisdiction or has accepted responsibility for the area involved. Agencies that may be involved include municipal fire departments, local special district fire departments (paid or volunteer), county fire departments, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire), or the United States Forest Service (USFS). The fire service agency may have jurisdictional authority (in the absence of a responsible party) for containment of off-highway hazardous materials releases, and is frequently considered to be the best local source of expert opinion and specialized response capabilities for hazardous materials control.

When lives and property may be adversely affected by a hazardous materials incident in which fire prevention, fire suppression, or rescue services are needed, the appropriate fire service agency must be notified. Often the responsibility for decontamination of contaminated victims will fall to the local fire department. Many local plans designate the fire department as the hazardous materials response Incident Commander (IC). The Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinator are responsible for mobilization of fire and rescue mutual aid resources requested by the responsible fire service agency.

Law Enforcement

City police departments are responsible for law enforcement, including traffic control and supervision (except on State highways constructed as freeways) within the limits of their respective cities, pursuant to (CVC) § 2454. In the absence of local codes, ordinances, or previously written agreements to the contrary, local law enforcement will perform the function of Incident Commander for hazardous materials incidents occurring on roadways within their jurisdiction.

County sheriff departments are responsible for law enforcement (except traffic control and supervision) in the unincorporated areas of their respective counties. Some cities have contracted with their local sheriff's department for law enforcement and traffic control rather than establish a police department. For hazardous materials incidents occurring on the roadways of such cities, the sheriff will function as (IC) in absence of local codes or ordinances to the contrary.

Public and Environmental Health

Local health agencies are responsible for protecting the public and environmental health and often coordinate emergency medical services. They should be actively involved in situations where the public and/or environmental health is threatened.

According to Health and Safety Code (H&SC) § 101080, if the local health officer reasonably determines that the waste is a hazardous waste or medical waste, or that it may become a hazardous waste or medical waste because of a combination or reaction with other substances or materials, and the director or local health officer reasonably determines that the release or escape is an immediate threat to the public health, or whenever there is an imminent and proximate threat of the introduction of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, chemical agent, non-communicable biologic agent, toxin, or radioactive agent, the director may declare a health emergency and the local health officer may declare a local health emergency in the jurisdiction or any area thereof affected by the threat to the public health.

In addition H&SC § 101080.2 states, The local health officer may issue, and first responders may execute, an order authorizing first responders to immediately isolate exposed individuals that may have been exposed to biological, chemical, toxic, or radiological agents that may spread to others.

After the declaration of a health emergency or a local health emergency pursuant to H&SC § 101080, the director or local health officer may…require any person or organization…to furnish any information known relating to the properties, reactions, and identity of the material that has been released,

County Agricultural Commissioner
The county agricultural commissioner is responsible for enforcement of all State and Federal regulations relating to the use of herbicides, insecticides, pesticides, and rodenticides. The county commissioner annually provides hazardous materials inventory information to the CUPA/AA/PAs from businesses operating a farm, in accordance with HSC § 25503.5 (c)(5). The county commissioner also provides technical advice at the scene and may assist in cleanup, as necessary.

County Air Pollution Control Officer
There are 35 local air quality agencies in California (either Air Pollution Control Districts or Air Quality Management Districts) that are responsible for the control of air pollution from stationary sources. The Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO), as the executive head of an air district can provide valuable expert advice regarding current and predicted patterns of airborne pollutants originating from a hazardous materials incident. Some districts may be able to provide laboratory support to help identify the substance involved in the incident and/or may be able to provide for the ambient monitoring of certain airborne pollutants, depending upon the incident.

Through air quality modeling, many of the APCDs have developed extensive experience in predicting dispersion patterns for airborne pollutants. Local hazardous materials planning advisory committees and CUPA/AA/PAs should use this experience.
Under Health & Safety Code §41801, the APCO has authority to set or permit fires for the following purposes:

(a) The prevention of a fire hazard which cannot be abated by any other means.
(b) The instruction of public employees in the methods of fighting fire.

(c) The instruction of employees in methods of fighting fire, when such fire is set, pursuant to permit, on property used for industrial purposes.
(d) The setting of backfires necessary to save life or valuable property pursuant to Section 4426 of the Public Resources Code.
(e) The abatement of fire hazards pursuant to Section 13055.
(f) Disease or pest prevention, where there is an immediate need for and no reasonable alternative to burning.
(g) The remediation of an oil spill pursuant to Section 8670.7 of the Government Code.

Public Works

Local streets and road departments are responsible for maintaining roadways in their jurisdiction and may assist in necessary road closures, cleanup, or decontamination (They are not responsible for state highway rights-of-way). Local water supply agencies (which may be public works or another agency) are responsible for maintenance of community water systems. They will provide for remedial actions in coordination with the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs) and the Department of Water Resources (DWR) when a hazardous materials incident may affect water sources such as treatment plants and pumping stations.

Emergency Medical Services

Local emergency medical care providers (public and private sectors) have the responsibility to provide care and/or transportation to the sick and injured, including victims of contamination. No patient contact should be made without adequate decontamination, as determined by local medical protocols. Section 1798.6 of the California Health and Safety Code vests the authority for patient care management in the most qualified emergency medical care provider.

Poison Control Centers

There are presently four Regional Poison Control Centers in California, located in the following locations:

- Sacramento
- San Francisco
- Fresno
- San Diego

Each center can be accessed by calling telephone number (800) 876-4766, which will automatically forward the call to the nearest center. The Regional Poison Control Centers are able to provide the following:

- Toll-free 24-hour answering service.
- Serves as an information source for the general public, hospital staff, and emergency response personnel.
- Staffed by Poison Information Specialists and a Medical Director trained in toxicology.

- Access to an extensive toxicology library and immediate access to expert consultants for evaluating, assessing and medically managing health exposures associated with hazardous materials spills.
- Human poison exposure & medical/health-related hazardous materials information to first responders, hospitals, and the public (in designated counties).
- Provide drug identification for law enforcement.
- Knowledge of hospitals' capabilities for handling hazardous materials victims.

Other Local Government Entities
Other local government entities that have responsibilities related to hazardous materials incidents would include, but are not limited to the following:

- Flood Control Districts
- Sanitation Districts

State Government

This section provides a synopsis of State agencies' roles and responsibilities when responding to a hazardous materials incident. In addition to this plan, State and local agencies with an operational role should use their agency and/or jurisdiction specific plan to better effect an efficient response. A matrix of State agency responsibilities as well as the State Emergency Functions (EF) can be found in the State Emergency Plan (SEP) which is available on the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) website at www.caloes.ca.gov. In addition, both are defined in Part 4 of the Tool Kit under Attachment 2: Glossary of Terms.

During a hazardous materials emergency, State agencies may be contacted after hours (or during business hours) by calling the CSWC at (800) 852-7550. Upon notification of a hazardous materials release from either the responsible party (RP) or a responding agency, the CSWC will contact appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies.

Environmental Protection Agency (Cal EPA)
The California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) emergency response activities are coordinated through the Emergency Response Management Committee (ERMaC), which is comprised of a representative from each of Cal EPA's departments. The CalEPA Emergency Operations Center can be opened during a large scale event by authority of the Secretary of Environmental Protection or by request of Cal OES. Cal EPA's emergency response and recovery responsibilities mirror the Agency's mission-essential tasks of protecting public health and the environment, as well as specific legislative and regulatory mandates concerning air quality, waste management, toxic substances, pesticide release or exposure, chemical releases, water quality, and ecosystem effects. Listed below are four of the six Board, Department or Offices that exist within CalEPA.

California Air Resources Board

The California Air Resources Board (ARB) is mandated to protect and enhance the ambient air quality of the state. The ARB fulfills this responsibility through local and regional air pollution control authorities.

California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment

The California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) will assist responders in assessing health effects and in characterizing risk to public health and the environment from toxic chemical releases. In the event of a hazardous materials incident, the principal elements for OEHHA in meeting these responsibilities are:

- Support responder preparedness by publishing Chemical Emergency Response Fact Sheets. As resources permit, OEHHA prepares fact sheets that relate airborne levels of toxicants to categories of risk such as protective action level, life threatening effect level, and safe community re-entry level.
- Maintain telephone emergency contact list for emergency response assistance. OEHHA scientists may be contacted at any time to assist responding agencies.
- Provide chemical risk characterization information. OEHHA provides information on public health risk and environmental threats of hazardous substances. OEHHA staff are prepared to:
  - Identify health effects including those that may cause discomfort, disability, or are life threatening.
  - Assist responders in assessing potential exposures for decisions on sheltering-in-place, evacuation, and re-entry.
  - Assist in environmental fate assessment, determining health and environmental consequences of breakdown products, reaction products, and inter-media transfers.
- Health effects information coordination. OEHHA coordinates with appropriate responding agencies to provide timely and accurate health effects information.
- Provides health information to incident command, and as appropriate, the news media and release public health statements and advisories.
- Provides consultation on environmental sampling and residual risks associated with remediation.
- Supports local health agencies and health professionals following chemical releases by providing toxicological information.

California State Water Resources Control Board

The California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) primary responsibility is to protect the State's surface, coastal, and ground water resources. This involves a proactive role in providing technical assistance to the Liaison Officer and DTSC in evaluating the potential impact of hazardous materials spills to water resources. Also, SWRCB issues cleanup and abatement or cease and desist orders to responsible parties, assesses fines, and pursues recovery of costs for abatement, mitigation, or contract cleanup. There are nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB), one located in each of the major watersheds of the State. RWQCBs develop basin plans, issue waste discharge requirements, take enforcement action against violators,

and monitor water quality. They carry out State and federal law and are guided by policies established by the SWRCB.

California Department of Toxic Substances Control

The California Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC) is the lead primary for the handling, storage, treatment, and disposal of hazardous wastes. In addition, it coordinates emergency funding for off-highway emergency response incidents, clandestine drug lab cleanups (including abandoned hazardous wastes resulting from these labs), and oversees the cleanup of sites contaminated with hazardous substances. DTSC will perform the following:

- Respond to incidents involving facilities or activities, where the division has permitting or enforcement responsibilities to ensure compliance with regulations.
- Assess and provide financial support for emergency response and clandestine drug lab pre-incident needs in the form of equipment, training, and general preparedness.
- Evaluate and fund requests for financial assistance for off-highway emergency response incidents and clandestine drug lab cleanups, if funding criteria are met.
- Provide or facilitate access to technical advice regarding the safe handling or suitable disposal of toxic materials and alternative funding sources, if appropriate.

California Department of Fish & Wildlife

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) has public trust responsibility for the state's fish, wildlife, and their habitat. The mission of DFW is to preserve, protect, and enhance the state's living natural resources and the habitat on which these resources depend for the use and enjoyment of the people of California. Because of this responsibility and because DFW wardens are State Peace Officers, DFW has traditionally accepted the role of lead State agency when fish or wildlife or their habitat are threatened or injured by a spill of oil, hazardous materials, or other deleterious substance that occurs off a highway or the right-of-way or either threatens or enters waters of the State. The Director of DFW must stop fishing activities in marine waters where there is a spill of more than 42 gallons of oil unless the Office of Environmental Health Hazard & Assessment determines there is no health risk.

Office of Spill Prevention and Response

The Administrator of the Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) has the State authority over response and cleanup of oil spills in marine waters (tidally influenced) and non-marine waters. The Administrator is also a Chief Deputy Director of the Department of Fish & Wildlife, and in this capacity has been given the responsibility to direct the Department's statewide water pollution response and clean-up activities, and to oversee the Fish and Wildlife Pollution Account [Fund 207, Fish and Wildlife Code (F&GC) § 13010]. In addition, the Administrator is responsible for the State Oil Spill Contingency Plan.

Statewide: F&GC § 5650 makes it a misdemeanor to deposit oil, other substances, or any material "deleterious" to fish or wildlife or their habitat in any place where it may threaten or enter waters of the state.

Marine: The Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act of 1990 (GC § 8670.1 et seq.) established an Administrator, appointed by the Governor who

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF)

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) and the State Fire Marshal (SFM) consolidated into the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire) which protects the people of California from fires, responds to emergencies, protects and enhances forest, range, and watershed values, providing social, economic, and environmental benefits to rural and urban citizens.

Cal Fire performs fire protection suppression and prevention duties for about 30 million acres of wildland in the State. Cal Fire is also responsible for protection of the resources as it relates to timberlands. In addition to their State responsibilities, Cal Fire may provide fire service to some local jurisdictions under contract. In such cases, Cal Fire carries out the responsibilities of local fire suppression agencies as they relate to hazardous materials incidents. The State Fire Marshal's Office was consolidated into Cal Fire that included all the Fire Marshal's resources including the Office of Pipeline Safety Division (OPS). OPS respond to and investigate spills, ruptures, fires, or similar incidents, involving intrastate and interstate oil and hazardous liquid pipelines. The SFM maintains maps of all regulated pipelines and is the State repository for pipeline data by the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS). In the event of a significant hazardous materials incident, Cal Fire may provide:

- Incident Management Teams (IMT).
- Support emergency feeding operations of other State agencies.
- Mobile Communications Units and logistical support as requested by the Incident Commander.
- Field observers to monitor conditions or monitor environmental contamination as requested.
- Support to local firefighting agencies in accordance with fire mutual aid agreements.
- HazMat trained personnel (Tech/Specs) to assist with the incident. Emergency response hand crews for support of incident operations or logistics.
- Law enforcement personnel (Cal Fire has statewide peace officer powers and authority to enforce all California criminal statutes).
- Explosive ordnance disposal technicians.
- Pipeline safety inspectors.
- Fixed and rotary wing aircraft.

California Highway Patrol

CHP functions as the IC or part of the UC for hazardous materials incidents that occur on all State freeways and State buildings and grounds, even if located within political boundaries of a city. The CHP is also the IC at all hazardous materials incidents that

occur on county roads. State buildings and grounds are defined as all property owned, leased, rented, controlled, used, or occupied by any department thereof of the Government of the State of California. This does not include State properties where any other agencies have specific jurisdiction such as the University of California or State hospitals under the Department of Mental Health. In situations where another agency first becomes aware of an incident within CHP jurisdiction, the CHP shall be notified and provided with emergency information to ensure a safe response.

California Department of Resource Recycling and Recovery

CalRecycle is the designated State agency responsible for overseeing municipal solid waste landfills, other non-hazardous waste or recycling facilities, used oil and household hazardous waste facilities, and waste tire facilities. CalRecycle responds to specific emergencies regarding these facility types by providing technical assistance and expert staff. When involved in an emergency situation, CalRecycle staff works closely with local, State, and Federal entities using SEMS to assure all participating organizations can effectively manage the emergency. CalRecycle can:

- Respond to incidents involving facilities or activities, where the Department has permitting or enforcement responsibilities to ensure compliance with regulations, and can waive standards, if needed;
- Assess and provide financial assistance for emergency response in the form of equipment, material, and technical assistance under specific circumstances; and
- Provide or facilitate access to technical advice regarding the safe handling or suitable disposal of solid waste, used oil and household hazardous waste, and waste tires.

California Department of Parks and Recreation

The California Department of Parks and Recreation (CSPR) is responsible for the safety and well being of the public and employees using the state parks system. The Division of Boating and Waterways (DBW) operating under the CSPR, was created to provide safe and convenient public access to California's waterways while providing leadership in promoting the public's right to safe, enjoyable, and environmentally sound recreational boating. DBW helps develops convenient public access to the waterways and promotes on-the-water safety.

California Department of Transportation

The California Department of Transportation (CalTrans) is the designated state agency responsible for planning, designing, constructing, operating, and maintaining the state highway system. In coordination with other response agencies they ensure proper cleanup and restoration of the highway within its rights-of-way. CalTrans is responsible to determine the degree and type of maintenance required to restore the flow of traffic while protecting the health, safety, convenience, and welfare of the general public. It should also be noted that CalTrans determines when the roadway is re-opened.

Emergency maintenance, cleanup or repair costs necessitated by hazardous material incidents are to be paid by the responsible party. Caltrans is responsible to collect, from all responsible parties, the cost of removal operations in addition to any other damages within the State rights-of-way.

The cleanup of contamination or repair of damaged property outside the State rights-of-way, even if the incident commences from within the rights-of-way, is not legally or financially the responsibility of Caltrans. Within the State highway rights-of-way, however, Caltrans will perform the following:

- Coordinate cleanup efforts between the responsible parties, public and private sectors.
- Assist public and private agencies in the identification and containment of hazardous materials.
- Assist CHP with traffic control and routing requirements.
- Repair and restore contaminated and/or damaged highways for the restoration of the orderly flow of traffic.
- Maintain a staff trained to the CSTI Hazardous Material Technician level of competency to assist in hazardous material incidents.
- Maintain necessary hazardous material documentation as legally required.
- Maintain a contract of authorized HazMat emergency response contractors who are under the control of Caltrans. In addition this contract provides revenues to expedite removal and restoration efforts.
- Maintain a contingency plan for incident response.

California Department of Water Resources

The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) has primary responsibility to protect the operation and water quality of the State Water Project. This includes providing water of a quality that can be used for agricultural, recreational, municipal, and industrial purposes. Activities supporting this responsibility include protection of State Water Project facilities and flood control facilities.

California Department of Industrial Relations -Occupational Safety & Health Administration

The primary responsibility of the Division of Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal OSHA), under the California Department of Industrial Relations, is to prevent and regulate occupational exposures and injuries in the workplace. Cal OSHA also administers the Process Safety Management Program (which is closely aligned with the CalARP program). Regulations regarding worker health and safety at hazardous materials incidents are contained in 8 CCR § 5192.

California National Guard (CNG)

The California National Guard (CNG) is a State military agency that provides support to fire and law enforcement operations, aviation, general transportation, and other support for emergency operations. In the event of a major hazardous materials incident, the CNG can provide support functions.

Civil Support Team

The CNG, Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), Civil Support Teams (CSTs) are designed to support local ICs and local emergency first responders 24 hours a day, seven days per week for any WMD terrorist event. The team assesses the situation,

advises civilian authorities on appropriate actions, and provides assistance to expedite the arrival of additional State and Federal resources.

California Department of Public Health

The California Department of Public Health (CDPH) is responsible to protect public health from the effects of hazardous and radioactive materials. These responsibilities include the following:

- The *CDPH Radiological Health Branch (RHB)* has statutory responsibility to regulate the use of radioactive materials through licensing and compliance programs. In the event of a spill or release of radioactive material, RHB will provide technical expertise and assistance to evaluate the incident, provide protective action recommendations to protect public health and the environment, and provide on-site expertise to support field response activities. The Sanitation and Radiation Laboratory support RHB for analysis of materials for radioactive contamination.
- The *CDPH Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management* has statutory responsibility for the regulation of public water systems to ensure that drinking water is safe, wholesome, and potable. In the event of a hazardous materials spill or threatened release which affects a public water system or source of drinking water such as a lake, river, or aqueduct, the Drinking Water Field Operations Branch will work with the water utility to prevent contamination of the system. The Field Operations Branch will also issue recommendations to the public in coordination with the utility and local health department to prevent use of contaminated water. The CDPH Drinking Water program also maintains a close working relationship (regulatory assistance and program oversight) with 35 local environmental health jurisdictions that have been delegated primacy by CDPH to conduct a small water system regulatory program (e.g. for public water systems serving less than 200 connections). The Sanitation and Radiation Laboratory provides laboratory support for analysis of drinking water samples.
- The *CDPH Food and Drug Branch (FDB)* has statutory responsibility to ensure the safety of food, drugs, medical devices, cosmetics, bottled water and other such products at the manufacturer and wholesale level. FDB will respond to any release or threatened release affecting such products or facilities, to ensure product safety and embargo contaminated products to prevent their use or consumption. The Food and Drug Laboratory provides laboratory support for the Branch.
- *Environmental Management Branch (EMB).*
  - The Nuclear Emergency Response Program within the EMB serves as the lead technical agency in the ingestion pathway, recovery, and re-entry phases of a nuclear power plant emergency. Staff of the EMB Nuclear Emergency Response Program, will establish a joint operations facility with the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) along with other Federal, State, and local agencies to issue protective action recommendations and coordinate long-term response activities. These recommendations and activities include the interdiction of; coordination of environmental and crop sampling activities, decontamination, and other measures to ensure

the safe reentry and recovery of contaminated areas. The DWRL is responsible for laboratory support to nuclear power plant emergencies.
  - The EMB Medical Waste Management Program is the lead state agency for the response to a spill of medical wastes. The Medical Waste Management Program will work with local agencies to ensure the safe removal of such material and decontamination of the affected area.
  - The EMB Shellfish Program is responsible for the safety of commercially grown shellfish in California. Program staff will respond to hazardous materials or sewage spills that threaten shellfish growing areas and, along with the Food and Drug Branch and other State and local agencies, prevent harvesting or sale of contaminated mussels, clams, and oysters.
- Under the Department's general responsibility to protect the public health and safety and specific mandates related to worker health and safety, the *CDPH Division of Environmental and Occupational Disease Control (DEODC)* responds to significant hazardous materials releases that cause deaths or serious injuries, require evacuation or sheltering in place, result in requests from local, state, or federal agencies for worker or community protection assistance, or activate the Railroad Accident Prevention and Immediate Deployment Rapid (RAPID) Plan. DEODC programs provide technical advice and assistance, including assessment of human exposure, epidemiological and toxicological investigations, and risk communication activities. DEODC has the lead responsibility for medical/toxicological assessments of occupational exposures for first responders and provides medical and toxicological consultation to local and other state agencies for exposures experienced by the community. In a RAPID activation, DEODC provides technical expertise to the Environmental Fate Group and the Human Health Effects Group of the Technical Specialist Unit. The DEODC Environmental Health Laboratory provides technical assistance and consultation regarding sampling and analysis for environmental and biological samples. When possible, DEODC will collect environmental, exposure, and health effects data in order to assess exposures, document noted health effects, and determine necessary protective public health measures for affected populations.
- The *CDPH Licensing and Certification Division* has statutory responsibility to respond to reportable incidents that affect licensed health facilities. Hazardous materials releases or threatened releases that result in evacuation or otherwise affect hospitals or other health facilities must be reported to the Department.

<u>California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC)</u>
The Railroad Operations and Safety Branch of the CPUC have responsibility and authority for investigation of railroad accidents. This includes those incidents involving hazardous materials. It performs railroad safety oversight of daily operations and inspections of new and existing facilities for compliance with the PUC General Orders and with 49 CFR.

<u>California State Lands Commission (SLC)</u>
SLC acting as trustee for the people of California holds and manages all sovereign lands of the state. These lands include the beds of more than 30 navigable rivers, 40 navigable lakes, and submerged land adjacent to the coast and offshore islands of the state from the mean high tide line to three nautical miles offshore. Additionally, SLC

manages more than 500,000 acres of "school lands" and exercises general oversight authority on granted lands. SLC has specific statutory jurisdiction over the operation of marine oil terminals located in the state, as well as trustee responsibility at other marine facilities on lands leased from the state.

Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA)
EMSA is the State agency responsible for developing general guidelines for triage and handling of contaminated/exposed patients; develops and promotes hazardous materials training for emergency medical responders in the field and hospital emergency rooms; coordinates mutual aid assistance when local and/or regional resources are depleted including medical personnel, supplies, pharmaceuticals, and state mobile medical resources; and, coordinates the evaluation of casualties to other areas of the State. EMSA provides the following:

- Assists with the development of general guidelines for the triage and handling of contaminated/exposed patients.
- Assists with the development guidelines and promotes the training of emergency medical response personnel involved in a hazardous materials incident, including personal safety at the site of an incident, triage and medical management of contaminated/exposed patients, and limiting the contamination of transport vehicles and hospital emergency departments.
- Coordinates through the Regional Disaster Medical Health Coordinators (RDMHCs) program requests for medical mutual aid, including medical personnel and available mobile medical assets.
- With the regional RDMHC and Local Emergency Medical Service Agencies (LEMSAs) identifies medical facilities capable of handling injured and contaminated patients outside of the affected area, and mobilizes emergency medical transportation for the transport of injured persons.
- Arranges for emergency procurement, storage, distribution, and handling of supplementary medical supplies and equipment in support of local government response.
- Coordinates procurement of medical assistance from other state departments, hospitals, and ambulance providers.
- Coordinates the evacuation of casualties from the affected area to definitive care facilities throughout and outside the State.

Nevada

Local Government

Fire Departments
Local fire departments are designated as the incident commander for off highway areas including county and private properties. The fire department works within the incident command system as needed for fire suppression, hazardous materials mitigation, and/or rescue activities. Fire departments also function to provide emergency

decontamination, treatment, and transportation of patients injured as a result of a hazardous materials incident.

Fire Department is responsible for approach the scene in accordance with Department guidelines for hazardous materials incidents. Assume incident command, or if responding at the request of the Lead Agency, report following the guidelines of the Incident Command System in accordance with the National Incident Management System. Determine or verify the type of material(s) involved and the exact nature of the hazard. Notify appropriate Emergency Management Coordinator about the status and nature of the emergency. Identify and communicate resource needs to Emergency Operations Center liaison (if EOC is activated). Notify required support agencies to report to the incident according to ICS procedures. Perform necessary stabilization, containment, decontamination, or fire-fighting procedures as required. Maintain control of incident until emergency phase is over. Notify the responsible party (if known) for clean-up and removal of any waste. (This will be addressed in Department guidelines). Maintain records of costs for future recovery from responsible parties.

Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC)
The LEPC are located in each county in Nevada and provide a regional oversight to hazardous materials response planning. These plans include local oil and hazardous materials response. The LEPCs recommendations are discharged through the Administering Agencies.

County Sheriff's Offices / Town Police Department (LE)
Law enforcement activities have been designated by the area plan. LE is responsible for responding to the scene and performing duties in accordance with Department guidelines for hazardous materials incidents and in accordance with the guidelines of the Incident Command System as prescribed in the National Incident Management System. These duties include secure the area of the incident from public access. Conduct evacuations as defined in department guidelines, control traffic, secure the perimeter of evacuated areas, and protect property where practical and safe.

State Government

Nevada Division of Emergency Management (NDEM)
NDEM is the central contact point for coordination of state and federal agencies during an emergency response situation in Nevada. NDEM is not an active response agency and has no in-house emergency response resources, but will provide coordination of resources needed for the response.

Nevada Highway Patrol (NHP)
NHP has statutory responsibility to police all primary and secondary highways in Nevada and to investigate all accidents that occur on those highways, including hazardous materials incidents.

Nevada State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)
Nevada SERC is primarily responsible for Nevada's compliance with the Federal Emergency Preparedness and Community Right to Know Act. The SERC acts in a

preventative/planning capacity to coordinate working relationships among state, local, federal, and private agencies and industries.

Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP)
NDEP has Duty Officers available around the clock to receive spill reports. NDEP provides technical assistance on environmental matters, regulates hazardous waste, conducts sampling, and makes final decisions on remediation in the State (except for decisions made by the Washoe County District Health Department in that county). NDEP is currently developing emergency response capabilities. The Bureau of Corrective Action oversees cleanups being conducted on contaminated sites and enforces environmental regulations. The Bureau of Waste Management oversees and inspects facilities that generate, store and dispose of hazardous materials.

Nevada Division of Health (NDH)
NDH is responsible for the public's health and can test for contamination from chemicals and organisms. Other sections of the division that may assist are:

- *Radiological Health*
  Radiological Health is responsible for the incidents involving radioactive materials.
- *Emergency Medical Services (EMS)*
  EMS assists in coordinating emergency medical response.

Nevada Division of Investigations (NDI)
NDI conducts criminal investigations at crime scenes, including HazMat incidents. Their responsibilities include protecting the crime scene, collecting evidence, initiating investigations and providing investigative support to other agencies. NDI investigators are capable of making entries into hazardous environments.

Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT)
NDOT has highway maintenance yards throughout the state with heavy equipment and other resources that may be used by the local responder under certain circumstances. NDOT has the power to close highways to traffic.

Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles and Public Safety
The Department of Motor Vehicles and Public Safety controls the licensing and regulation of commercial carriers through the state. The NHP is part of the department and enforces highway transportation regulations in the state. NHP also controls the Nevada law enforcement communications net that may be used for emergency communications.

Nevada State Fire Marshal
The Fire Marshal's office functions to promote and develop ways and means of protecting life and property from fire/hazardous materials releases. As part of the Division of the State Fire Marshall, the Nevada Hazardous Materials and Fire Training Center provides training statewide to fire personnel, industry, business, governmental agencies, and private citizens. The State Fire Marshall's Office provides technical

assistance on fire and life safety issues, and hazardous materials training; investigates the cause of fires; and provides law and code enforcement.

Nevada Division of Wildlife (NDW)
NDW can provide rescue and rehabilitation support for fish and other wildlife in the river. Threatened and endangered fish species are present in the Lower Colorado River.

Nevada Division of Forestry (NDF)
NDF can provide manpower, aircraft, and heavy equipment to support emergency response personnel. Response times for these resources are usually two to four hours. Aircraft support includes several helicopters used for fire fighting, personnel transport, and rescue efforts. Heavy equipment that can be provided by NDF includes bulldozers and road graders.

Nevada Occupational Safety and Health Enforcement Section (OSHES)
OSHES enforces health and safety standards required by the Nevada Occupation Safety and Health Act, and assists employers in identifying and correcting unsafe working conditions. OSHES can evaluate health and safety plans designed to protect employees from exposures to hazardous materials during HazMat responses and recovering operations.

Tribal Government Entities

No tribal entities were identified in Area 1.

Tribal entity information for Area 2 is pending.

Tribal nations in Yuma County (Area 3) will work closely with the Office of Emergency Management upon approval of local Tribal Council. Additional Information will be provided by the responsible tribal entities.

Federal Government

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
The USEPA has ten regional offices throughout the Nation. California, Nevada and Arizona are within the boundaries of USEPA Region IX. The USEPA is the primary federal agency involved in oil spill and hazardous materials emergency response to the Lower Colorado River region. The USEPA ensures that a timely and effective response is made to control and remove the discharge of oil or release of hazardous substances in the inland zones. The USEPA will assign the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) in the event of a discharge into the inland zone and can request activation of Federal agencies on the Regional Response Team (RRT) and Special Teams such as the USCG Pacific Strike Team (PST) based in Novato, CA and the EPA Environmental Response Team (ERT) based in Las Vegas, NV.

The FOSCs in the USEPA Region IX Emergency Response Section can be contacted through the 24-hour emergency hazardous materials spill phone line at (800) 300-2193. Depending on the site location, the FOSC or FOSC Representative (e.g., ERT member)

could potentially be on-site in approximately four hours. USEPA Region IX has offices and emergency response equipment warehouses in San Francisco and Los Angeles. Additionally, an FOSC is out posted in Carson City, Nevada. A support staff consisting of members of the Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team (START) and the USCG Pacific Strike Team (PST) would accompany the FOSC. Additional emergency response resources, manpower, and equipment would be mobilized as necessary. Upon arrival on-site, the USEPA response organization can be integrated into the local incident command system (ICS) structure.

The START contract is designed to provide the FOSC with a broad range of technical support services for oil and chemical releases. The START maintains field offices in San Francisco and Los Angeles that are dedicated to the USEPA emergency response operations. Professional disciplines include chemistry, geology, biology, hydrogeology, soil science, environmental engineering, and industrial hygiene. Team capabilities include full media sampling, air monitoring, field and laboratory analysis, data management, quality assurance, health and safety, and other aspects of emergency response operations.

The USCG Pacific Strike Team (PST) is a very specialized unit within the Coast Guard whose mission is to prepare for, and respond to oil and other chemical emergencies. The highly trained members of the PST maintain and deploy specialized equipment in support of the EPA FOSC in response to inland spills and the USCG FOSC in response to marine spills. The PST will provide assistance in response planning and logistics, spill response techniques, medical monitoring, cost documentation, and operations oversight. Actual cleanups are directed by the FOSC and performed by companies contracted through EPA's Emergency Rapid Response Services (ERRS). The ERRS contractor arranges for cleanup, removal, storage and disposal of waste to the appropriate facilities and/or explores treatment options for hazardous and contaminated materials in a response.

U.S. Department of Homeland Security – U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)

The USCG administers the National Oil Pollution Fund. This fund can be accessed by FOSCs to respond to and mitigate oil spills. States may be reimbursed from this fund for reasonable costs incurred during oil spill removals.

U.S. Department of Energy (USDOE)

The USDOE can be contact for assistance involving radioactive materials through the California Department of Health Services Radiological Health Branch, through the National Response Center (800) 424-8802, or directly contacting the DOE Radiological Assistance Coordinating Officer. The USDOE can provide advice and assistance in identifying sources and extent of radioactive contamination. They can also remove and dispose of radioactive materials.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services – Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)

The ATSDR provides leadership and direction to programs and activities designed to protect both the public and workers from exposure and/or the adverse health effects of

hazardous substances in storage sites or released in fires, explosions, or transportation accidents.

U.S. Department of Agriculture – Forest Service (USFS)
The USFS has responsibility for protection and management of national forests and grasslands. The USFS has personnel, laboratory, and field capacity to measure, evaluate, monitor, and control as needed, releases of pesticides and hazardous substances on lands under its jurisdiction. The USFS will respond to hazardous materials incidents and oil spills within the boundaries of the National Forest with available equipment and personnel as necessary when notified of such incidents.

U.S. Department of Defense (USDOD)
The USDOD provides the FOSC with information regarding releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants from USDOD vehicles or rail cars. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the U.S. Army's Explosives Ordnance Detachments are two USDOD organizations, which under some circumstances may provide the most relevant assistance to the Lower Colorado River area.

U.S. Department of Interior (USDOI)
The USDOI has stewardship responsibility for most of the nationally owned public lands and natural resources. The Bureaus of the USDOI include:

- *National Park Service*
- *USFWS*
- *Bureau of Indian Affairs*
- *Bureau of Land Management*
- *Minerals Management Service*
- *U.S. Geological Survey*
- *Office of Surface Mining*
- *Bureau of Reclamation*
- *Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance*

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
As a designated Natural Resource Trustee, the USFWS primary responsibility is the protection of natural resources including migratory birds, endangered or threatened species, anadromous fish, specified marine mammals, and lands of the National Wildlife Refuge System. The USFWS is not a typical response agency for oil/chemical spills, but it does respond to spills and participates in removal activities as they are related to fish and wildlife and affected environments. There are direct and indirect responsibilities for the USFWS during oil/chemical spills. The USFWS's role during pre-spill planning, removal activities and pre-assessment activities has been enhanced and formalized by responsibilities identified in the Oil Pollution Act (OPA) and the mandated amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA), which revises the National Contingency Plan (NCP).

Environmental response and support resources available to Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSC) for the Lower Colorado River are mainly from biologists stationed

at Ecological Service field offices located in Phoenix, Arizona; Las Vegas, Nevada; Ventura, California; and Carlsbad, California. Additional support services are available as needed from Willow Beach National Fish Hatchery (NFH) located below Hoover Dam, and four National Wildlife Refuges (NWR) located along the lower Colorado River (Havasu NWR, Bill Williams River NWR, Cibola NWR, and Imperial NWR). Specific services that can be provided by USFWS personnel in support of the FOSC include the following:

- Providing background information and reconnaissance data for areas near USFWS lands and facilities, including access routes for staging a response;
- Providing information on species and habitats that could be affected on USFWS lands and facilities, and ranking the species/habitat types of most importance;
- Providing and/or staging response equipment;
- Coordinating response needs with local area emergency law enforcement and emergency response personnel through existing and well-established relationships;
- Coordinating and planning wildlife rescue and rehabilitation;
- Conducting natural resource damage assessments and facilitating associated emergency restoration actions;
- Providing advice on cleanup and recovery methods; and;
- Conducting emergency consultations under the Endangered Species Act when threatened or endangered species or their habitat are threatened or impacted by response operations.

Ecological Service Field Offices (AZ & CA)
http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/arizona/contaminants.htm (Phoenix, AZ)
http://www.fws.gov/nevada/es/contam/contaminants.html (Las Vegas, NV)
http://www.fws.gov/ventura/endangered/econtaminants/ (Ventura, CA)
http://www.fws.gov/carlsbad/EC/Spill/Spill.html (Carlsbad, CA)

Willow Beach National Fish Hatchery (AZ)
http://www.fws.gov/southwest/fisheries/willowbeach.html

National Wildlife Refuges (AZ)
Havasu NWR
http://www.fws.gov/southwest/refuges/arizona/havasu/index.html

Bill Williams River NWR
http://www.fws.gov/southwest/refuges/arizona/bill%20williams%20nwr/billwill.html

Imperial NWR
http://www.fws.gov/southwest/refuges/arizona/Imperial/index.html

Cibola NWR
http://www.fws.gov/southwest/refuges/CibolaNWR/index.html

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

The mission of the Bureau of Reclamation is to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public.

Reclamation's Lower Colorado Region serves as the "water master" for the last 688 miles of the Colorado River within the United States on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior. Our offices manage the river to provide water and power, protect endangered species and native habitat, enhance outdoor recreation opportunities, and provide flood control. We also support major water administration and conservation programs throughout the Southwest, ensuring vital water resources are managed for the best uses.

U.S. Department of Justice – Environment and Natural Resources Division

The Environment and Natural Resources Division is responsible for litigating significant cases ranging from protection of endangered species to cleaning up the Nation's hazardous waste sites.

U.S. Department of Labor – Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

OSHA can provide advice, guidance, and assistance regarding hazards to persons involved in removal or control of oil discharges or releases of hazardous substances. OSHA is also responsible for the enforcement of worker health and safety regulations.

U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT)

The USDOT includes:

- *Federal Aviation Administration*
- *Federal Highway Administration*
- *Federal Railroad Administration (FRA)*
  The FRA promulgates and enforces rail safety regulations, administers railroad assistance programs, and conducts research and development in support of improving railroad safety and national rail transportation policies.
- *National Highway Traffic Safety Administration*
- *Federal Transit Administration*
- *Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation*
- *Maritime Administration*
- *Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA)*
  The RSPA is responsible for hazardous materials transportation research and development activities, and for collection and dissemination of air carrier economic data. The Office of Hazardous Materials Safety develops and issues regulations for the safe transportation of hazardous materials by all modes, excluding bulk transportation by water.
- *Bureau of Transportation Statistics*

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

The FBI is the lead agency for sites involving counter-terrorism activities. In addition, the FBI would be responsible for a site involving weapons of mass destruction including nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
FEMA is responsible for administering the Federal Disaster Assistance Program in affected areas after the declaration of an emergency or a major disaster. Such a declaration must be requested by the Governor of the State and declared by the President.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
NOAA provides scientific support to the FOSC for emergency responses. NOAA also provides contingency planning in coastal and marine areas. When requested by the USEPA, NOAA provides scientific support for emergency responses in inland areas.

Private/Public Organizations

TBD

COST RECOVERY/FUNDING/REIMBURSEMENT

All actions taken during a hazardous materials incident should be carefully documented so that sufficient and accurate information is available to support the response and recovery operations and to recover the cost of these operations. In addition, documentation should be of sufficient quality and detail to prove the source and circumstances of the incident, to identify the Responsible Party (RP), and to determine the impact or potential impact to public health and/or the environment. Documentation may take the form of written, graphic, audio, visual, or other media and should include the location of the incident; time, date, and duration of the spill; amount and type of material spilled or released; source and cause of the incident; name of the RP; description of the material released; response actions taken; resources impacted or threatened; status of the response and cleanup; and accurate, detailed accounting of all public costs incurred.

The following may be utilized to document an incident:

- Record all relevant response activities and costs in daily or personal logs. Logs should be kept in bound notebooks for evidential purposes. Use photographic documentation to depict the source of the release, pathway of the discharge, and affected populations, biota, soils, and other resources.
- Collection of samples of the released material, and material from the suspected source should follow the sampling and chain-of-custody protocol established by EPA, National Enforcement Investigations Center (NEIC) Manual, and NEIC Policy and Procedures.
- Gather written statements of witnesses identifying the source of the release.

Whenever possible, the RP should bear all financial costs associated with a specific oil or hazardous materials incident. When the RP is unidentified, unwilling, or unable to provide adequate response, the responsibility for taking prompt action to protect public health and the environment will fall on a public agency. Some local, state, and federal level funding sources are available to response agencies. These are identified below. Generally, funding from local government sources should be accessed first. State and federal funding sources may be accessed when local funding is not available. Both state and federal funding sources require prior approval and extensive documentation for use.

Local Government Funding

Local government level can conduct recovery operations as long as the appropriate resources (equipment and personnel), training, and funding are made available. Funding for cleanups may be obtained at the local level in several ways:

- **Cost recovery** against the RP;

- **General fund** that is available for the purpose of financing the costs associated with a hazardous materials incident impacting their local jurisdiction. Accessing this fund is usually accomplished by contacting the agency controlling the fund or through local government emergency communications dispatch;
- **Special funds**, such as landfill tipping fees; and/or
- As part of a **Hazardous Materials Program fee**.

If the local government cannot obtain adequate funding, then funding may be made available from one or more of the following state or federal agencies to appropriate the necessary funds, as applicable.

Arizona Funding/Reimbursement

State Resource Coordination

State of Arizona resources and personnel will be activated in accordance with the State of Arizona Hazardous Materials Response Plan upon request to the Arizona Department of Public Safety Duty Officer (DPS-DO) from a local Incident Commander. State and Federal resources will be coordinated by the designated State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC), in conjunction with the local/county Incident Commander / Unified Command, when legal responsibility for the incident lies with local/county jurisdiction. When legal responsibility rests with both the state and the local/county jurisdiction, the SOSC will serve as the state IC within a Unified Command. The SOSC will serve as IC when the state has sole legal responsibility for the incident.

Cost Recovery

Each agency will document its expenses for each specific incident response.

County/local agencies may recover some HazMat emergency response costs in accordance with the Liability for Emergency Services provisions of A.R.S. 12-972; the liability of the person, firm or corporation responsible for an unauthorized discharge under UFC. 80.105, and from the State General Fund, ADEQ and/or EPA.

Response agencies will submit an invoice to the Responsible Party (RP) for recovery of agency expenses.

If RP does not pay, agencies will follow the Hazardous Materials Incident (Governor's Emergency Fund) and Hazmat Reimbursement Request Flow Charts to determine eligibility and procedures for submittal of a reimbursement request to ADEQ. The Arizona Hazardous Materials Incident Report Form and the ADEM Designation of Application Agent Forms will be submitted with backup cost documentation, including Responsible Party invoice documentation.

California Funding/Reimbursement

The state of California operates a number of funds that are earmarked for specific aspects of hazardous materials emergency response. Three of these funds address the

impacts or potential impacts of an incident, while the other funds address incidents that impact specific state agencies.

Both impact-specific and agency-specific funding sources are described below. For more information regarding these funding sources see the HazMat Incident Contingency Toolkit produced by the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services.

California Impact-Specific Funding

Illegal Drug Lab Cleanup Account

The DTSC Clandestine Lab Cleanup Program is authorized to expend funds from the Illegal Drug Lab Cleanup Account (IDLCA). It was established in the General Fund to provide assistance to state and local law enforcement agencies and other emergency response agencies in emergency hazardous substance removal actions at sites involving clandestine drug lab manufacturing activities and drug lab waste abandonment.

- **Funding Source:** Health and Safety Code § 25354.5
- **Annual Total:** $800,000 (subject to budget appropriation)
- **Administered by:** DTSC Emergency Response Program
- **Contact:** During normal business hours, contact the DTSC on-call Emergency Response Duty Officer at (916) 255-6504 or (800) 260-3972. After normal business hours, including weekends and holidays; contact the CSWC at (916) 845-8911 or (800) 852-7550. Notify Cal OES of the incident and that State assistance for the cleanup is needed. Request Cal OES to contact the on-call DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer who will do the following:
  - Contact the requesting agency;
  - Determine if the incident is eligible for funding;
  - Establish the scope of work, obtain a cost estimate, and estimated time of arrival from the contractor;
  - Authorize a contractor to respond;
  - Issue a Clandestine Laboratory Unit Expenditure (CLUE) number designated for the respective county; and
  - Direct DTSC contractor activities.
- **Types of Incidents Covered:** Removal actions that include the removal and disposal of bulk chemicals, precursors, waste residues, and grossly contaminated materials. The Program also provides for limited soil removal where chemicals/waste provides an immediate contact threat.
- **Limitations:** The Program does not provide for:
  - Chemicals/waste that do not meet the definition of a hazardous waste - Flammability, Corrosivity, Reactivity, and/or Toxicity;
  - Cleanup on Indian lands;
  - Cleanup on Federal lands;
  - Remedial action costs (e.g., cleanup of ground water or residual soil contamination, or removal and disposal of structural appurtenances such as contaminated carpet, counters, drywall, furniture, and permanent fixtures);
  - Removal of uncontaminated glassware, empty containers, or other materials

constituting a "solid waste problem"; and
  - Alternative funding sources those are not available or applicable to the incident.

  Additionally:
  - DTSC contractors are not first responders;
  - DTSC contractors are dispatched only by the DTSC Duty Officer - otherwise you pay;
  - This is not a reimbursement program;
  - DTSC does NOT provide evidentiary collection or storage; and
  - The requesting law enforcement agency is responsible for maintaining site security until the removal action is completed.
- **Cost Recovery:** N/A

Emergency Reserve Account

The Emergency Reserve Account (ERA) provides funds for the purpose of taking immediate corrective action necessary to remedy or prevent an emergency resulting from a fire, explosion, or human exposure to a release or threatened release of hazardous substances. This includes "midnight dumping," uncontrolled or threatened releases of hazardous substances, spill situations involving an unknown responsible party, or other actions (such as fencing, sampling, guard services, etc.) requiring stabilization or mitigation to prevent potential emergencies. This Emergency Response Program also allows DTSC to provide field response to major incidents and professional expertise in emergencies (e.g., toxicology, geology, alternative technology, and legal).

- **Funding Source:** Health and Safety Code § 25354
- **Annual Total:** $720,000
- **Administered by:** During normal business hours, contact the DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer at (916) 255-6504 or (800) 260-3972. After normal business hours, including weekends and holidays, contact the CSWC at (916) 845-8911 or (800) 852-7550. Notify Cal OES of the incident and that state assistance for the cleanup is needed. Request Cal OES to contact the on-call DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer who will do the following:
  - Contact the requesting agency;
  - Determine if the incident is eligible for funding;
  - Establish the scope of work, obtain a cost estimate, and estimated time of arrival from the contractor;
  - Authorize a contractor to respond;
  - Issue an Emergency Response Expenditure Report (ERER) number and US EPA ID number (although normally the requesting agency will use the county Emergency EPA ID number or the Clandestine Lab EPA ID number); and
  - Direct DTSC contractor activities.
- **Types of Incidents Covered:** The DTSC Emergency Response Program provides coordination and support to local agencies to mitigate a hazardous materials emergency situation, as follows:
  - Cleanup of off-highway spills or abandonment of hazardous substances;
  - Supplement response capabilities of local agencies in large hazardous

materials incidents; and
  - Provide assistance for hazard assessment to communities without emergency response capabilities.
- **Limitations:**
  - The DTSC Duty Officer must authorize the contractor and all expenditures in advance of funds being spent - no retroactive payments will be made.
  - The cleanup of the following materials will not be funded unless special circumstances exist, which are determined by DTSC to represent a significant threat to human health or the environment:
    - Waste oil
    - Diesel fuel
    - Fuel tank spills from vehicular accidents
    - Latex paint
    - Household hazardous waste
    - Infectious waste
    - Radiological waste
  - Funds will not be made available for incidents on State, Federal or Indian lands.
  - Funds will not be made available if the spill occurs on either a State highway rights-of-way, where CalTrans has jurisdiction; or navigable waters, where the USCG has jurisdiction.
- **Cost Recovery:** Cost recovery (incident costs plus a 10% administrative fee) will be sought under H&SC § 25360 at incidents where the RP is identified.

<u>Fish and Wildlife Pollution Account</u>

The Fish and Wildlife Pollution Account (FWPA) provides funds to DFW for pollution incidents, with a focus on state wildlife and habitat resources. Several of the purposes of the FWPA include cleanup and abatement of pollutants from the environment, response coordination, resource injury assessment and valuation, and restoration or rehabilitation at sites damaged by pollution.

- **Funding Source:** F&GC § 12017, and 13010-13013.
- **Annual Total:** Sub-accounts under the FWPA are listed below:
  - Oil Pollution Administration
  - Oil Pollution Response and Restoration
  - Hazardous Materials Administration
  - Hazardous Materials Response and Restoration
- **Administered by:** DFW, Wildlife Protection Division
- **Limitations:**
  - DFW will make a reasonable effort to have the RP remove the substance causing the prohibited condition in a timely manner or reimburse the department for the cost of removal.
  - Funds are not available for disbursement from the DTSC Emergency Response Program (see above).
- **Cost Recovery:**
  - All funds recovered for cleanup, removal, or abatement incurred by the State pursuant to F&GC § 5655, § 12015, or § 13013 (c), plus proceeds of civil

damages and penalties recovered through legal actions pursuant to F&GC § 12016.
  - Any money paid by the State Water Resources Control Board to the DFW pursuant to California Water Code § 13442.

Oil Spill Response Trust Fund

The Oil Spill Response Trust Fund (OSRTF) provides funds to OSPR for oil spills into marine waters (tidally influenced). Purposes of the OSRTF include covering the costs incurred by state and local governments and agencies, response and cleanup efforts, damages, wildlife rehabilitation, and emergency loans.

- **Funding Source:** California GC § 8670.46 - § 8670.53.95
- **Annual Total:** $54,875,000 cash; $54,875,000 by financial security obtained by the Treasure.
- **Administered by:** OSPR Administrator.
- **Contact:** California State Parks Northern Command Center (NORCOM) at (916) 358-1300.
- **Limitations:**
  - Only oil spills into marine waters will be funded.
  - RP must be unknown, unable, or unwilling to provide adequate and timely cleanup and/or pay for damages.
  - Federal oil spill funds are not available or will not be available in an adequate period of time.
  - The State may be reimbursed from the federal fund.
- **Cost Recovery:** Cost recovery will be sought pursuant to California GC § 8670.56.5 (g) at incidents where the RP is identified.

Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account

- **Funding Source:** California Water Code § 13440 –13442.
- **Annual Total:** N/A
- **Administered by:** State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB).
- **Contact:** (916) 341-5671 during business hours, or the CSWC at (916) 845-8911 or (800) 852-7550 after hours and request that they contact someone at the SWRCB.
- **Maximum Single Expenditure:** Verbal requests for emergency funding are limited to $50,000. No limit for written requests.
- **Types of Incidents Covered:** Assistance to public agencies with the authority to clean up waste or abate its effect.
- **Limitations:**
  - Only releases directly impacting or threatening to impact the surface and groundwater are eligible.
  - Assistance is not provided on a retroactive basis.
  - Approval for use of these funds must be obtained prior to any expenditure.
  - The only costs covered are those over and above normal operating costs of the agency, which are directly incurred for cleanup and abatement.
  - Assistance is not provided if other funds are available.
  - Non-emergency fund requests must be written and formally approved by the

State Board (approximately 6 weeks).

- **Cost Recovery:** N/A

Specific Funding Sources – State Agencies

The following is a listing of state agency funds for addressing hazardous materials incidents that impact their mandate. Other public agencies cannot access these funds.

California Department of Transportation
CalTrans administers a fund for hazardous materials incidents that impact state highway rights-of-way (includes state highways, freeways, and adjacent property). Funding is only available when a responsible party is unknown, unable to provide adequate and timely cleanup, or unable to pay for damages. CalTrans has several hazardous materials response contracts, and will finance the removal of hazardous materials that impedes traffic on, but not beyond, the CalTrans rights-of-way (even though it originated on a state highway). A mechanism exists to recover costs from the RP. The RP will be subject to additional fees when accessing CalTrans emergency spill response funds.

Division of Oil, Gas, & Geothermal Resources
The Division of Oil, Gas, & Geothermal Resources (Department of Conservation) administers a small fund to address the release of hazardous materials related to oil and gas production, drilling, maintenance, or abandonment.

California State Lands Commission
Lessees of state lands are required to possess insurance for bodily injury or property damage to third parties and each lease has a performance bond for hazardous materials cleanup.

California National Guard
The California National Guard has an account for use in cleaning chemical spills or other incidents caused by the National Guard only and can be accessed by the Director of Facilities and Engineering.

California Department of Water Resources
Funding and resources for DWR only exist for minor self-generated hazardous materials incidents. Some equipment can be provided under mutual aid.

California Governor's Office of Emergency Services
In the event of gubernatorial disaster proclamation or presidential disaster declaration, federal and some state disaster funds (e.g., California Disaster Assistance Act) may be accessed through Cal OES.

Nevada Funding/Reimbursement

If the responsible party is unknown or refuses to accept responsibility and the local government does not have the capability or funds to pay for cleanup, the local

government and/or the State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) will seek additional state or federal assistance as follows:

Disaster Relief Fund/Emergency Assistance Account (NDEM)

The Disaster Relief Fund was created pursuant to NRS 353.2735. Money in the fund may be distributed as a grant to a state or local agency for the payment of expenses incurred by that agency because of a disaster. This funding is only available in the event of a disaster as declared by the Governor, and the requesting entity must demonstrate that they do not have adequate funding to address the problem. The NDEM administers this fund.

The Emergency Assistance Account was created pursuant to NRS 414.135 which states that the controller shall, at the end of each fiscal year, transfer the interest earned during the previous fiscal year on the money in the Disaster Relief Fund to the account in an amount not to exceed $500,000. NDEM administers the account. All expenditures from the account must be approved in advance by NDEM. Except as otherwise provided, all money in the account must be expended solely to (a) provide supplemental emergency assistance to this state or to local governments in this state that are severely and adversely affected by a natural, technological, or man-made emergency or disaster for which available resources of this state or the local government are inadequate to provide a satisfactory remedy or (b) pay any actual expenses incurred by NDEM for administration during a natural, technological, or man-made emergency or disaster.

Account for Management of Hazardous Waste (NDEP)

The Account for Management of Hazardous Waste is funded by fees paid by users of the state owned hazardous waste disposal area in Beatty, Nevada. As described in NRS 459.537, these funds may be used for payment of costs of responding to a leak, spill or accident involving hazardous waste, hazardous material or a regulated substance. The Account for Management of Hazardous Waste is used to provide long-term funding for several programs within NDEP. The account is also the funding source for the Environmental Mitigation, Assessment and Remediation Program (EMAR) contract. This contract was issued to Brown and Caldwell, and Broadbent, has an annual budget of $600,000 and has a contract term of two years (currently expires in August of 2008). The scope of this contract includes performing environmental assessment, mitigation and remediation related services. It specifically does not include performing emergency response services, but the contract could be modified to include such services.

Other State Agency Funding

Individual state agencies such as the Nevada Division of Highway Patrol and the Nevada Department of Transportation have internal funding that is available to respond to hazardous materials incidents. These agencies may be contacted regarding the availability of any such funding.

Federal Funding/Reimbursement

CERCLA Funding

EPA gets its primary authority for responding to hazardous substance releases from the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), which is better known as the Superfund law. CERCLA was amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) on October 17, 1986. CERCLA provides EPA with the authority to respond to hazardous substances that pose an imminent and substantial threat to human health and the environment. Furthermore, it provides EPA with broad authority to require Responsible Parties to conduct cleanup. The EPA Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) has immediate spending authority up to $250,000 for emergencies and can spend up to $2 million with management approval.

CERCLA Local Governments Reimbursement Program

If you are a general purpose unit of local government or federally recognized Indian Tribe, you are eligible for reimbursement under EPA's Local Governments Reimbursement (LGR) program. A general purpose unit of local government includes a town, township, city, municipality, parish, or county. States are not eligible for reimbursement under this program.

Incidents involving releases, or threatened releases, of hazardous substances are covered under the LGR program. Among other things, EPA has reimbursed local governments for releases from transportation accidents, illegally dumped wastes, tire fires, and contamination from illegal drug labs. Releases of oil or oil-related products are not covered under this program, unless the oil is mixed with a hazardous substance.

EPA can reimburse local government or Indian Tribes up to $25,000 per incident for costs incurred in performing temporary emergency response measures. Only costs incurred as a result of the response are allowable. To be reimbursed, the applicant must properly document costs incurred and must certify that money does not exist in the applicant's budget for these costs. In the past, EPA has reimbursed local governments for:

- Expendable materials
- Renting or leasing equipment
- Special technical and laboratory services
- Evacuation services
- Decontamination of equipment
- Overtime pay for employees
- Replacement of equipment lost or destroyed

After an incident, the applicant must complete and submit to EPA a basic, four-page application and provide supporting cost documentation (e.g., receipts, invoices). The application must be submitted within one year of completing the emergency response.

To obtain an application call (800) 431-9209 or visit
www.epa.gov/superfund/programs/er/lgr

If you have questions regarding the LGR program call the EPA Region 9 Emergency Operation Center 24-Hour Emergency Number (800) 300-2193 or call the LGR Hotline at 800 431-9209.

Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund

The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 established the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF or Fund) as a funding source to pay removal costs and damages resulting from oil spills or substantial threats of oil spills to navigable waters of the United States. The OSLTF is used for costs not directly paid by the polluter, referred to as the RP. The fund is also used to pay, costs to respond to "mystery spills," for which the source has not been identified.

Appropriate Uses of the Fund include the following:

- Federal Removal Costs, which include payment to cleanup contractors, overtime for government personnel, equipment used in removal operations (generally at established standard rates or lease costs), testing to identify the type and source of oil, disposal of recovered oil and oily debris, and preparation of associated cost documentation.
- Claims for costs and damages specified in OPA:
- Uncompensated removal costs,
- Natural resource damages (NRD),
  - Real/personal property;
  - Loss of profits;
  - Loss of subsistence use of natural resources;
  - Loss of government revenues;
  - Increased costs of government services; and
  - Claims from RPs asserting a defense to liability.

The fund can be accessed by the following entities:

- All FOSCs obtain immediate access to a funding account and ceiling for incident response through a Web application managed by the National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC). The U.S. Coast Guard provides the FOSC for coastal waters, while the U.S. EPA provides the FOSC for inland waterways.
- Other Federal, State, Local, and Indian tribal government agencies assisting the FOSC get reimbursable funding authority via an FOSC-approved Pollution Removal Funding Authorization (PRFA). The NPFC works with the FOSCs and the agencies to set PRFAs in place.
- Natural resource trustees (designated by the President of the United States, state, territorial governor, or Indian tribal governing authority) have several tools for accessing the OSLTF to pay for natural resource assessments and restoration.

- Claimants (individuals, corporations, and government entities) can submit claims for uncompensated removal costs and OPA damages (listed above) caused by the oil spill to the NPFC if the RP does not satisfy their claims. NPFC adjudicates the claims and pays those with merit.

Limitations to accessing the OSLTF include the following:

- The discharge (or substantial threat of discharge) must be into or on the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines or the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).
- The discharge (or substantial threat of discharge) must be ***oil,*** which can include petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil; however, it cannot include any substance that is specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance under CERCLA.
- In general, the maximum amount available from the OSLTF per incident is $1 billion or the balance in the OSLTF, whichever is less.
- Funding for federal removal (including response to a substantial threat) and natural resource damage preassessment activities is limited to the funds available in the OSLTF Emergency Fund, which receives an apportionment of $50 million on October 1st of each fiscal year (another $100 million can also be advanced from the OSLTF Principal Fund if necessary).
- Natural resource damage claims are limited to a maximum of $500 million per incident.

For questions regarding use of the OSLTF call EPA Region 9 Emergency Operation Center 24- Hour Emergency Number (800) 300-2193 or call the U.S. Coast Guard National Pollution Funds Center at (800) 280-7188.

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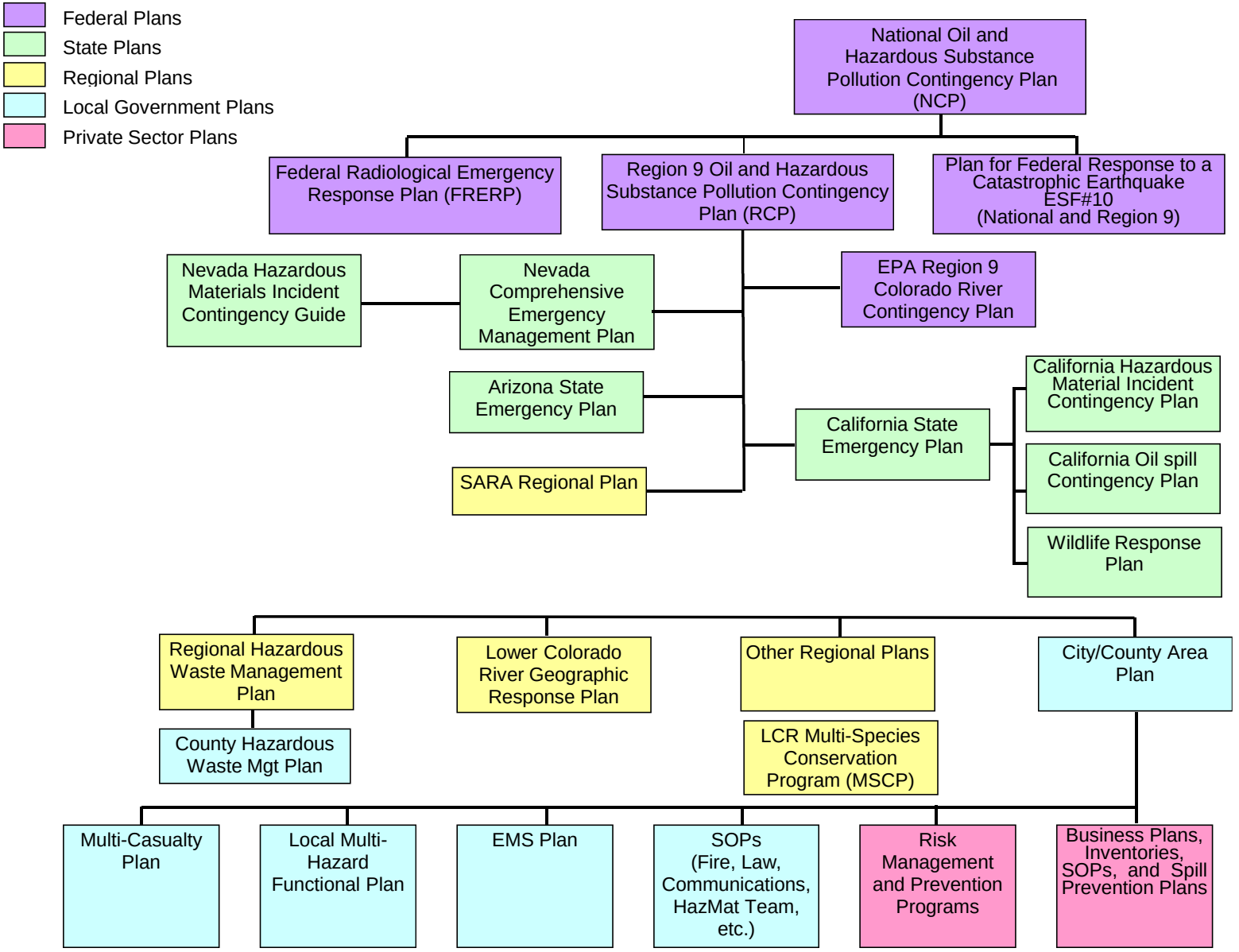
Federal Plans
State Plans
Regional Plans
Local Government Plans
Private Sector Plans
National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)
Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP)
Region 9 Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan (RCP)
Plan for Federal Response to a Catastrophic Earthquake ESF#10 (National and Region 9)
Nevada Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Guide
Nevada Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
EPA Region 9 Colorado River Contingency Plan
Arizona State Emergency Plan
California State Emergency Plan
California Hazardous Material Incident Contingency Plan
California Oil spill Contingency Plan
Wildlife Response Plan
SARA Regional Plan
Regional Hazardous Waste Management Plan
Lower Colorado River Geographic Response Plan
Other Regional Plans
City/County Area Plan
County Hazardous Waste Mgt Plan
LCR Multi-Species Conservation Program (MSCP)
Multi-Casualty Plan
Local Multi-Hazard Functional Plan
EMS Plan
SOPs (Fire, Law, Communications, HazMat Team, etc.)
Risk Management and Prevention Programs
Business Plans, Inventories, SOPs, and Spill Prevention Plans

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SENSITIVE POPULATIONS

Hospitals and Nursing Homes

In the event of a significant oil spill or chemical release, information regarding sensitive populations, including hospitals and nursing homes, may be critical to decisions made by response personnel. The following table provides information regarding the location of hospitals and nursing homes within the Lower Colorado River Basin.

Mohave County, Arizona
Hospitals & Nursing Homes

Facility	Location	Phone	Capacity
Western Arizona Regional Medical Center	2735 Silver Creek Rd., Bullhead City, AZ 856442	928-763-2273	
Silver Ridge Village	2812 Silver Creek Rd., Bullhead City, AZ 86442	928-763-1404	
River Gardens Rehab & Care Center	2150 Silver Creek Rd., Bullhead City, AZ 86442	928-763-8700	
Bullhead Urgent Care	1355 Ramar Rd. #11, Bullhead City, AZ 86442	928-704-9202	
WARMC Surgery Center	1225 Hancock Rd. Bullhead City, AZ 86442	928-763-2772	
Valley View Medical Center	5300 S. Hwy 95 Fort Mohave, AZ 86426	928-768-3600	
Havasu Regional Medical Center	101 Civic Center Ln., Lake Havasu City, AZ 86403	928-855-8185	
Havasu Surgery Center	1775 McCulloch Blvd. N., Lake Havasu City, AZ 86403	928-453-4200	
Lazy Acre Adult Residential	7071 Kaiser Dr., Mohave Valley, AZ 86440	928-768-2494	
Angel's Touch Care Homes	1974 E. Clear Lake Dr., Ft. Mohave, AZ 86426	928-788-3990	
Havasu Nursing Center	3576 Kearsage Dr., Lake Havasu City, AZ 86406	928-453-1500	
Casa Grande Assisted Living	3801 Buena Vista Ave., Lake Havasu City, AZ 86406	928-854-8787	
Heritage House Care Home	3570 Tahitian Dr., Lake Havasu City, AZ 86406	928-453-4530	
Prestige Assisted Living	1221 Claremont Dr., Lake Havasu City, AZ 86406	928-855-4843	
Lake Hills Inn	2781 Osborn Dr., Lake Havasu City, AZ 86406	928-505-5552	

Mohave County, Arizona
Hospitals & Nursing Homes

Facility	Location	Phone	Capacity
Prestige Assisted Living	90 Smoketree Ave. S., Lake Havasu City, AZ 86403	928-680-1818	
Arlynn's Adult Care Home	2679 Stingray Ln., Lake Havasu City, AZ 86403	928-680-5556	
Haven House Assisted Living	1791 Cliffrose Dr., Lake Havasu City, AZ 86403	928-855-8193	

La Paz County, Arizona and Riverside County, California
Hospitals & Nursing Homes

Facility	Location	Phone	Capacity
Palo Verde Hospital	205 N. 1st. St. #D, Blythe, CA 92225	760-922-6667	
Blythe Nursing Care Center	285 W. Chanslor Way, Blythe, CA 92225	760-922-8176	
La Paz Regional Hospital	1200 W. Mohave Rd., Parker, AZ 85344	928-669-9201	
PHS Indian Hospital	12033 Agency Rd., Parker, AZ 85344	928-669-2137	

Yuma County, Arizona, and
San Bernardino County, California
Hospitals & Nursing Homes

Facility	Location	Phone	Capacity
Colorado River Medical Center	1401 Bailey Ave., Needles, CA 92363	760-326-4531	
Yuma Regional Medical Center	2400 S. Avenue A, Yuma, AZ 85364	928-344-2000	
Yuma Rehabilitation Hospital	901 W. 24th St., Yuma, AZ 85364	928-726-5000	
Yuma Regional Outpatient Center	2261 S. Ave. B, Yuma, AZ 85364	928-343-2180	
Yuma Nursing Center	1850W. 25th St., Yuma, AZ 85364	928-726-6700	
Paradise Cove	1526 S. 8th Ave., Yuma, AZ 85364	928-373-0293	
Sunquest Village of Yuma	265 E. 24th St., Yuma, AZ 85364	928-344-8680	
Emerald Springs	1475 S. 46th Ave., Yuma, AZ 85364	928-329-7707	

**Yuma County, Arizona, and
San Bernardino County, California
Hospitals & Nursing Homes**

Facility	Location	Phone	Capacity
La Mesa Care Center	2470 S. Arizona Ave., Yuma, AZ 85364	928-344-8541	
Life Care Center of Yuma	2450 S. 19th Ave., Yuma, AZ 85364	928-344-0425	
Assisted Living Sunrise	2539 S. 6th Ave., Yuma, AZ 85364	928-344-0064	
Palm view Rehab & Care Center	2222 S. Avenue A., Yuma, AZ 85364	928-783-8831	
Paradise Oasis	8691 S. Mojave Ln, Yuma, AZ 85364	928-329-0481	

Schools

In the event of a significant oil spill or chemical release, information regarding sensitive populations, including schools may be critical to decisions made by response personnel. The following table provides information regarding the location of schools within the Lower Colorado River Basin.

**Mohave County, Arizona
Schools**

Facility	Location	Phone	Capacity
Mohave Accelerated Elementary School	625 Marina Blvd., Bullhead City, AZ 86442	928-704-9345	142
Mohave High School	2251 Highway 95, Bullhead City, AZ 86442	928-758-3916	1597
Coyote Canyon Elementary School	1820 Lakeside Dr., Bullhead City, AZ 86442	928-758-4909	719
William G. Bennett Elementary	2750 Needles Hwy, Laughlin, NV 89029	702-298-3378	360
Mt. View Elementary School	2380 3rd St, Bullhead City, AZ 86429	928-754-3203	343
Sunrise Elementary School	2645 Landon Dr, Bullhead City, AZ 86429	928-754-1815	337
Laughlin Middle/Sr High School	1900 Cougar Dr, Laughlin, NV 89029	702-298-1996	454
Fox Creek Jr. High School	3101 Desert Sky Dr., Bullhead City, AZ 86442	928-704-2500	626
Bullhead City Jr. High School	1062 Hancock Rd, Bullhead City, AZ 86442	928-758-3921	665

Mohave County, Arizona
Schools

Facility	Location	Phone	Capacity
Mohave Community College	3400 Highway 95, Bullhead City, AZ 86442	928-758-3926	
Mohave Valley Jr. High School	6565 Girard Ave, Mohave Valley, AZ 86440	928-768-9196	443
Camp Mohave Elementary School	1797 E La Entrada Dr, Fort Mohave, AZ 86426	928-704-3600	403
Northern Arizona University	3400 Highway 95 # 203A, Bullhead City, AZ	928-763-7146	
Ft. Mojave Elementary School	1760 E Joy Ln, Fort Mohave, AZ 86426	928-768-3986	513
Excel Education Centers	1385 Gemini St., Ft. Mohave, AZ 86426	928-778-5764	45
Academy of Building Industries	1547 E. Lippan Blvd., Ft. Mohave, ZA 86426	928-788-2601	91
Young Scholar's Academy	1501 E Valencia Rd, Fort Mohave, AZ 86426	928-704-1100	415
Desert Valley Elementary School	1066 Marina Blvd, Bullhead City, AZ 86442	928-758-6606	701
Diamondback Elementary School	2550 Tesota Way, Bullhead City, AZ 86442	928-758-6858	533
Mohave Valley Elementary School	1419 E. Willow Rd., Mohave Valley, AZ 86440	928-768-2211	583
Ft. Mojave Education	1599 Plantation Rd. Mohave Valley, AZ 86440	928-346-1121	
Pillar Academy of Business & Finance	1589 Plantation Rd, Mohave Valley, AZ 86440	928-301-1141	30
Mohave Valley School District	8450 Olive Ave, Mohave Valley, AZ 86440	928-768-2507	
Topock Elementary School	5083 E Tule Dr, Topock, AZ 86436	928-768-3344	123
Topock Elementary School Pre School	5083 E Tule Dr, Topock, AZ 86436	928-768-3344	36
Distant Learning School	2200 Havasupai Blvd., Lake Havasu City, AZ 86403	928-855-7861	88
Our Lady of the Lake Catholic School	1975 Daytona Ave., Lake Havasu City, AZ 86403	928-855-2685	20
Lake Havasu High School	2675 Palo Verde Blvd. S., Lake Havasu City, AZ 86403	928-854-5001	1,889
Lake Havasu School District	2200 Havasupai Blvd., Lake Havasu City, AZ 86403	928-505-6900	

Mohave County, Arizona
Schools

Facility	Location	Phone	Capacity
Smoketree Elementary School	2395 Smoketree Ave., N., Lake Havasu City, AZ 86403	928-505-6020	608
Thunderbolt Middle School	695 Thunderbolt Ave., Lake Havasu City, AZ 86406	928-854-7224	1,111
Telesis Center for Learning	2598 Starlite Ln., Lake Havasu City, AZ 86403	928-855-8661	71
Daytona Middle School	98 Swanson Plz, Lake Havasu City, AZ 86403	928-855-4200	519
Lake Havasu Charter Schools	2700 Jamaica Blvd., S., Lake Havasu City, AZ 86406	928-505-5427	42
Northern Arizona University	1977 Acoma Blvd. W., Lake Havasu City, AZ 86403	928-505-3362	
Guiding Light Christian Pre School	2365 Smoketree Ave. N., Lake Havasu City, AZ 86403	928-855-1022	65
Nautilus Elementary School	1425 Patrician Dr., Lake Havasu City, AZ 86404	928-505-6060	442
Bethany Christian School	1200 Park Terrace Ave., Lake Havasu City, AZ 86404	928-855-2661	32
New Horizons Center	1711 Mesquite Ave. #D, Lake Havasu City, AZ 86403	928-855-3397	
Desert Technology High School	3155 Maricopa Ave, Lake Havasu City, AZ 86406	928-453-3383	188
London Bridge Daycare	3598 Jamaica Blvd S., Lake Havasu City, AZ 86406	928-854-8032	59

La Paz County, Arizona
Schools

Facility	Location	Phone	Capacity
Arizona Western College	601 W. 11th St., Parker, AZ 85344	928-669-2214	
Parker High School	1600 S. Kofa Ave, Parker, AZ 85344	928-669-2202	567
Wallace Elementary School	1600 Mohave Ave, Parker, AZ 85344	928-669-2141	321
Wallace Jr. High	P.O. Box 1090, Parker, AZ 58344		225
Parker Unified School District	1608 S. Laguna Ave., Parker, AZ 85344	928-669-9244	

La Paz County, Arizona
Schools

Facility	Location	Phone	Capacity
Early Childhood Development	601 W. Riverside Dr., Parker, AZ 85344	928-669-2473	
La Paz County Superintendent	1112 S. Joshua Ave., #205, Parker, AZ 85344	928-669-6183	
Parker Alternative School	1001 S. Kofa Ave., Parker, AZ 85344	928-669-8663	42
Blake Primary School	701 S. Navajo Ave., Parker, AZ 85344	928-669-8203	468
Ehrenberg Elementary School	49241 Poston Parker Hwy, Ehrenberg, AZ 85334	928-923-7900	174

San Bernardino County, California
Schools

Facility	Location	Phone	Capacity
Vista Colorado Elementary	1900 Erin Dr, Needles, CA 92363	760-326-2167	299
Needles High School	1600 Washington St, Needles, CA 92363	760-326-2191	276
Needles Middle School	1900 Erin Dr, Needles, CA 92363	760-326-3895	256
Palo Verde Community College	1600 Washington St, Needles, CA 92363	760-326-5033	
Head Start	1404 M St, Needles, CA 92363	760-326-5221	
San Bernardino County Schools	1600 Washington St, Needles, CA 92363	760-326-6827	
Katie Hohstadt Elementary School	1900 Erin Dr, Needles, CA 92363	760-326-2177	143

Yuma County, Arizona
Schools

Facility	Location	Phone	Capacity
Roosevelt School	550 5th St., Yuma, AZ 85364	928-502-8150	359
Alice Byrne Elementary School	811 W. 16th St., Yuma, AZ 85364	928-782-9585	307
Amerischools Academy	2098 S. 3rd Ave., Yuma, AZ 85364	928-329-1100	191

Yuma County, Arizona
Schools

Facility	Location	Phone	Capacity
AZ-Tec High School	2330 W. 28th St., Yuma, AZ 85364	928-314-1900	93
C.W. McGraw Elementary School	2345 S. Arizona Ave., Yuma, AZ 85364	928-782-3828	494
Carpe Diem Academy	221 E. 26th Pl., Yuma, AZ 85364	928-317-3113	291
Centennial Middle School	2650 W. 20th St., Yuma, AZ 85364	928-373-3300	677
Desert View Academy	221 E. 26th Pl., Yuma, AZ 85364	928-314-1102	436
Educational Opportunity Center School	3810W. 16th St., Yuma, AZ 85364	928-329-0990	95
Gary A. Knox Elementary School	2926 S. 21st. Dr., Yuma, AZ 85364	928-373-3400	731
Gwyneth Ham Elementary School	840 E. 22nd. St., Yuma, AZ 85364	928-782-9241	498
H.L. Suverkrup Elementary School	1590 Ave. C, Yuma, AZ 85364	928-373-3500	683
James B. Rolle School	2711 Engler Ave., Yuma, AZ 85365	928-726-4610	773
James D. Price School	Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma, AZ 85365	928-329-4279	66
Kofa High School	3100 Ave. A, Yuma, AZ 85364	928-502-5400	2,703
Palmcroft Elementary School	901 Palmcroft Dr., Yuma, AZ 85364	928-344-2113	536
Pueblo Elementary School	2803 W. 20th St., Yuma, AZ 85364	928-373-3600	785
R. Pete Woodard Jr. High School	2250 8th Ave., Yuma, AZ 85364	928-782-6546	774
Ron Watson Middle School	9851 E. 28th St., Yuma, AZ 85365	928-502-4300	512
Ronald Regan Fundamental School	3200 W. 16th St., Yuma, AZ 85364	928-373-3700	705
Valley Horizon Elementary School	4501 W. 20th St., Yuma, AZ 85364	928-373-4000	850
Vista Alternative School	2350 Virginia Drive, Yuma, AZ 85364	928-343-2521	298
Valle Del Encanto Learning Center	400 N. Ave. F, Somerton, AZ 85350	928-341-6000	324

Yuma County, Arizona
Schools

Facility	Location	Phone	Capacity
O. C. Johnson School	1201 W. 12th St., Yuma, AZ 85364	928-782-3629	621
Salida Del Sol Elementary School	910 S. Ave. C, Yuma, AZ 85364	928-373-3400	591
Pecan Grove Elementary School	600 S. 21st. Ave., Yuma, AZ 85364	928-782-4351	736
Immaculate Conception Elementary School	501 S. Avenue B, Yuma, AZ 85364	928-783-5225	253
George Washington Carver Elementary School	1347W. 5th St., Yuma, AZ 85364	928-782-1843	446
Yuma High School	400 6th Ave, Yuma, AZ 85364	928-502-5000	2,942
Fourth Avenue Junior High	450 S. 4th Ave., Yuma, AZ 85364	928-783-2193	460
Cibola High School	4100W. 20th St., Yuma, AZ 85364	928-502-5700	2,353
Crane Middle School	4250 W. 16th St., Yuma, AZ 85364	928-373-3400	798
Mary E. Post Elementary School	400 W. 5th St., Yuma, AZ 85364	928-782-2561	256
Rancho Viejo Elementary School	1020 S. Avenue C., Yuma, AZ 85364	928-373-3800	444
Castle Dome Middle School	2353 S. Otondo Dr., Yuma, AZ 85365	928-341-1600	825
Mary A. Otondo School	2251 S. Otondo Dr., Yuma, AZ 85365	928-344-0979	986
Desert Mesa Elementary	2350 S. Avenue 7 1/2 E., Yuma, AZ 85365	928-502-8600	796
University of Phoenix	899 E. Plaza Cir., Yuma, AZ 85365	928-341-0233	
Gila Vista Jr. High School	2245 S. Arizona Ave., Yuma, AZ 85364	928-502-7100	630
Harvest Preparatory Academy	350 E. 18th St., Yuma, AZ 85364	928-782-2052	22
Somerton Middle School	1011 N. Somerton Ave., Somerton, AZ 85350	928-341-6100	876
Orange Grove Elementary School	3525 W. County 16 1/2 St., Somerton, AZ 85350	928-341-6200	346

Yuma County, Arizona
Schools

Facility	Location	Phone	Capacity
Tierra Del Sol Elementary	16551 S. Somerton Ave., Somerton, AZ 85350	928-341-6400	746
Arizona Western College	1011 N. Somerton Ave., Somerton, AZ 85350	928-314-9451	
Cocopah Indian Head Start	Cottonwood Dr. #11, Somerton, AZ 85350	928-627-2811	
Gadsden School Dist.	1245 N. Main St., Somerton, AZ 85350	928-627-6900	
PPEP Tec Public High School	115 N. Columbia Ave., Somerton, AZ 85350	928-627-9648	122
Desert View Elementary School	1508 N. 10th Ave, San Luis, AZ 85349	928-627-6915	651
Gadsden Elementary School	18745 S. Gadsden St., Gadsden, AZ 85336	928-627-6970	475
Arizona Desert Elementary School	1245 N. Main St., San Luis, AZ 85349	928-627-6940	723
ASPC-Yuma School	7125 E. Juan Sanchez Blvd., San Luis, AZ 85349	928-627-8871	49
Cesar Chavez Elementary School	1130 North 10th Ave., San Luis, AZ 85349	928-627-6540	679
Ed Pastor Elementary School	985 Sixth Ave., San Luis, AZ 85349	928-627-6540	270
PPEP Tec Cesar Chavez Learning Center School	1233 N. Main St., San Luis, AZ 85349	928-627-8550	122
Rio Colorado Elementary School	1055 N. Main St., San Luis, AZ 85349	928-627-6900	715
San Luis High School	1280 8th Ave., San Luis, AZ 85349	928-726-1731	2,151
San Luis Middle School	1135 N. Main St., San Luis, AZ 85349	928-627-6920	644
Southwest Jr. High School	963 N. 8th Ave., San Luis, AZ 85349	928-627-6540	581

Child Care Centers

In the event of a significant oil spill or chemical release, information regarding sensitive populations, including child care centers, may be critical to decisions made by response personnel. The following table provides information regarding the location of day care centers within the Lower Colorado River Basin.

Mohave County, Arizona
Child Care Centers

Facility	Location	Phone	Capacity
Shells Play Pen	3042 Locust Blvd., Bullhead City, AZ 86442	928-754-3994 or 928-758-1609	10
Fundamental-Airpark Child Care	863 Airpark Dr., Bullhead City, AZ 86442	928-754-2322	180
Montessori School House	945 Thumb Butte, Bullhead City, AZ 86442	928-754-2333	81
Boys & Girls Club	1975 Arie Dr., Laughlin, NV 89029	702-299-9223	
Bright Beginnings Academy	1895 Lakeside Dr., Bullhead City, AZ 86442	928-704-7529	63
Tender Loving Care	3416 Hwy 68, Bullhead City, AZ 86429	928-754-5155	
Little Foot Family Day Care	1707 Paloma Ave, Laughlin, NV 89029	702-299-0499	
New Day School	1380 Riverview Dr., Bullhead City, AZ 86442	928-763-1115	108
Maria Montessori Preschool	3015 Hwy 95 #107B, Bullhead City, AZ 86442	928-758-8909	
Happy Trails Educational Care	1685 Trane Rd, Bullhead City, AZ 86442	928-758-2244	73
Precious Pearls Child Care	2023 Kingson Dr., Bullhead City, AZ 86442	928-763-7788	
Little Prints Preschool	527 Marina Blvd., Bullhead City, AZ 86442	928-704-4335	106
TLC Infant Care	583 Riviera Blvd., Bullhead City, AZ 86442	928-736-3310	
Avi Resort Kids Quest	1000 Aha Macav Pkwy, Laughlin, NV 89029	702-535-5596	NA
TJ's Home Day Care	1816 Stovall St., Bullhead City, AZ 86442	928-763-1638	
Kyd's Town	3040 Hwy 95, Bullhead City, AZ 86442	928-758-2838	

Mohave County, Arizona
Child Care Centers

Facility	Location	Phone	Capacity
Scooter's Preschool	2750 S. Miracle Mile, Bullhead City, AZ 86442	928-758-2282	105
Lil Darlin's Childcare	1450 Newberry Dr., Bullhead City, AZ 86442	928-758-1540	34
New Day School	1837 E. Joy Ln., Ft. Mohave, AZ 86426	928-768-6465	108
Bright Beginnings Academy	8815 Desoto Dr., Mohave Valley AZ 86440	928-768-2218	55
Ft. Mojave Child Care Center	1599 Plantation Rd. #C, Mohave Valley, AZ 86440	928-346-1111	
Chemehuevi Child Care	1985 Palo Verde Dr., Needles, CA 92363	760-858-4149	
Nolan's Day Care	2140 Smoketree Ave. N, Lake Havasu City, AZ 86403	928-855-8554	
Little Lamb's Preschool	113 Acoma Blvd N., Lake Havasu City, AZ 86403	928-505-5262	96
New Day School	2200 Sotol Ln., Lake Havasu City, AZ 86403	928-855-9660	101
Little People's Day Care	2419 Smoketree Ave. N, #102, Lake Havasu City, AZ 86403	928-453-6348	49
Helping Them Grow Daycare	64 Mulberry Ave., Lake Havasu City, AZ 86403	928-453-8290	
Guiding Light Christian Preschool	2365 Smoketree Ave. N, Lake Havasu City, AZ 86403	928-855-1022	65
Kimberly's Daycare	2603 Packet Ln., Lake Havasu City, AZ 86403	928-680-9795	
Giggles and Scribbles	2760 Shasta Ln., Lake Havasu City, AZ 86403	928-505-8608	10
Lil Rustler's Outpost Learning Center	2150 Silver Creek Rd., Bullhead City, AZ 86442	928-763-8913	50
Little Digits Childcare	3040 Highway 95, Bullhead City, AZ 86442	928-758-2838	86
WACOG Bullhead City Head Start	1055 Marina Blvd., Bullhead City, AZ 86442	928-758-6616	121
New Day School	3438 Oro Grande Blvd., Lake Havasu City, AZ 86406	928-680-1002	107
WACOG Mohave Valley Head Start	8815 Desoto Dr., Mohave Valley, AZ 86440	928-768-1090	55
New Day School	2915 Havasupai Blvd., Lake Havasu City, AZ 86404	928-855-2227	52

La Paz County, Arizona
Child Care Centers

Facility	Location	Phone	Capacity
Weecare in Parker	1013W. Arizona Ave. #B, Parker, AZ 85344	928-669-9777	37
Ginger Bread House	1005 S. Mohave Ave, Parker, AZ 85344	928-669-8319	65

San Bernardino County, California
Child Care Centers

Facility	Location	Phone	Capacity
Big River Head Start	6434 Shoshone Trl, Big River, CA 92242	760-665-5065	

Imperial County, California
Child Care Centers

Facility	Location	Phone	Capacity
Quechan Ind Child Care Center	465 Picacho Rd., Winterhaven, CA 92283	760-572-2907	
Quechan Social Service	465 Picacho Rd., Winterhaven, CA 92283	760-572-1081	

Yuma County, Arizona
Child Care Centers

Facility	Location	Phone	Capacity
Child & Family Resources	201 S. 3rd Ave., Yuma, AZ 85364	928-783-4003	
Preschool Express	2464 W. 8th St., Yuma, AZ 85364	928-782-3290	
Little Sprout Preschool	2175 S Arizona Ave, Yuma, AZ 85364	928 782-3553	150
Little Explorers	1403 S 5th Ave, Yuma, AZ 85364	928-539-9988	61
Happy Faces Complete Child	1901 S 7th Ave, Yuma, AZ 85364	928-539-9988	61
Casa De Ninos	585 E 16th St, Yuma, AZ 85365	928-782-7770	99
Cornerstone Preschool	1098 S 5th Ave, Yuma, AZ 85364	928-782-1995	133

Yuma County, Arizona
Child Care Centers

Facility	Location	Phone	Capacity
Tree House	1730 S 4th Ave # A, Yuma, AZ 85364	928-783-8733	
Child & Family Resources	201 S 3rd Ave, Yuma, AZ 85364	928-783-4003	
Bright Start Child Care Center	2375 S Avenue A, Yuma, AZ 85364	928-783-4677	
Early Child Development	1875 S. 45th Dr. Yuma, AZ 85364	928-783-1319	
Magic Rainbow	4329 W 20th Pl, Yuma, AZ 85364	928-329-6369	
Bien Estar Child Dev Center	1504 Liberty St., San Luis, AZ 85349	928-627-9342	
Border Community Child Care	1050 E. Arizona St., San Luis, AZ 85349	928-627-0919	

Sensitive Species and Sensitive Geographical Areas

Specific locations of threatened and endangered plant and wildlife species and the locations of geographically sensitive areas such as areas of cultural significance will be identified where possible in the maps in the **Green Tab**. Although not currently in the plan, a natural resource and historical inventory will be developed and located on maps.

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POTENTIAL HAZARDS

Marinas, Recreational, Commercial and Abandoned Vessels

Recreational and commercial boating on the Lower Colorado River may present a threat to water quality. Fuel and oil spills are a common occurrence. These accidental spills into the water result from careless boating habits, such as poor engine maintenance and repair, inattentive fueling habits, and improper disposal of waste oil. Sinking and/or grounding of vessels can also contribute to fuel and oil spills.

When oil is spilled into an aquatic environment, it can harm organisms that live in, on, and around the water. Oil can be harmful to fish and other aquatic life. Spilled oil can also damage parts of the food chain, including human food resources. Spilled oil can also have economic impacts including damage to private and public property.

Marinas

Marinas typically operate from Memorial Day to Labor Day. Private vessels and most commercial vessels only operate from May 15 to October 1. Because of this seasonal activity and operational period, most law enforcement and response boats are less available for response during the off season.

Twenty-seven marinas were identified on the Lower Colorado River. In addition to these marinas, there are numerous private piers and docks that have fuel delivery systems, including resorts and National Park Service facilities. Marinas are likely areas for oil spills given the presence of fueling facilities. Also vessel maintenance work, conducted by marina staff or by vessel owners, may be sources of water pollution. At the same time, marinas may also be resources in the event of an oil spill. All marinas selling fuel are required to have spill response equipment kits. Marina staff may also have limited spill response training.

Marinas are required to implement best management practices in order to minimize spills during fueling. Examples of best management practices include wrapping the fuel nozzle with a sorbent pad during fueling operations and having spill response equipment kits available on the dock. Boat owners are known to fuel with five-gallon containers in order to avoid the higher fuel costs at the marinas. This practice leads to more fuel spillage. Many marinas prohibit this activity. Fueling practices employed with the Jet Ski rental fleets are also a source of concern, since jet skis may not be brought to the beach for fueling and may be refueled with portable gas cans. Five jet ski companies, each with multiple locations were identified on the Lower Colorado River corridor.

The EPA's Oil Pollution Prevention regulation establishes requirements for facilities to prevent oil spills from reaching the navigable waters of the U.S. or adjoining shorelines. The text of the regulation is found at 40 CFR part112. The regulation applies to non-transportation-related facilities with a total aboveground (i.e., not completely buried) oil storage capacity of greater than 1,320 gallons, or total

completely buried oil storage capacity greater than 42,000 gallons. The regulations apply specifically to a facility's storage capacity, regardless of whether the tank(s) is completely filled. In addition to the storage capacity criteria, a facility is regulated if due to its location the facility could reasonably be expected to discharge oil into navigable waters of the U.S. or adjoining shorelines.

Non-transportation-related facilities refer to all fixed facilities, including support equipment, but excluding certain pipelines, railroad tank cars en route, transport trucks en route, and equipment associated with the transfer of bulk oil to or from water transportation vessels.

The regulation requires that all regulated facilities have a fully prepared and implemented Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure, or SPCC Plan. The SPCC Plan must be certified by a licensed professional engineer. Facilities must implement the Plan, including carrying out the spill prevention and control measures established for the type of facility or operations, such as measures for containing a spill (e.g., berms). In the event that a facility cannot implement containment measures, the facility must demonstrate that secondary containment is impracticable; conduct periodic integrity and leak testing of bulk containers and associated valves and piping; develop and incorporate a strong spill contingency plan into the SPCC Plan; and provide a written commitment of manpower, equipment, and materials required to quickly remove any quantity of oil discharged that may be harmful. In addition, facility owners or operators must conduct employee training on the contents of the SPCC Plan.

Within the state of Nevada, marina storage tanks are also regulated under Chapter 459 of the Nevada Administrative Code (NAC). NAC459 requires that marina storage tanks meet certain requirements, requires regular monitoring and inspection to detect leaks, requires the construction and maintenance of containment areas around the tanks, and addresses other issues regarding marina storage tanks. A marina storage tank is defined as a petroleum storage tank used to provide fuel to water vessels, at least 90 percent of which is either above ground level, in, or over water and which has a capacity of at least 110 gallons but not more than 12,000 gallons. The term marina storage tank includes all piping connected to the tank, except piping, valves, hoses, filters, and nozzles associated with the fuel dispenser.

While many of the marinas on the Lower Colorado River fall under the jurisdiction of either the federal SPCC regulations or the Nevada marina storage tanks regulations; those marinas having underground storage tanks rather than aboveground storage tanks do not. These marinas are subject to a lower level of inspection and requirements and may be of concern.

Lower Colorado River Marinas

NAME	PUMP & LINE DESCRIPTIONS	TANK DESCRIPTIONS	PHYSICAL ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBERS	CONTACTS	GPS INFO		DRIVING DIRECTIONS
						Latitude	Longitude	
Best-Jetz Watercraft Rentals	Unknown	Unknown	2311 S Casino Dr, Laughlin, NV 89029	(702) 208-0333				
Endless Summer Watercraft Rentals	Unknown	Unknown	2850 Hwy 68, Laughlin, NV 89029	(928) 754-3777				
Watercraft Adventures	Unknown	Unknown	Seven locations	(888) 947-2345				
RiverJetz Watercraft Rentals	Unknown	Unknown	1097 Hwy 95, Bullhead City, NV 86442	(928) 754-1222				
Xtreme Watercraft Rentals	Unknown	Unknown	2200 S. Casino Dr., Laughlin NV 89029	(888) 453-3694 or (702) 298-3962				
Havasu Landing Resort	6 pumps on pier : 5 gas, 1 diesel	3 USTs: two-5k reg; one10k diesel	Chemehuevi Indian Res. Box 1975, Chemehuevi Valley, CA 92363	(800) 307-3610 or (760) 858-4593				San Bernardino County, CA Exit Hwy 95 at Havasu Lake Rd.
Black Meadow Landing	Yes	Yes	156100 Black Meadow Rd., Parker Dam, CA 92267	(760) 663-4901		34°16'59.58"	114°11'25.13"	San Bernardino County, CA Exit Parker Dam Rd. ¼ mi. South of dam at Gene Pumping Plant/Black Meadow Landing Sign. Go 13 mi. North.
Cotton wood Cove	Unknown	20K Gasoline, 150 GAL used oil	10000 Cottonwood Cove Rd., Searchlight, NV 89046	(702) 297-1464	C. Carter	35°29'27.83"	114°41'9.57"	
Willow Beach Marina	Unknown	12K Gasoline, 150 GAL used oil	25804 N Willow Beach Rd., Willow Beach AZ 86445	(928) 767-4747 or (702) 294-1414		35°51'40.48"	114°38'46.58"	
Lake Mohave Resort	12 pumps on pier, gas	3 ASTs: 12K reg	2690 E. Katherine Spur Rd., Bullhead City, AZ 86429	(928) 754-3245	Horace Schuler	35°8'15.24"	114°29'29.56"	
McIntyre Park	None	None	8750 E 26th, Blythe, CA 92225	(760) 922-8205		33°30'55.49"	114°34'1.07"	Riverside County, CA
Riviera Blythe Marina Park	1 pump on pier, gas	2.5K Gasoline	14100 Riviera Drive, Blythe, CA 92225	(760) 922-5350		33°36,15.07"	114°32'8.13"	Riverside County, CA
Needles Marina Park	1 pump, gas	6K UST, gasoline	100 Marina Dr., Needles CA 92663	(760) 326-2197	Jeannie Dirk	34°50'46.88"	114°36'23.25"	San Bernardino County, CA. Exit I-40 at River Rd., right at Bridge Rd., left on Marina Dr.

NAME	PUMP & LINE DESCRIPTIONS	TANK DESCRIPTIONS	PHYSICAL ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBERS	CONTACTS	GPS INFO		DRIVING DIRECTIONS
						Latitude	Longitude	
Topock Gorge Marina	2 pumps, gas	10K AST gasoline	14999 Hwy 95, Topock, AZ 86436	(928) 768-2325	Laci Hewlett			Mohave County, AZ. Hwy 95 and I-40
Lake Havasu Marina	10 pumps, gasoline	Unknown	1100 McCulloch Blvd., Lake Havasu City, AZ 86403	(928) 855-2159 (928) 453-3444	Jeff Beckendal	34°28'12.01"	114°21'6.67"	Mohave County, AZ. S. Side of Pittsburg Point off McCulloch Blvd.
Sand Point Marina	4 pumps, gasoline	UST – two 6K gallon gasoline	P.O. Box 1469, Lake Havasu City, AZ 86405	(928) 706-0132	Lisa Lepree	°	°	Mohave County, AZ 15 mi. South of Lake Havasu City off of Hwy 95
Havasu Springs Resort	7 pumps, gasoline	AST- two 10K gasoline	2581 Hwy 95, Parker, AZ 85344	(928) 667-3361	Ryan Atkins	34°17'32.59"	114°7'47.64	Mohave County, AZ 1 mi. North of Parker Dam on Arizona Hwy 95
Pirate cove Marina	2 pumps, gasoline	AST – two 10 K gasoline	100 Park Moabi Rd., Needles, CA 92363	(760) 326-9000	Theresa Riordan	34°43'2.45"	114°29'84"	San Bernardino County, CA 11 miles southeast of Needles on Interstate I-40, Park Moabi Road
Fisher's Landing	2 pumps, gasoline	Unknown	Star Route 4, box 45, Yuma AZ 85365	(928) 782-7049 or (928) 782-2207	Shirley & Charlie Bush	°	°	Yuma County, AZ
Hidden Shores RV Park (BLM Concession)	2 pumps, gasoline	2 UST - 5K, 10K	10300 Imperial Dam Rd., Yuma, AZ 85365	(928) 539-6700	John Hoskin	32°52'29.13"	114°27'40.42"	US 95 to Yuma Proving Grounds Imperial Dam Road. Go west 8 miles, turn right at BLM sign for Hidden Shores Village.
Martinez Lake Marina	4 pumps gasoline	AST-5K gasoline	Star Route 4, Box 41, Martinez Lake, AZ 85365	(928) 783-9589	Lilly Woodford	°	°	Yuma County, AZ

***Each marina should maintain a spill response plan that is readily available.**

AST Aboveground Storage Tank
UST Underground Storage Tank
N/A Not Applicable

Commercial Vessels

Numerous commercial vessels operate on the Lower Colorado River including excursion vessels, charter fishing vessels, tow and salvage vessels, etc. In the event of a release of fuel from one of these vessels, the impacts may be more significant due to the larger volumes of fuel typically carried by these vessels. Pertinent information relating to commercial vessels operating on the Lower Colorado River is provided below.

LOWER COLORADO RIVER COMMERCIAL VESSELS

Vessel Name	Length (ft)	Fuel Capacity (gallons)	Fuel Type	Location	Contact	Phone
Colorado King	70	30-100	Diesel	Fisher's Landing Yuma, AZ	Ron Knowlton Yuma River Tours	(928) 783-4400
Fiesta Queen	64	389	Diesel	Edgewater Dock	Laughlin River tours	(800) 228-9825
Celebration	65	400	Diesel	Aquarius Dock Edgewater Dock	Laughlin River tours Steamboatwedding@yahoo	(800) 228-9825
Del Rio Yacht	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	River Palms Casino Bullhead City NV	delrioyacht@yahoo.com	(702) 299-0090
Bluewater Jet Starship	47	300	Gas	London Bridge LK Havasu City, NV	Ken 928/727-3215 jetboat@earthlink.net	(928) 855-7171
Captain Doyle's	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Topock Gorge Marina	captdoyle@citlink.net	(928) 768-2667
London Bridge Jet	36' 40'	200 200	Unknown	Edgewater Casino	Joe Fitch, Captain 702/ 420-4143	(888) 505-3545
River Psg Water Taxi				Laughlin, NV Casino Docks	admin@riverpassagewatert	(702) 299-0090
USS Riverside	65	150	Diesel	Laughlin, NV Riverside Casino	Ext 5770	(800) 227-3849

Commercial vessels operating on the Lower Colorado River are also potential resources in the event of an oil spill. Salvage and towing contractors are likely able to respond. Yuma River Tours, which operates the Colorado King, is also a salvage and towing contractor with numerous workboats and extensive knowledge of the Lower Colorado River. Detailed information regarding response resources is provided in other sections of this response plan.

Abandoned Vessels

As discussed previously, there are a significant number of recreational and commercial vessels operating on the Lower Colorado River. The majority of these are small vessels. During the course of the year, a small number of vessels may become "abandoned." This "abandonment" may occur from a variety of circumstances such as mechanical breakdown, grounding, sinking at a mooring, breaking away from a mooring, etc. In the majority of these instances, the vessel is typically not truly abandoned, but rather is temporarily abandoned. Typically, the owner of the vessel is anxious to retrieve the temporarily abandoned vessel and a means to do so exists. There are a number of towing/salvage contractors operating at various locations along

the river who are ready and able to retrieve such temporarily abandoned vessels. This situation arises on nearly a daily basis during the summer boating season, and there is an established process for retrieving these temporarily abandoned vessels.

Abandoned vessels may pose a threat to water quality by releasing fuel and lubricating oil in the event that the vessel sinks or breaks up. As the majority of abandoned vessel on the Lower Colorado River tend to be small vessels, the amount of fuel and lubricating oil onboard tends to be relatively small (typically less than 100 gallons of gasoline and less then several gallons of lubricating oil).

In general, the process for addressing abandoned vessels consists of the following steps:

- A marina operator, law enforcement agency (i.e., County Sheriff or United States Coast Guard), etc. is notified of an abandoned vessel.
- An attempt is made to contact the owner of the vessel, in order to have the vessel owner retrieve the vessel.
- In the event that the vessel owner cannot be contacted, the agency receiving the notification contacts one of the existing towing/salvage companies operating on the lake.
- The towing/salvage company retrieves the vessel, and the vessel owner is billed for the towing/salvage.

However, in a few instances the regular procedures for addressing abandoned vessels do not work effectively. There are several issues that may contribute to this problem, including the following:

- The abandonment occurs outside of the summer boating season, when the weather becomes more problematic and when many of the towing/salvage companies are not operating.
- The owner of the vessel cannot be identified or the owner is unwilling or unable to recover the vessel.
- The vessel is of little or no value and the towing/salvage company is not willing to recover the vessel since the likelihood of recovering their costs is low.

The regulations and procedures for addressing abandoned vessels differ slightly in California and Nevada.

California Abandoned Watercraft Abatement Fund

In October of 1997, Senate Bill 172 created the California Abandoned Watercraft Abatement Fund (AWAF). It provides funds to public agencies to remove, store, and dispose of abandoned, wrecked, or dismantled vessels or any other partially submerged objects that pose a substantial hazard to navigation, from navigable waterways or adjacent public property, or private property with the landowner's consent.
The California Department of Boating and Waterways (DBW) administers this statewide program. It allows local public agencies to apply for funding and, upon

approval, enter into a contract grant agreement with DBW. Local public agencies that have jurisdiction over navigable waterways in California and meet the application assessment criteria are eligible.

The grant covers average costs to remove, store and/or dispose of abandoned vessels and other navigational hazards. Extra consideration will be given to applicant agencies that are proactive in keeping abandoned vessels off state waters and maintain a navigational hazard abatement plan.

Note: The removal of commercial vessels is not reimbursable. DBW reimburses grantees for actual expenditures once a written request is submitted for completed approved work. Grantees must substantiate such requests by submitting the Reimbursement Claim Form and invoices to DBW. Grants are funded up to 15 months.

Section 525 (C) “Abandoned vessel grants” of the Harbors and Navigation Code states that, "A grant awarded by the department pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall be matched by a 10- percent contribution from the local agency receiving the grant.” AWAF recipients are required to expend their 10-percent contribution *before* receiving reimbursement from the AWAF program.

Federal Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund

When all local and State possibilities for addressing an abandoned vessel have failed, it is possible that the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund could be accessed by EPA to address the threat of a discharge or potential discharge of oil from the vessel. Procedures for accessing this fund are described more fully in the Cost Recovery/Funding/ Reimbursement section of this plan.

Railroads and Pipelines

Railroads and pipelines crossing the Lower Colorado River may present a threat to water quality. Accidental spills, releases, or improper disposal during transport of natural gas and hazardous materials by these railroads and pipelines in the vicinity of the Lower Colorado River must be addressed in the response plan.

Information on railroads and pipelines crossing the Lower Colorado River is provided below.

Railroad Owner Name	Address	Emergency Phone	Location	GPS Information		Contact Name	Contact Phone	Other Available Information
				Latitude	Longitude			
Owner: BNSF (Seligman subdivision) Trackage Rights: Amtrak	San Bernardino Economic Development Office 740 E. Carnegie Drive San Bernardino, CA 92408	Amtrak: 1-800-331-0008 BNSF: 1-800-832-5452 option 1	Areas 1 & 2 (on the border between San Bernardino County, CA and Mohave County, AZ). Approx. 500 ft. north of the Needles Freeway (I-40/95) in Topock, AZ, just west of Topock Bay.	34.718508	-114.487511	Lena Kent (BNSF Director, Public Affairs for AZ, CA, NV, UT)	909-386-4140	Strategic Rail Corridor Network (STRACNET) system participant, uses automatic block signals, 1 track.
Owner: Arizona and California Railroad (Parker subdivision)	Arizona & California Railroad 1301 California Ave. Parker, AZ 85344	ARZC: 866-527-3499	Area 3 (on the border between San Bernardino County, CA and La Paz County, AZ). Approx. 150 ft. northeast of S California Ave (CA-62/AZ-95) in Big River, CA.	34.159941	-114.298608	Tanya L. Cecil (General Manager)	928-669-6662 Ext. 22	Short line railroad (190 miles of main line track) that interchanges with BNSF, transports petroleum gases, steel and lumber.
Owner: Union Pacific (Yuma subdivision) Trackage Rights: Amtrak	Union Pacific Railroad 1400 Douglas Street Omaha, NE 68179	Amtrak: 1-800-331-0008 UP Environmental Hazards: 1-888-877-7267	Area 3 (Yuma County, AZ near the border with Imperial County, CA). Approx. 75 ft. east of Penitentiary Ave, Yuma AZ which becomes Quechan Rd, Winterhaven, CA. Also approx. 775 ft. east of Kumeyaay Highway (5/172) in Winterhaven, CA.	32.72852	-114.617649	Robert Bavier (UP Manager Hazardous Materials; Southern CA including Colton & Yermo, Western AZ, Las Vegas, NV)	909-685-2857	Strategic Rail Corridor Network (STRACNET) system participant, uses centralized traffic control.

Pipeline Owner Name	Address	Emergency Phone	Location	GPS Information		Contact Name	Contact Phone	Material Transported
				Latitude	Longitude			
Southwest Gas Corporation (SGTC)	5241 Spring Mountain Road Las Vegas, NV 89193	800-477-5422	Approximately 1 mile NW from the intersection of Mohave Valley Drive and Infantry Road.	(Arizona side) 35.0510023 (Nevada side) 35.0523847	-114.6165218 -114.6179169	Frank Hart (District Manager – Bullhead City)	928-763-5324	Natural gas
Questar Pipeline (Southern Trails Pipeline)	1215 South Lake Street Farmington, NM 87499	800-261-0668	Milepost 245.91 – about ½ mile south of intersection of Dike Road and County Road 347 (King Street).	(East bank) 34.917502 (West bank) 34.916970	-114.631124 -114.632402	Rick Aragon (Operations Supervisor) Fred Huffman (Crew Foreman)	505-326-9602 505-326-9606	Natural gas
El Paso Natural Gas	5499 Needle Mountain Road Topock, AZ 86436 50600 Colorado River Road Eherenberg, AZ 85334	800-334-8047	2121 Line: Near 240 Marina Blvd – Bullhead City 1104, 1112, and 1900 Lines: Next to Interstate 40 crossing (all pipeline crossings here are overhead bridges) 1100, 1110, and 1140 Lines: West of 50600 Colo. River Road (about ¼ mile south of the Interstate 10 crossing – one overhead crossing and 2 underwater crossings)	2121 Line (Bullhead City Bridge Crossing) 35.097389 1104 Line (Topock, AZ Bridge Crossing) 34.715604 1112 Line (Topock, AZ Bridge Crossing) 34.715311 1900 Line (Topock, AZ Bridge Crossing) 34.715625 1100 Line (Ehrenberg Bridge Crossing) 33.601396 1110 Line	-114.641228 -114.484444 -114.482414 -114.484473 -114.532150	John Hazen (Area Manager – Topock) Russell Williams (Operations Supervisor – Topock) Mickey Louder (Operations Supervisor – Eherenberg) Eherenberg office	928-768-7924 928-768-6975 602-470-4461 928-923-2202	Natural gas

Pipeline Owner Name	Address	Emergency Phone	Location	GPS Information		Contact Name	Contact Phone	Material Transported
				Latitude	Longitude			
				(Ehrenberg Crossing) 33.601876 1140 Line (Ehrenberg Blythe Energy Crossing) 33.603023	-114.531754 -114.531258			
Transwestern Pipeline	4001 Indian School Road N.E., Suite 250 Albuquerque, NM 87110	866-999-8975	Mohave Valley crossing is located about ¼ mile north of the intersection of Dike Road and County Road 351. Topock crossing is located adjacent to the EPNG overhead crossings.	(Mohave Valley east side) 34.911450 (Topock east side) 34.717751 (Topock west side) 34.717780	-114.630257 -114.486238 -114.488429	Jim Kapka (Operations Manager)	928-774-1547	Natural gas
Kinder Morgan Energy Partners, L.P.	2319 South Riverside Avenue Bloomington, CA 92316	888-844-5658	Approx. ½ mile west of intersection of Avenue 7E and County Road 6 (4 miles E-NE from downtown Yuma)	(East bank) 32.740248 (West bank) 32.740421	-114.531521 -114.531953	Gary Koehn (Area Manager – Imperial / Yuma)	760-455-6464	Liquid hazardous materials
TransCanada Pipeline (North Baja Pipeline, LLC)	50600 Colorado River Road Eherenberg, AZ 85334	800-447-8066	Approx. ¼ mile west from the Eherenberg compressor station (3700 feet south of the Interstate 10 crossing). Approximately 1 ½ miles west from the intersection of West County 10th Street and Highway 95.	(Eherenberg crossing – AZ side) 33.595851 (Yuma crossing) 32.595851	-114.536054 -114.739418	Mark Mellet (Controls and Operations Technician)	928-923-7891	Natural gas

FORMS

This section includes graphical illustrations of typical incident structure and operational evolution as well as blank templates of common forms that may be of use to agencies responding during a hazardous materials release on the Lower Colorado River. These forms, and when and how to use them, are referenced where applicable in other sections of this Plan. The following examples have been included for informational purposes:

- ICS Operational Period Planning Cycle: Graphically depicts how an incident will typically develop into the discrete operational periods used in the organization of responding to a release.
- ICS 207 Incident Organization Chart and Inland Oil Spill Unified Command Organization Chart: Provide example flow charts of incident command structure, both general (ICS 207) and more specific (Inland Oil Spill chart).
- ICS 201 Incident Briefing: Form used to provide the incident commander with basic information regarding the incident situation and the resources allocated to the incident. In addition to a briefing document, the ICS 201 also serves as an initial action worksheet as well as a permanent record of the initial response to the incident.
- ICS 215 Operational Planning Worksheet: Form used to communicate the decisions made by the Operations Section Chief during the Tactics Meeting concerning resource assignments and needs for the next operational period. The ICS 215 is also used by the Resources Unit to complete the Assignment Lists (ICS 204) and by the Logistics Section Chief for ordering resources for the incident.
- Pollution Removal Funding Authorization (PRFA) Form: The PRFA is a tool available to Federal On-Scene Coordinators 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. The PRFA acts as a financial obligation document and can provide for reimbursement to other government agencies for certain costs incurred in pollution response activities.

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ICS Operational Period Planning Cycle (Planning "P" Chart)

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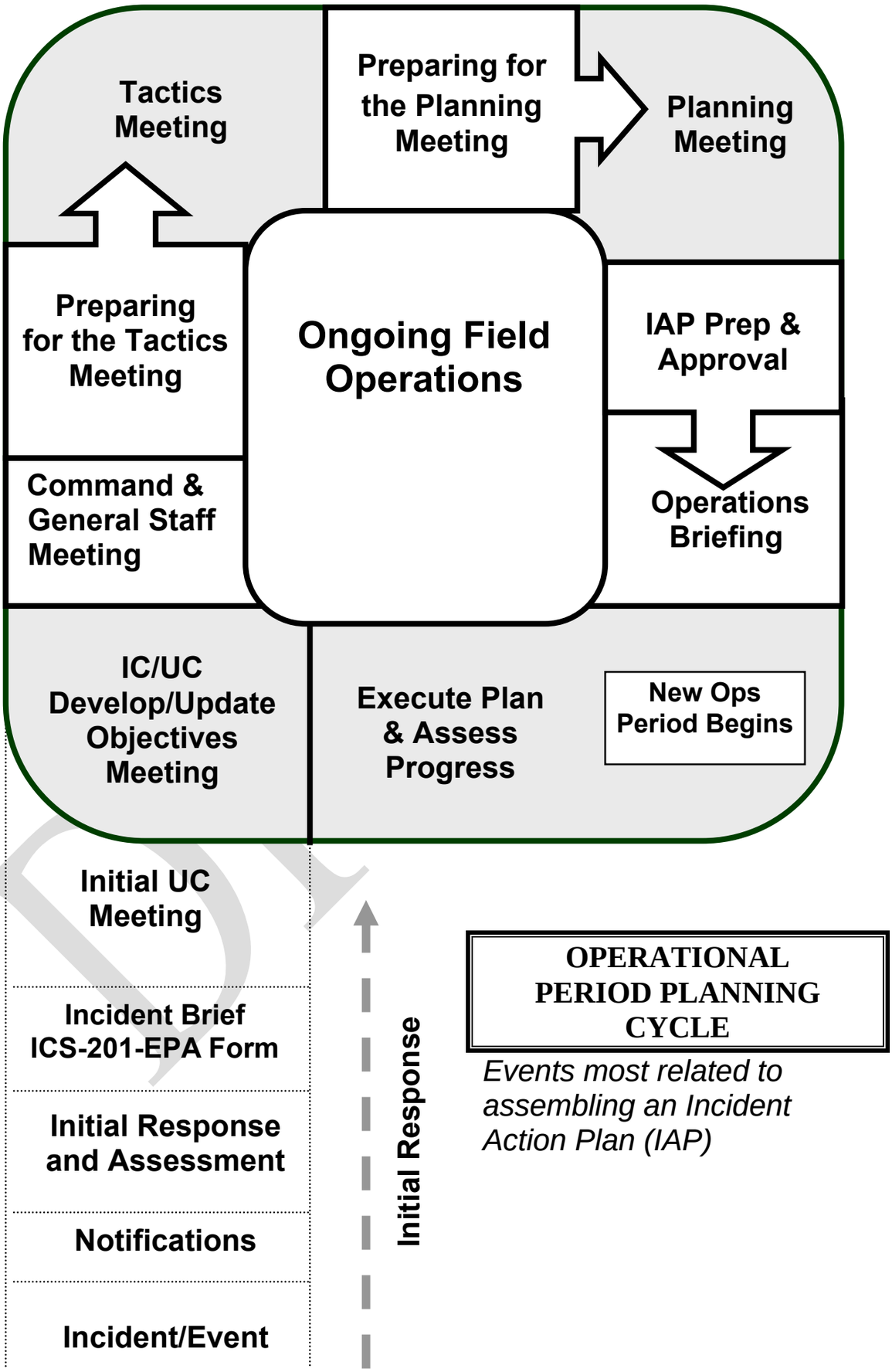
Figure 4-1: The Operational Period Planning Cycle



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ICS 207 Incident Organization Chart and Inland Oil Spill Unified Command Organization Chart

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ICS 207 INCIDENT ORGANIZATION CHART

Incident Name: _____

Operational Period: _____

Date: _____ Time: _____

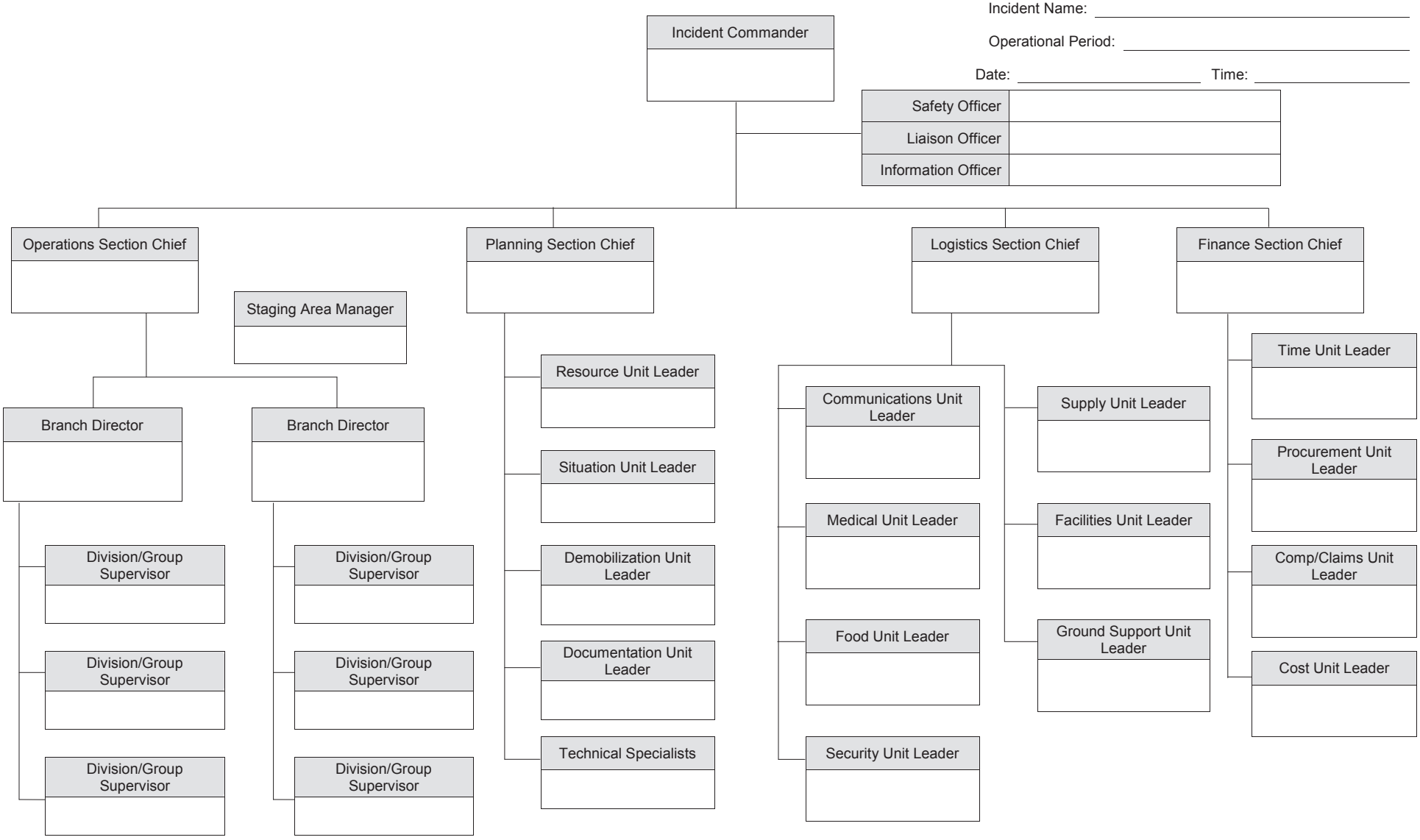

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Figure 16-1: Non-Geographically Divided (Localized)

INLAND OIL SPILLS

Figure 16-2: Geographically Dispersed Inland Oil Spill

ICS 201 Incident Briefing

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INCIDENT BRIEFING (ICS 201)

1. Incident Name:	2. Incident Number:	3. Date/Time Initiated: Date: Time:

4. Map/Sketch (include sketch, showing the total area of operations, the incident site/area, impacted and threatened areas, overflight results, trajectories, impacted shorelines, or other graphics depicting situational status and resource assignment)**:**

5. Situation Summary and Health and Safety Briefing (for briefings or transfer of command)**:** Recognize potential incident Health and Safety Hazards and develop necessary measures (remove hazard, provide personal protective equipment, warn people of the hazard) to protect responders from those hazards.

6. Prepared by: Name: _____ Position/Title: _____ Signature: _____

Date/Time: _____

INCIDENT BRIEFING (ICS 201)

1. Incident Name:	2. Incident Number:	3. Date/Time Initiated: Date: Time:

7. Current and Planned Objectives:

8. Current and Planned Actions, Strategies, and Tactics:

Time:	Actions:

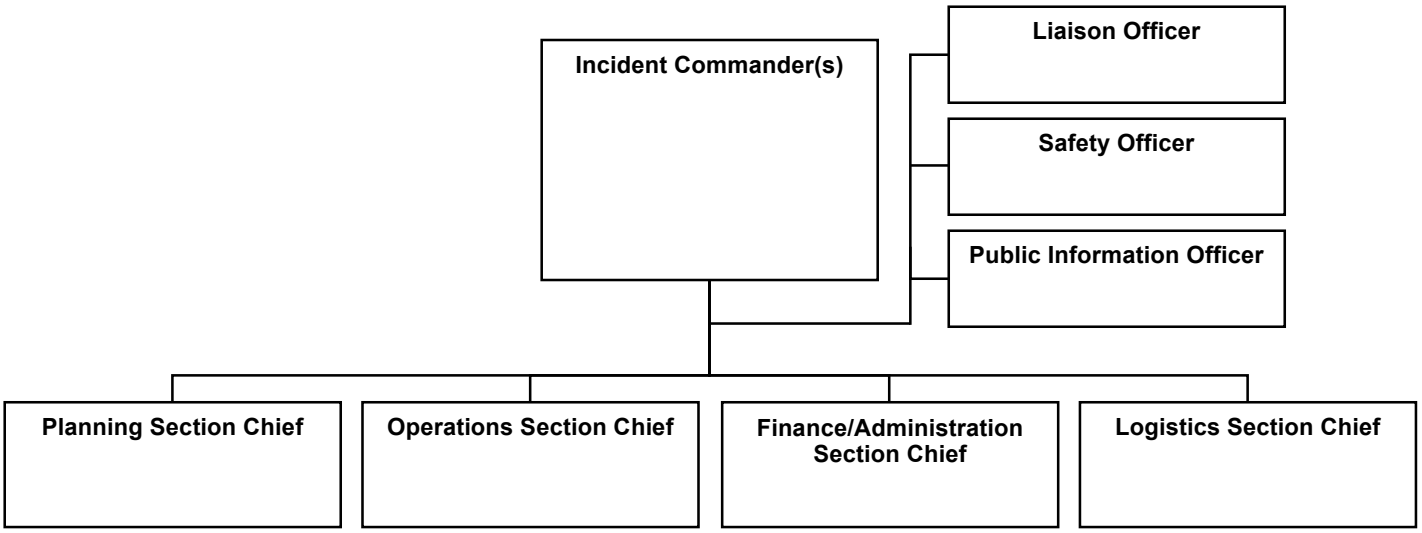
6. Prepared by: Name: _____ Position/Title: _____ Signature: _____

 Date/Time: _____

INCIDENT BRIEFING (ICS 201)

1. Incident Name:	2. Incident Number:	3. Date/Time Initiated: Date: Time:

9. Current Organization (fill in additional organization as appropriate)**:**



6. Prepared by: Name: _____ Position/Title: _____ Signature: _____

Date/Time: _____

INCIDENT BRIEFING (ICS 201)

1. Incident Name:	2. Incident Number:	3. Date/Time Initiated: Date: Time:

10. Resource Summary:

Resource	Resource Identifier	Date/Time Ordered	ETA	Arrived	Notes (location/assignment/status)
				☐	
				☐	
				☐	
				☐	
				☐	
				☐	
				☐	
				☐	
				☐	
				☐	
				☐	
				☐	
				☐	
				☐	
				☐	
				☐	
				☐	

6. Prepared by: Name: _____ Position/Title: _____ Signature: _____

Date/Time: _____

ICS 201
Incident Briefing

Purpose. The Incident Briefing (ICS 201) provides the Incident Commander (and the Command and General Staffs) with basic information regarding the incident situation and the resources allocated to the incident. In addition to a briefing document, the ICS 201 also serves as an initial action worksheet. It serves as a permanent record of the initial response to the incident.

Preparation. The briefing form is prepared by the Incident Commander for presentation to the incoming Incident Commander along with a more detailed oral briefing.

Distribution. Ideally, the ICS 201 is duplicated and distributed before the initial briefing of the Command and General Staffs or other responders as appropriate. The "Map/Sketch" and "Current and Planned Actions, Strategies, and Tactics" sections (pages 1–2) of the briefing form are given to the Situation Unit, while the "Current Organization" and "Resource Summary" sections (pages 3–4) are given to the Resources Unit.

Notes:

- The ICS 201 can serve as part of the initial Incident Action Plan (IAP).
- If additional pages are needed for any form page, use a blank ICS 201 and repaginate as needed.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
1	**Incident Name**	Enter the name assigned to the incident.
2	**Incident Number**	Enter the number assigned to the incident.
3	**Date/Time Initiated** • Date, Time	Enter date initiated (month/day/year) and time initiated (using the 24-hour clock).
4	**Map/Sketch** (include sketch, showing the total area of operations, the incident site/area, impacted and threatened areas, overflight results, trajectories, impacted shorelines, or other graphics depicting situational status and resource assignment)	Show perimeter and other graphics depicting situational status, resource assignments, incident facilities, and other special information on a map/sketch or with attached maps. Utilize commonly accepted ICS map symbology. If specific geospatial reference points are needed about the incident's location or area outside the ICS organization at the incident, that information should be submitted on the Incident Status Summary (ICS 209). North should be at the top of page unless noted otherwise.
5	**Situation Summary and Health and Safety Briefing (**for briefings or transfer of command): Recognize potential incident Health and Safety Hazards and develop necessary measures (remove hazard, provide personal protective equipment, warn people of the hazard) to protect responders from those hazards.	Self-explanatory.
6	**Prepared by** • Name • Position/Title • Signature • Date/Time	Enter the name, ICS position/title, and signature of the person preparing the form. Enter date (month/day/year) and time prepared (24-hour clock).
7	**Current and Planned Objectives**	Enter the objectives used on the incident and note any specific problem areas.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
8	**Current and Planned Actions, Strategies, and Tactics** • Time • Actions	Enter the current and planned actions, strategies, and tactics and time they may or did occur to attain the objectives. If additional pages are needed, use a blank sheet or another ICS 201 (Page 2), and adjust page numbers accordingly.
9	**Current Organization** (fill in additional organization as appropriate) • Incident Commander(s) • Liaison Officer • Safety Officer • Public Information Officer • Planning Section Chief • Operations Section Chief • Finance/Administration Section Chief • Logistics Section Chief	• Enter on the organization chart the names of the individuals assigned to each position. • Modify the chart as necessary, and add any lines/spaces needed for Command Staff Assistants, Agency Representatives, and the organization of each of the General Staff Sections. • If Unified Command is being used, split the Incident Commander box. • Indicate agency for each of the Incident Commanders listed if Unified Command is being used.
10	**Resource Summary**	Enter the following information about the resources allocated to the incident. If additional pages are needed, use a blank sheet or another ICS 201 (Page 4), and adjust page numbers accordingly.
	• Resource	Enter the number and appropriate category, kind, or type of resource ordered.
	• Resource Identifier	Enter the relevant agency designator and/or resource designator (if any).
	• Date/Time Ordered	Enter the date (month/day/year) and time (24-hour clock) the resource was ordered.
	• ETA	Enter the estimated time of arrival (ETA) to the incident (use 24-hour clock).
	• Arrived	Enter an “X” or a checkmark upon arrival to the incident.
	• Notes (location/ assignment/status)	Enter notes such as the assigned location of the resource and/or the actual assignment and status.

ICS 215 Operational Planning Worksheet

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OPERATIONAL PLANNING WORKSHEET (ICS 215)

1. Incident Name:	2. Operational Period: Date From: Date To: Time From: Time To:

3. Branch	4. Division, Group, or Other	5. Work Assignment & Special Instructions	6. Resources													7. Overhead Position(s)	8. Special Equipment & Supplies	9. Reporting Location	10. Requested Arrival Time
			Req.																
			Have																
			Need																
			Req.																
			Have																
			Need																
			Req.																
			Have																
			Need																
			Req.																
			Have																
			Need																
			Req.																
			Have																
			Need																
			Req.																
			Have																
			Need																

	11. Total Resources Required														**14. Prepared by:** Name: ____ Position/Title: ____ Signature: ____ Date/Time: ____
	12. Total Resources Have on Hand														
ICS 215	**13. Total Resources Need To Order**														

ICS 215
Operational Planning Worksheet

Purpose. The Operational Planning Worksheet (ICS 215) communicates the decisions made by the Operations Section Chief during the Tactics Meeting concerning resource assignments and needs for the next operational period. The ICS 215 is used by the Resources Unit to complete the Assignment Lists (ICS 204) and by the Logistics Section Chief for ordering resources for the incident.

Preparation. The ICS 215 is initiated by the Operations Section Chief and often involves logistics personnel, the Resources Unit, and the Safety Officer. The form is shared with the rest of the Command and General Staffs during the Planning Meeting. It may be useful in some disciplines or jurisdictions to prefill ICS 215 copies prior to incidents.

Distribution. When the Branch, Division, or Group work assignments and accompanying resource allocations are agreed upon, the form is distributed to the Resources Unit to assist in the preparation of the ICS 204. The Logistics Section will use a copy of this worksheet for preparing requests for resources required for the next operational period.

Notes:

- This worksheet can be made into a wall mount.
- Also available as 8½ x 14 (legal size) and 11 x 17 chart.
- If additional pages are needed, use a blank ICS 215 and repaginate as needed.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
1	**Incident Name**	Enter the name assigned to the incident.
2	**Operational Period** • Date and Time From • Date and Time To	Enter the start date (month/day/year) and time (using the 24-hour clock) and end date and time for the operational period to which the form applies.
3	**Branch**	Enter the Branch of the work assignment for the resources.
4	**Division, Group, or Other**	Enter the Division, Group, or other location (e.g., Staging Area) of the work assignment for the resources.
5	**Work Assignment & Special Instructions**	Enter the specific work assignments given to each of the Divisions/Groups and any special instructions, as required.
6	**Resources**	Complete resource headings for category, kind, and type as appropriate for the incident. The use of a slash indicates a single resource in the upper portion of the slash and a Strike Team or Task Force in the bottom portion of the slash.
	• Required	Enter, for the appropriate resources, the number of resources by type (engine, squad car, Advanced Life Support ambulance, etc.) required to perform the work assignment.
	• Have	Enter, for the appropriate resources, the number of resources by type (engines, crew, etc.) available to perform the work assignment.
	• Need	Enter the number of resources needed by subtracting the number in the "Have" row from the number in the "Required" row.
7	**Overhead Position(s)**	List any supervisory and nonsupervisory ICS position(s) not directly assigned to a previously identified resource (e.g., Division/Group Supervisor, Assistant Safety Officer, Technical Specialist, etc.).
8	**Special Equipment & Supplies**	List special equipment and supplies, including aviation support, used or needed. This may be a useful place to monitor span of control.
9	**Reporting Location**	Enter the specific location where the resources are to report (Staging Area, location at incident, etc.).
10	**Requested Arrival Time**	Enter the time (24-hour clock) that resources are requested to arrive at the reporting location.

Block Number	Block Title	Instructions
11	**Total Resources Required**	Enter the total number of resources required by category/kind/type as preferred (e.g., engine, squad car, ALS ambulance, etc.). A slash can be used again to indicate total single resources in the upper portion of the slash and total Strike Teams/ Task Forces in the bottom portion of the slash.
12	**Total Resources Have on Hand**	Enter the total number of resources on hand that are assigned to the incident for incident use. A slash can be used again to indicate total single resources in the upper portion of the slash and total Strike Teams/Task Forces in the bottom portion of the slash.
13	**Total Resources Need To Order**	Enter the total number of resources needed. A slash can be used again to indicate total single resources in the upper portion of the slash and total Strike Teams/Task Forces in the bottom portion of the slash.
14	**Prepared by** • Name • Position/Title • Signature • Date/Time	Enter the name, ICS position, and signature of the person preparing the form. Enter date (month/day/year) and time prepared (24-hour clock).

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Pollution Removal Funding Authorization Forms

Federal Agency Form

Non-Federal Agency Form

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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 a 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 Form

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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 Form

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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: _____

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ACRONYMS

ACC	American Chemistry Council
ARB	Air Resources Board
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
ATF	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
AWAF	Abandoned Watercraft Abatement Fund
bbl	Barrels
BCA	Bureau of Corrective Actions
BIA	U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	U.S. Bureau of Land Management
BOR	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
BWPC	Bureau of Water Pollution Control
Cal/EPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
Cal/OSHA	California Occupational Safety and Health Agency
CalARP	California Accidental Release Prevention
Cal OES	California Office of Emergency Services
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Cal Recycle	California Department of Resource Recycling and Recovery
CALSTAR	California Shock Trauma Air Rescue
CalTrans	California Department of Transportation
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CCEH	Carson City Environmental Health Department
CDC	Centers for Disease Control
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CDHS	California Department of Health Services
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980
CERT	Citizen Emergency Response Team
CGC	California Government Code
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CHLORREP	Chlorine Emergency Plan

CHES	Clean Harbors Environmental Services
CHP	California Highway Patrol
CHSC	Citizen Homeland Security Council
CISM	Critical Incident Stress Management
CNG	California National Guard
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CRGRP	Carson River Geographic Response Plan
CST	Civil Support Team
DBW	Department of Boating and Waterways
DEM	Division of Emergency Management
DFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
DOC	U.S. Department of Commerce
DOD	U.S. Department of Defense
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DOI	U.S. Department of Interior
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
DP&R	California Department of Parks and Recreation
DPR	California Department of Pesticide Regulation
DTSC	California Department of Toxic Substance Control
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
ea.	Each
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EDC	El Dorado County
EDEM	El Dorado Environmental Management
EDSO	El Dorado County Sheriff's Office
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EH	Environmental Health
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMAR	Environmental Mitigation, Assessment, and Remediation Program
EMS	Emergency Medical Service
EMSA	Emergency Medical Services Authority
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

ERA	Emergency Reserve Account
ERMAC	Emergency Response Management Committee
ERRS	Emergency Rapid Response Services
ETA	Estimated Time of Arrival
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigations
FD	Fire Department
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FLLFD	Fallen Leaf Lake Fire Department
FOSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator
FPD	Fire Protection District
FRA	Federal Railroad Administration
FRERP	Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
FRO	First Responder Operational
FWPA	Fish and Wildlife Pollution Account
FWPCA	Federal Water Pollution Control Act
GID	General Improvement District
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
H2O	H20 Environmental, Inc.
HAZCAT	Hazard Categorization
HazMat	Hazardous Materials
HWMP	Hazardous Waste Management Plan
IAP	Incident Action Plan
ICS	Incident Command System
IDLCA	Illegal Drug Lab Cleanup Account
IRIS	Incident Reporting Information System
JPA	Joint Powers Agreement
LE	Law Enforcement
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LGR	Local Governments Reimbursement
LVFPD	Lake Valley Fire Protection District
MBFPD	Meeks Bay Fire Protection District
MBO	Management by Objectives

MPH	Miles per Hour
MSA	Mine Safety Appliances
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
MSL	Mean Sea Level
NAC	Nevada Administrative Code
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NBC	Nuclear, Biological, Chemical
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan
NDEM	Nevada Division of Emergency Management
NDEP	Nevada Division of Environmental Protection
NDF	Nevada Division of Forestry
NDH	Nevada Division of Health
NDI	Nevada Division of Investigations
NDOT	Nevada Department of Transportation
NDOW	Nevada Department of Wildlife
NEIC	National Enforcement Investigations Center
NEST	Neighborhood Emergency Services Team
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NFWO	Nevada Fish and Wildlife Office
NHP	Nevada Highway Patrol
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPFC	National Pollution Funds Center
NRD	Natural Resource Damages
NRS	Nevada Revised Statutes
NRT	National Response Team
NV DOW	Nevada Department of Wildlife
NWS	National Weather Service
OEHHA	California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
OHP	California Office of Historic Preservation
OPA	Oil Pollution Act
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration

OSHES	Nevada Occupational Safety and Health Enforcement Section
OSLTF	Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund
OSPR	California Office of Spill Prevention and Response
OSRO	Oil Spill Response Organization
PCBD	Placer County Building Department
PCDPW	Placer County Department of Public Works
PCSO	Placer County Sheriff's Office
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric
PHMSA	Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration
PIO	Public Information Officer
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PRFA	Pollution Removal Funding Authorization
PRP	Potentially Responsible Party
PST	U.S. Coast Guard, Pacific Strike Team
PSTN	Pesticide Safety Team Network
PUD	Public Utilities District
PW	Public Works
RCP	Region 9 Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan
REMSA	Regional Emergency Medical Services Authority
RP	Responsible Party
RRT	Regional Response Team
RSPA	Research and Special Programs Administration
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SCBA	Self Contained Breathing Apparatus
SEMS	California State Emergency Management System
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SLC	California State Lands Commission
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SOSC	State On-Scene Coordinator
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure
START	Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team

SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
UC	University of California
UE	Universal Environmental
USA	Underground Service Alert
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
UST	Underground Storage Tank
WCDHD	Washoe County Environmental Health Services
WCSO	Washoe County Sheriff's Office
WEPD	Washoe Environmental Protection Department
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WRGRP	Walker River Geographic Response Plan

Distribution Log

Copies of the Lower Colorado River Geographic Response Plan have been distributed to the following agencies and/or individuals:

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Record of Review

The Lower Colorado River Geographic Response Plan is to be reviewed at least annually. Document plan reviews in the following table.

Review Date	By (Print)	Signature

Record of Changes

Record changes to the Lower Colorado River Geographic Response Plan in the following table.

Change No.	Date Posted	Document/ Section Title	Brief Description of Change	By (Print Name)
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				