



# #10 Oil and HAZMAT Response

## State Emergency Support Function Annex

Hawai'i Emergency Management Agency

January 2022

STATE OF HAWAI'I  
EMERGENCY  
OPERATIONS PLAN



# SESF #10 TASKED AGENCIES

**State ESF Coordinating Agency:**

Department of Health – Environmental Management Division (EMD)

**State ESF Primary Agency**

Department of Health – Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response (HEER) Office

**State Support Agencies:**

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism
- Hawaii Emergency Management Agency
- Hawaii National Guard
- Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
- Department of Land and Natural Resources
- Department of Transportation
- Office of State Planning

**State Non-Profit and Private Sector Support Agencies:**

- American Red Cross
- American Lung Association, Hawaii Chapter
- Salvation Army
- Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)

**Federal ESF Coordinating Agency:**

- U.S. Coast Guard
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

**Federal ESF Primary Agency:**

- U.S. Coast Guard
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

**County ESF Coordinating and Primary Agency:**

*(Note: Not every county uses an ESF structure to organize their Emergency Operations Centers. For counties that do not use the ESF structure, the agency listed serves in a role that is equivalent to an ESF Coordinating and Primary Agency.)*



Hawaii County: County Hawaii County Fire Department / DOH District Health Officer (DHO) (or until SOSC arrives on island)

Maui County: Maui County Fire Department / DOH District Health Officer (DHO) (or until SOSC arrives on island)

City and County of Honolulu: Honolulu Fire Department/ DOH HEER Office

Kauai County: Kauai County Fire Department / DOH District Health Officer (DHO) (or until SOSC arrives on island)



# RECORD OF CHANGES

The SESF #10 is responsible for the #10 Oil and HAZMAT Response State Emergency Support Function Annex and is authorized to make changes in coordination with the HI-EMA Operations Branch. All updates to the #10 Oil and HAZMAT Response State Emergency Support Function Annex will be tracked and recorded in the following table to ensure the most recent version is disseminated and implemented. This annex will be reviewed on a biennial basis and after every incident where SESF #10 was activated.

Change Number	Date of Change	Section Changed	Summary of Change
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			

**Luke Myers**  
HI-EMA Administrator

**Date** Jan 27, 2022

**David Lopez**  
HI-EMA Executive Officer

**Date** Jan 26, 2022

**Joanna Seto**  
Environmental Management  
Division Chief  
State of Hawai'i DOH  
SESF #10 Oil and HAZMAT  
Response EMO

**Date** Jan 20, 2022

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 PURPOSE

1. The purpose of this Annex is to define the activities that fall within the scope of State Emergency Support Function (SESF) #10 Oil and Hazardous Materials, identify the agencies with responsibilities under this SESF, identify private sector response companies that may be involved, and describe how agencies will coordinate to execute missions tasked to SESF #10 before, during or after an emergency or disaster.
2. SESF #10 Oil and Hazardous Materials provides state support to local government, in an all-hazards approach, when responding to an actual or potential discharge or release of chemical, oil, and/or biological materials. An actual or potential release of hazardous materials (hazmat) can result from a transportation incident, fixed facility incident, natural disaster (e.g., hurricane or flood) or terrorist attack.

## 1.2 SCOPE

1. The major responsibilities within the scope of SESF #10 include:
  - a. Direct response and support through the Hawaii State Department of Health (DOH) whenever oil or hazmat releases may have public health or environmental implications.
  - b. Provision of support upon request from the counties for additional resources including response personnel, technical specialists, and subject matter expertise.
  - c. Coordination of mutual aid requests for resources within the State as well as outside support from other states and the federal government.
  - d. Activation of a State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) whenever required by HRS 128D or based upon the size, complexity, or potential impacts of a release.
  - e. Participation, either directly or in a support role, when oil or hazmat releases require federal coordination and oversight either due to the location or nature of an incident (such as an offshore oil spill) or when mandated by federal law.
  - f. Identification and referral of incidents for review by appropriate local, state, and federal agencies when liability for cost reimbursement or civil and criminal penalties may apply. However, the scope of SESF #10 does not extend to interdiction or investigative activities within the context of intentional acts such as terrorism, which are more appropriately coordinated through SESF #13 Public Safety and Security.
2. Specific activities within the scope of SESF #10 functions include:
  - a. Actions to prevent, minimize, or mitigate a release of oil or hazmat or biological materials.
  - b. Efforts to detect and assess the extent of environmental contamination (including environmental monitoring and sampling and analysis of contaminated media, such as air, water, soils, sediments, buildings, and structures).



- c. Provision of environmental technical expertise to support development of recommendations for public protective actions.
  - d. Actions to stabilize the release and prevent the spread of contamination.
  - e. Analysis of options for environmental cleanup and waste disposition, including options for cleanup and disposal of contaminated debris.
  - f. Implementation of environmental cleanup, including collection of orphaned oil and hazardous materials containers, collection of household hazardous waste, removal of contaminated soil, and decontamination of buildings and structures.
  - g. Storage, treatment, and disposal of oil and hazardous materials, including contaminated debris.
  - h. Actions to protect natural resources.
  - i. Monitoring debris disposal.
3. Hazardous materials are defined broadly to include oil; hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund), as amended; pollutants and contaminants defined under Section 101 (33) of CERCLA; and certain chemical, biological, and radiological material, including Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). Oil is included as a hazardous substance under the Hawaii Environmental Response Law, HRS 128D.

### 1.2.1 DEFINITIONS

1. Oil Spill Discharge: Although HRS 128D defines an oil sheen on waters as a release, for SESF #10 activation purposes, oil spill emergencies are classified as minor, medium or major discharges. The National Contingency Plan (NCP) establishes the following categories of oil discharges based strictly on size and are not meant to imply associated degrees of hazard to public health or welfare, nor are they a measure of environmental damage. Any oil discharge that poses a substantial threat to public health or welfare of the United States or the environment or results in significant public concern shall be classified as a major discharge regardless of the following quantitative measures.
- a. Minor Discharge: A discharge to the inland waters of less than 1,000 gallons of oil, or a discharge to the coastal waters of less than 10,000 gallons of oil.
  - b. Medium Discharge: A discharge of 1,000 to 10,000 gallons of oil to the inland waters, or a discharge of 10,000 to 100,000 gallons of oil to the coastal waters.
  - c. Major Discharge: A discharge of more than 10,000 gallons of oil to the inland waters, or more than 100,000 gallons of oil to the coastal waters.
2. Hazardous Substance Release: The NCP and the State Contingency Plan (Hawaii Administrative Rules [HAR] Chapter 11-451) provides guidance on classifying hazardous substance releases, however, final determination of the appropriate classification of a release will be made based on consideration of the material, along with the quantity, location, and potential impact.
- a. Minor Release: A release of a quantity of hazardous substance(s), pollutant(s), or contaminant(s) that poses minimal threat to public health or welfare of the United States or the environment.
  - b. Medium Release: All releases not meeting the criteria for classification as a minor or major release.



- c. Major Release: A release of any quantity of hazardous substance(s), pollutant(s), or contaminant(s) that poses a substantial threat to public health or welfare of the United States or the environment or results in significant public concern.
- 3. Navigable Waters: A water body qualifies as a “navigable water of the United States” if it meets any of the tests set forth in 33 C.F.R. Part 329 (e.g., the water body is (a) subject to the ebb and flow of the tide, and/or (b) the water body is presently used, or has been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use (with or without reasonable improvements) to transport interstate or foreign commerce).
- 4. Inland waters: Streams, rivers, drainage ditches, ponds, reservoirs, canals, ground waters, and lakes which may be fresh, brackish, or saline that are flowing, standing, or wetlands. [section 342D-1, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) and HAR, Chapter 11-54-2(b)]
- 5. Coastal waters: “All waters surrounding the islands of the State from the coast of any island to a point three miles seaward from the coast, and, in the case of streams, rivers, and drainage ditches, to a point three miles seaward from their point of discharge into the sea and includes those brackish waters, fresh waters and salt waters that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide (section 342D-1, HRS).” [from HAR, Chapter 11-54-1]
- 6. Potentially Responsible Party (PRP): The person, organization, or firm who by law may be found liable for the cleanup of any spill or release of hazard substances, contaminants, or pollutants into the environment. In some instances, identifying the RP may require investigation as to cause, liability, and responsibility to fully identify liability.





## 2. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

### 2.1 SITUATION OVERVIEW

1. The threat of oil and hazmat emergencies is a byproduct of modern society and significant quantities of oil, fuel and hazardous materials are commonly found throughout the State.
2. The State of Hawaii is susceptible to a variety of potential impacts, including offshore oil releases with the potential for onshore impacts and/or widespread environmental damage.
3. Sources of release include industrial and commercial facilities and vehicles, but risks are also associated with ordinary residential areas and private vehicles.
4. Most incidents are minor and are adequately controlled by county responders, however, because DOH provides local public health support and technical expertise to the counties, State resources may be involved in responses that do not otherwise require State assistance or activation of the SESF.
5. When needed, moving State resources and intra-state mutual aid between islands takes time, planning and coordination. Similarly, federal resources and inter-state mutual aid based on the mainland may be significantly delayed.
6. Oil and hazmat incidents impacting Honolulu Harbor may have widespread impacts to other islands in the form of logistical and economic disruptions.
7. International media attention to releases may impact Hawaii's economy through losses to tourism that are disproportionately larger than actual environmental or health concerns.

### 2.2 ASSUMPTIONS

1. SESF #10 planning is based on the following assumptions:
  - a. Hazmat incidents may occur suddenly, evolve slowly, or occur as consequences of larger incidents or disasters.
  - b. Releases of hazardous materials and related problems may be the primary incident or may be the secondary result of a prior incident such as a major storm, earthquake, hurricane, act of terrorism, transportation disruption, or other mishap.
  - c. While oil and hazmat incidents have the potential to be large and complex, most are minor in scope and can be handled by trained responders at the county level. However, improper handling of hazardous materials during transporting, manufacturing, packaging, or storing can transform what could have been a single incident into a massive chain reaction with harmful consequences.
  - d. Continued development of the transportation network and industrialization within the state leave few areas to be considered risk free from hazardous materials accidents.
  - e. The population at risk from a single incident generally would be limited to areas located at least one mile from the incident site.



- f. Although hazardous material accidents cannot be eliminated, the risk of serious accidents can be reduced through training, education, incentives, and awareness. Appropriate mitigation and preparedness activities improve the ability of emergency management personnel to respond to such incidents.
- g. First responders will be properly informed, trained, and equipped to effectively assess the situation and communicate needs rapidly.
- h. The resources of county, state, and Federal governments, separately or in combination with those of industry and other private/semi-private sources, will be utilized to the maximum extent possible to eliminate, reduce, or remove the hazard.



# 3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- 1. The following section outlines the roles and responsibilities assigned to state agencies and community partners to ensure SESF #10 activities are performed in a coordinated, efficient, and effective manner.
- 2. This document does not relieve tasked agencies of the responsibility for emergency planning; agency plans should adequately provide for the capability to implement the actions identified below.

## 3.1 GENERAL DUTIES OF ALL SESF #10 AGENCIES

- 1. All agencies assigned to SESF #10 are responsible for the following, in addition to the agency-specific duties listed later in this section.

### BEFORE AN INCIDENT

- 1. Designate primary and alternate SESF #10 representatives, who shall be responsible for coordinating with internal department stakeholders, the SEOC and other SESF #10 agencies to ensure successful execution of duties assigned in this Annex. Notify HI-EMA of any changes to assigned contacts.
- 2. Maintain this Annex and conduct joint planning to further develop, document and refine procedures and processes for interagency coordination of SESF activities.
- 3. Participate in SESF #10 meetings, training, and exercises.
- 4. Ensure internal agency readiness to execute SESF duties assigned in this Annex. Ensure SESF responsibilities are addressed in agency plans, sufficient agency personnel are assigned and trained to support the SESF, required resources are identified and contingency contracts or mutual aid plans are in place to address gaps.
- 5. Identify contingency contracts with vendors for services or equipment that may be required to execute the department’s SESF #10 duties during an emergency.

### DURING AN INCIDENT

- 1. Coordinate with other SESF #10 agencies and the SEOC to fulfill requests for assistance or information. Coordinate actions with counties, other SESFs or federal ESFs as appropriate.
- 2. Activate, assign, and track department resources to fulfill SESF mission assignments. Ensure financial and property accountability for agency resources used in support of SESF #10.
- 3. Provide situational awareness of SESF #10 activities to the SEOC.
- 4. Represent the SESF at the SEOC and other incident sites as requested.

### AFTER AN INCIDENT

- 1. Participate in after-action report meeting(s).
- 2. Identify actions/inventories needed to prepare for next incident.
- 3. Replenish inventories as needed.



### 3.2 SESF COORDINATING AGENCY

1. Coordinating Agencies, as defined by the **HI-EOP**, serve as the principal contact for HI-EMA on issues related to the SESF and provide overall management of SESF preparedness activities. During an activation of the SESF by the SEOC, they coordinate with the Primary Agency to activate needed SESF Support Agencies and staff the SEOC.

Coordinating Agency	Coordinating Agency Functions
<p><b>Hawaii State Department of Health (DOH)</b> Environmental Health Administration (EHA)</p> <p><b>Division(s)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental Management Division (EMD)</li> <li>• Environmental Health Services Division (EHSD)</li> </ul>	<p><b>BEFORE AN INCIDENT</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Convene meetings, minimum quarterly, with SESF members.</li> <li>2. Organize and coordinate SESF participation in applicable training and exercises.</li> <li>3. Notify HI-EMA Operations when an SESF agency does not have an assigned representative.</li> </ol> <p><b>DURING AN INCIDENT</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Determine which SESF Support Agencies should activate based on the incident and contact #10 representatives from the agencies identified.</li> <li>2. Ensure an SESF representative is assigned to the SEOC. In most cases, this liaison will be from the SESF Coordinating or Primary Agency.</li> <li>3. Represent the SESF at other incident sites, if requested.</li> <li>4. Work with the Primary Agency to ensure the SEOC is staffed by a SESF #10 representative during all operational periods.</li> <li>5. Notify Support Agencies when the SESF is activated by the SEOC and provide a representative to the SEOC during activation hours.</li> </ol> <p><b>AFTER AN INCIDENT</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Participate in after-action report meeting(s).</li> <li>2. Identify actions/inventories needed to prepare for next incident.</li> <li>3. Replenish inventories as needed.</li> </ol>

### 3.3 SESF PRIMARY AGENCY

1. The Hawaii State Department of Health (DOH), EHA, Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response (HEER) Office serves as the Primary Agency for SESF #10.
2. Primary Agencies, as defined by the **HI-EOP**, have significant authorities, roles, resources, or capabilities for functional areas the SESF oversees. Primary Agencies serve as the principal contact for HI-EMA on issues related to the SESF and provide overall management of both preparedness and response activities.



3. SESF Primary Agencies have additional responsibilities related to management of SESF activities.

**BEFORE AN INCIDENT**

- a. Manage SESF #10 preparedness activities, including convening quarterly planning meetings and ensuring SESF #10 participation in applicable trainings and exercises.
- b. Lead the development, review, and refinement of SESF #10 plans, Procedural Guides, job aids and/or other written resources to document operational processes and procedures.

**DURING AN INCIDENT**

- a. Prioritize requests for SESF #10 assistance using incident objectives and work with Support Agencies to identify and direct required resources.
- b. Provide SESF #10 information to *SESF #5 Information and Planning* to include in Situation Reports, Incident Action Plans (IAPs) and other products as requested.
- c. Provide updates to the SEOC on the status of SESF mission assignments. Notify the SEOC Operations Section if the SESF is unable to fulfill assigned missions.

4. The following are agency-specific duties of the SESF #10 Primary Agency that are in addition to the general duties outlined above.

Primary Agency	Agency Functions
<p><b>Hawaii State Department of Health (DOH)</b></p> <p>Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response (HEER) Office</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. DOH HEER office will provide the State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) for both water and land-based responses: neighbor islands District Health Office (DHO) representatives, may in some cases serve as a temporary SOSC for their County until a SOSC arrives from Oahu.</li> <li>2. DOH personnel will integrate into the ICS structure within the Command Staff and the General Staff, as needed.</li> <li>3. Supports county first responders during oil and hazardous substances emergencies.</li> <li>4. Manages cleanup activities during and after the initial response if there is no responsible party or if the responsible party is incapable of providing appropriate clean-up/removal actions.</li> <li>5. For national emergencies, DOH serves under the SESF 10 function as provided in the Federal Response Framework under the Federal Emergency Management Agency.</li> <li>6. Provides technical assistance and guidance regarding necessary protective actions to protect the public and the environment.</li> <li>7. Provides assistance in hazard determination, including air monitoring, dispersant monitoring, soil sampling, water sampling.</li> <li>8. Develops procedures for safe handling of radioactive, chemical, and biological materials.</li> <li>9. Evaluates the environmental implications of a spill, and possible public health effects. Issues appropriate warning statements.</li> </ol>



Primary Agency	Agency Functions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10. Provides support to hospital emergency room for contamination control and toxicological information.</li> <li>11. Coordinates state support to on-scene personnel in cooperation with the HI-EMA.</li> <li>12. Collects and analyzes air, water, soil, vegetation and/or tissue samples (possibly through contract and/or with assistance from EMD).</li> <li>13. Identifies clean-up requirements and works with governmental and private industry to ensure that clean-up/restoration is done to specified standards.</li> <li>14. Ensures that oil and hazardous substances are disposed of in an appropriate manner.</li> <li>15. Investigates cause of the incident and pursues enforcement actions.</li> <li>16. Collects and maintains data on statewide oil and hazardous materials response incidents for evaluation and planning purposes.</li> <li>17. Implementing agency for compliance with Hawaii Emergency Community Right-to-Know Act (HEPCRA) and SARA Title III requirements.</li> <li>18. DOH and Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) serve as co-Trustees for Natural Resources Damage Assessment (NRDA) as authorized by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90).</li> <li>19. Receives notification via authorized sources and notifies the LEPCs and/or Emergency Management/Civil Defense Agencies, as necessary.</li> <li>20. If necessary, coordinates with the Governor to exercise the Governor's authority to protect health, safety, and the environment.</li> <li>21. Acts as the liaison with federal agencies, and the private sector as needed.</li> <li>22. Requests additional DOH support as needed.</li> <li>23. Ensure the SEOC is staffed by an SESF #10 representative during all operational periods.</li> </ul>

### 3.4 SUPPORT AGENCIES

1. Support Agencies, as defined by the **HI-EOP**, have specific capabilities, expertise or resources that can assist Primary Agencies in executing missions assigned to the SESF by the SEOC.
2. All SESF Support Agencies will:
  - a. Participate in SESF planning meetings, trainings, and exercises to the maximum extent possible and be familiar with the Incident Command System and how to integrate as needed.
  - b. Represent the SESF at the SEOC and other incident sites, if requested.



- c. Coordinate with other #10 agencies to fulfill requests for assistance or information assigned to the SESF by the SEOC. As appropriate, activate, assign, and track department or agency resources to fulfill SESF mission assignments.
  - d. Ensure tracking and documentation of financial and property accountability for SESF activities.
  - e. Coordinate actions with counties, other SESFs or federal ESFs as appropriate.
3. The following are specific responsibilities for the Support Agencies for SESF #10 that *are in addition to the general duties of all SESF #10 agencies* listed in [Section 3.1 General Duties of All SESF #10 Agencies](#).

### 3.4.1 STATE SUPPORT AGENCIES

Support Agency	Support Agency Functions
Hawaii Emergency Management Agency (HI-EMA)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Maintains 24-hour notification capability through the State Warning Point.</li> <li>2. Coordinate warning procedures and warning dissemination.</li> <li>3. Can provide notification to DOH EHA EMD or EHSD and Hawaii State Emergency Response Commission (HSERC) via HEER, as needed or upon request.</li> <li>4. Activates, operates, and maintains the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).</li> <li>5. Provides and/or coordinates statewide communications systems.</li> <li>6. In the event a State Disaster Proclamation is made by the Governor, HI-EMA will support all Incident Command Posts (ICP) activated and requesting coordination support for disaster and emergency response actions under SESF #10. HI-EMA will coordinate disaster response and relief with FEMA in those disasters involving or potentially involving a Presidential Disaster Declaration.</li> <li>7. Coordinates with liaisons from all state and federal agencies to assist.</li> </ol>
<b>Hawaii Department of Transportation (HDOT)</b> <u>Division(s)</u> Harbors Division	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Notifies the HSERC via HEER and local emergency response agencies if DOT personnel are first on the scene.</li> <li>2. Issues warnings related to oil pollution, marine contingencies and hazards related to roads, bridges, and airports.</li> <li>3. Closes state highways, roads leading into/out of harbors, or airports and re-routes traffic, as requested and necessary.</li> <li>4. Provides barricades and personnel to implement closures and detours.</li> <li>5. Provides technical assistance regarding oil and hazardous substances transportation needs during spill incidents.</li> <li>6. In cooperation with DOH, coordinates the clean-up operations for spills that occur on state highways, harbors, and property.</li> <li>7. The HDOT Harbors Division operates ten commercial Harbors throughout the state. If an incident were to occur within State Harbors waters, they will become</li> </ol>



Support Agency	Support Agency Functions
	<p>involved with the planning and operations required to get the Harbor back up and running.</p> <p>8. If requested by SEOC or other Primary State Agency, make every effort to provide agency liaison working within the SEOC or incident designated EOC.</p>
<p><b>Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR)</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Notifies the HSERC via HEER and local emergency response agencies, if DLNR personnel are first on scene.</li> <li>2. Responds to incidents and provides technical assistance and guidance to protect areas during incidents that could degrade state park lands or waters to the point that fish or wildlife or their habitat would be adversely affected.</li> <li>3. Evaluates and documents impact on fish and wildlife and determines natural resource damages assessment (NRDA) for loss of fish, wildlife, or habitat, to include preparation of Natural Resource Damage Assessments and recovery of damages.</li> <li>4. Provides advice and guidance, as required.</li> <li>5. For an incident affecting a county park, Parks and Recreation personnel will assist other agencies in crowd and/or traffic control and will provide equipment and facilities, when possible.</li> <li>6. If requested by SOSOC, DLNR will provide support (when possible) to emergency responders (radio systems, dispatch and command center public information personnel, kitchens, and other support services).</li> <li>7. In cooperation with DOH, DLNR can help coordinate the clean-up operations for spills that occur on DLNR lands and waters.</li> <li>8. DLNR and DOH serve as co-Trustees for NRDA as authorized by the OPA 90.</li> <li>9. If requested by SEOC or other Primary State Agency, make every effort to provide agency liaison working within the SEOC or incident designated EOC.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Department of Agriculture</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provides on-site technical support to agricultural chemical spills.</li> <li>2. Evaluates adverse impact of an accident on agricultural resources.</li> <li>3. Provides support for the sampling and analysis of pesticides and other agricultural chemicals, if possible.</li> <li>4. Provides local area familiarization as to chemicals and potential hazardous substances in areas of large agricultural zones.</li> <li>5. If requested by SEOC or other Primary State Agency, make every effort to provide agency liaison working within the SEOC or incident designated EOC.</li> </ol>





Support Agency	Support Agency Functions
<b>Department of Labor and Industrial Relations</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provides support for air monitoring to emergency responders and works to ensure that occupational safety and health is not compromised.</li> <li>2. Provides technical support for chemical analysis of air contaminants.</li> <li>3. If requested by SEOC or other Primary State Agency, make every effort to provide agency liaison working within the SEOC or incident designated EOC.</li> </ol>
<b>Department of Business and Economic Development</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provides support for information on economic impacts of an incident and remedial actions.</li> <li>2. If requested by SEOC or other Primary State Agency, make every effort to provide agency liaison working within the SEOC or incident designated EOC.</li> </ol>
<b>Office of State Planning and Sustainable Development (OPSD)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provides support for information and expertise on coastal resources and access through the Coastal Zone Management Program.</li> <li>2. Provides statewide land use planning support in the event of a remedial response investigation.</li> <li>3. If requested by SEOC or other Primary State Agency, make every effort to provide agency liaison working within the SEOC or incident designated EOC.</li> </ol>

### 3.4.2 PRIVATE SECTOR AND NON-PROFIT SUPPORT AGENCIES

1. Technical assistance may be obtained during an emergency from private industry at the discretion of the Incident Commander, Unified Command Group, RP, or other authorized response group. Private industries that own or operate facilities and vessels regulated by either the EPA or the Coast Guard or DOH (Tier II facilities) or any combination thereof, are required to identify private industry response resources and cannot depend on public resources for response planning criteria.
2. These private industry response resources for oil and hazmat emergencies are typically have far more robust equipment and capabilities than many public sector resources, however they are "for profit" industries and contracts often need to be established in advance.

Support Agencies	Support Agency Functions
<b>Non-Profit Support Agencies:</b> American Red Cross American Lung Association, Hawaii Chapter	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Volunteer organizations can provide public assistance in the form of food, clothing, shelter, and communications during incidents where the public welfare is affected but must coordinate with the EOC or the ICP beforehand.</li> <li>2. Volunteer organizations interested in assisting with the response, in any operational capacity or as part of the incident must be familiar with the State's volunteer policy and review the appropriate Plans based on the incident. This will include the Area Contingency Plan Volunteer Program (Hawaii's ACP 3500-7) and others.</li> </ol>



Support Agencies	Support Agency Functions
Salvation Army Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Many of these groups provide support to the responders and the response and become integral to the response but must be trained in some cases if they are going to assist in the “field.” If their role is to help victims, they are often allowed to follow their own response protocols and liaison with the appropriate directing entity.</li> </ol>
<b>Private Sector:</b> MSRC NRC Penco International Bird Rescue and Research Center Sea Engineering P & R Water Taxi Gallagher Marine Service	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Private industry is responsible for familiarizing themselves with Hawaii's emergency response plan and working with state and local government to ensure that their emergency operations plans are consistent with and support this plan, local plans, and SARA Title III requirements, as stated in SARA Title III.</li> <li>2. Private industry is responsible for responding to emergencies, as required by regulated facility and vessel response plans, unless otherwise directed by the government agency with jurisdiction to enforce the applicable law.</li> <li>3. Private industry may also provide technical assistance or support for cleanup and site restoration as needed.</li> <li>4. When requested, private industry may provide expertise and resources to local and/or state government to help mitigate the effects of a hazardous substances incident.</li> <li>5. Private industry may provide equipment and personnel resources used to mitigate a spill or discharge.</li> </ol>

## 4. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

### 4.1 GENERAL

1. The Hawaii DOH is the Coordinating and Primary Agency for SESF #10 and leads preparedness and response activities in coordination with Support Agencies.
2. SESF #10 will be activated by the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) when an oil or hazmat incident is expected or has occurred. All SESF #10 agencies will assign personnel to monitor and support SESF activities during the activation.
3. The Coordinating Agency will be notified by the SEOC when the SESF #10 is activated. The Coordinating Agency is responsible for notifying Support Agencies. If an SESF representative cannot be reached, that agency's EMO should be contacted to request an alternate point of contact. A list of current contacts is maintained in the 'State Contact List' section of WebEOC.
4. When activated, the Coordinating Agency may be required to have a representative in the SEOC during activation hours. If requested, Support Agencies will also send a representative to the SEOC. Otherwise, Support Agencies will work from their offices or Department Operations Centers (DOCS) to monitor and update WebEOC and provide requested support.
5. In addition to engaging in multi-agency planning and coordination, all agencies assigned responsibilities within this SESF will develop and maintain departmental level plans, standard operating procedures, mutual aid agreements and convenience contracts needed to successfully execute these duties during an incident.
6. If state emergency resources under the scope of this SESF have been exhausted or are expected to be exhausted prior to meeting the demand, the SESF Coordinator will recommend that assistance be requested from other states through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), or from FEMA.

#### 4.1.1 MAINTENANCE OF SESF MEMBER AGENCY CONTACT LISTS

1. As per **Administrative Directive 15-01**, state agencies must assign a primary and alternate representative to each SESF for which the department is listed as a coordinating, primary or support agency. The **HI-EOP** extends this requirement extends to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) and private sector SESF support agencies.
2. A list of contacts for #10 agencies is maintained by HI-EMA and updated in collaboration with the DOH as the Coordinating Agency.
  - a. The SESF Coordinating Agency is responsible for notifying HI-EMA when a Support Agency needs to assign a primary or alternate representative to the SESF.
  - b. HI-EMA is responsible for requesting new SESF representatives when vacancies are identified from the involved agency's Emergency Management Officer (EMO).
3. Current SESF contacts are maintained in the WebEOC database.



## 4.2 KEY ACTIONS

### 4.2.1 PREPAREDNESS

1. All agencies assigned to #10 are required to participate in planning and coordination meetings scheduled by the SESF Coordinator to ensure seamless, effective, and efficient preparedness, response, and recovery activities within the scope of #10.
2. Preparedness activities for SESF #10 include:
  - a. Development, review, and refinement of SESF #10 plans and procedural guides that address specific operational processes and procedures.
  - b. Ensure adequate levels of training for personnel that will support #10 during a disaster; this includes but is not limited to, the ICS, HAZWOPER, Response Plan familiarity, Area Plans, and others.
  - c. Participation in exercises to test, refine and validate SESF #10 procedures.
  - d. Development, review, refinement, and maintenance of lists of all resources under the control of agencies listed in this plan that can support the execution of SESF #10 duties.

### 4.2.2 NOTIFICATION

#### 4.2.2.1 REPORT AN INCIDENT

1. Any hazardous substance (which includes oil) release by an owner/operator of a facility, of a reportable quantity as defined under HRS 128D and 128E; SARA Title III Section 304(a), 40 CFR 302, 33 CFR 153.203 must be reported. This report must include Federal, State, and local agencies, but it is critical that the HSERC via HEER and the National Response Center (NRC) are called immediately or as soon as practical. In addition, the county's Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) must be notified. In the case of a release that occurs with respect to the transportation of a substance, dialing 911 or contacting the operator and reporting such a release will satisfy the initial notification requirements of HRS 128D and 128E and SARA Title III Section 304. If the spiller maintains an approved response plan, they must follow their notification policy outlined in their plan. If they do not operate under an approved plan, they must, at very least notify the HSERC via HEER and NRC and provide details of the incident.
2. If a release of a hazardous substance poses an imminent threat to public health or the environment, to prompt "first responder" fire, police, and/or emergency medical service personnel, the general public may report by dialing 911.
  - a. The NRC is the sole national point of contact for reporting all oil, chemical, radiological, biological, and etiological discharges into the environment anywhere in the United States. Spills are reported to the NRC through their website (<http://nrc.uscg.mil>) or by calling **the National Spill Hotline (800) 424-8802**. At a minimum, the report relays a description of the incident, location, material released (if known), and suspected responsible party (if known). The NRC will notify the appropriate federal on-scene coordinator and other appropriate agencies. Notified agencies will analyze the information and respond accordingly.



- b. The State-wide numbers to immediately call HEER to report all hazardous substances released into the environment are (808) 586-4249 Monday through Friday except for State holidays from 7:45 a.m. until 4:30 p.m. and (808) 236-8200 after-hours, weekends, and State holidays.

#### 4.2.2.2 ACTIVATION OF SESF AGENCIES

1. During a threatened or actual emergency, the Operations Section Chief at the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) determines which SESFs to activate based on the needs of the incident.
2. The HI-EMA Operations Section sends an activation alert via to all Coordinating and Primary agency contacts for activated SESFs.
  - a. For notice incidents, this alert may be sent via email.
  - b. For no-notice incidents, this alert may be sent through HI-EMA’s emergency notification system and delivered via phone or text.
3. Upon receipt of the alert, the SESF Coordinating Agency will:
  - a. Determine which SESF Support Agencies need to be active based on the incident and contact #10 representatives from the agencies identified. If an SESF contact cannot be reached, the SESF Coordinating Agency will notify the missing agency’s EMO or equivalent and request an alternate point of contact for the incident.
  - b. Dispatch a #10 liaison to report to the SEOC. In most cases, this liaison will be from the SESF Coordinating or Primary Agency.

### 4.2.3 RESPONSE

#### 4.2.3.1 SEOC OPERATIONS

1. #10 representative in the SEOC will:
  - a. Coordinate the response to Requests for Information (RFIs) and Requests for Assistance (RFAs) tasked to SESF #10.
  - b. Serve as a liaison between the SEOC and #10 agencies.
  - c. Ensure that information related to the incident is relayed to Situation Unit leader in Planning and integrated into Situation’s “Story board.”
  - d. Monitor ongoing #10 activities to ensure all support requests can be met, to the maximum extent possible.
  - e. Share SESF #10 information with SESF #5 – *Information and Planning* (if activated) to inform development of the Situation Report and the Incident Action Plan (IAP).
  - f. Provide SESF reports in SEOC briefings.
  - g. Share #10 information with SESF #15 – External Relations (if activated) to ensure consistent public messaging. If the ICP has established a JIC for the incident, all information must be coordinated with and



through the JIC. This includes press briefings, media interviews, social media feeds, townhall meetings, and TV and radio outlets.

- h. Coordinate #10 staffing to ensure the function is staffed across operational periods.

4.2.3.2 INITIAL RESPONSE PRIORITIES/ACTIONS

1. Immediately upon notification of a threat or incident, consideration is given by #10 toward:
  - a. Providing appropriate representation at the SEOC.
  - b. Identify internal staffing needs within the SEOC.
  - c. Identify and coordinate an information flow structure that includes but is not limited to; the Incident Commander (IC) or Unified Command (UC), the ICP, the county EOC, support agencies, Liaisons, and the media. These information/communications flow needs to be established early and agreed upon by all activated resources.
  - d. Reporting triggers that may occur during the incidents at any location and directly connected to the incident should be pre-established. In addition to what is reported on the ICS-209 these reporting triggers typically require immediate reports to be made up and down the chain of command. These reporting triggers may include, but are not limited to:
    - Responder injury;
    - Change (significant) in reported amount spilled, collected, or impacted;
    - Endangered Species impacts;
    - Historical site impacts;
    - Weather changes that dramatically change the impacted area;
    - Pre-planned major events being impacted by the incident;
    - Anything that senior officials, Command Staff, and the Public Information Officer (PIO) need to be aware of immediately.
  - e. These types of critical information needs must be communicated up and down the incident structure immediately to ensure key spokesperson to the media and liaisons and responders all have the same information.
  - f. Ordering authorization by the coordinating agency and/or primary agency, if needed, should be established early on outlining who can call and order high-dollar assets and what their ordering authorization limit is up to without additional approval.
  - g. Immediately establish a documentation requirement and collection system. All responders are required to follow ICS “common responsibilities.”

4.2.3.3 ONGOING RESPONSE PRIORITIES/ACTIONS

1. In addition to continuing the above initial activities, #10 provides longer-term coordination of the following:



- a. Assist with coordinating all agencies and organizations that may be able to provide assistance including, but not limited to, volunteer groups.
  - b. Establish a “battle rhythm” for reporting information up and down the chain of command.
  - c. Work as a central hub for information particularly if there are competing or separate incidents occurring that require deconfliction.
  - d. Coordinate and participate the Maritime Transportation System Recovery Unit (MTRSU), if applicable.
2. Under most circumstances, incident command will remain at the site and/or county level during the stabilization and control phase of a response. If requested or if required by the lack of RP’s actions, an OSC from a state or federal agency may assume control. Several levels of government could become involved in this phase. The incident commander and OSCs are expected to work within a unified command structure.

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#### 4.2.3.4 TRANSITION TO RECOVERY PRIORITIES/ACTIONS

- 1. As response operations conclude and transition to a recovery phase begins, #10 will be scaled down accordingly and deactivated at the discretion of the SEOC.
- 2. The following actions will be taken to demobilize the SESF:
  - a. Create and follow a demobilization check list for all agencies and personnel;
  - b. Collect all remaining documentation;
  - c. Conduct out briefings as necessary;
  - d. Reconstitute the EOC facility to be ready for the next incident;
  - e. Provide documentation to the proper authority or, if the State EOC is the proper authority, establish a collection plan on collecting documentation from participating organizations.
- 3. Upon completion of stabilization and control measures, local emergency responders will return to normal duties. At this time, the county incident commander will turn command over to the state on-scene coordinator (normally DOH) who will assume incident command authority and direct cleanup and restoration. County agencies may need or choose to remain involved.
  - a. Cleanup and restoration activities include:
    - b. Compliance with cleanup standards;
    - c. Restoration of environment and site;
    - d. Investigation of cause;
    - e. Assessment of health and environmental impact;
    - f. Enforcement actions to be taken;
    - g. Cost recovery and documentation; and
    - h. Mitigation actions to be taken



#### 4.2.4 LONG-TERM RECOVERY

1. As the incident transitions to longer term recovery, SESF #10 will be scaled down and eventually deactivate. The decision to deactivate SESF #10 will be made by the Operations Section Chief.
2. Following large or particularly complex disasters, the Governor may appoint a State Disaster Recovery Coordinator (SDRC) to manage state support of county reconstruction efforts. Agencies that are part of SESF #10 may be assigned responsibilities for supporting this type of long-term recovery effort, but those duties are separate from and outside the scope of SESF #10.

#### 4.2.5 DOCUMENTATION AND COST RECOVERY

1. The On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs) are responsible for proper documentation to support all actions taken when responding to incidents involving oil discharges or hazardous substance releases. Documentation must be maintained to establish circumstances involved in an incident including source of discharge or release, identity of potential responsible parties and/or responsible parties, and actual or potential impact on the public health and welfare and the environment. The Environmental Emergency Response Law (Chapter 128D, HRS), defines recovery of costs and liability associated with a discharge in Hawaii.
1. All federal, state and county agencies rendering assistance to the USCG and/or SOSC during any phase of operation must maintain accurate and detailed documentation of expenditures of resources; manpower, material, and equipment, including reconstitution of that equipment, in order to obtain reimbursement. Cost documentation in particular must be adequate to withstand the scrutiny of the courts during litigation.

#### 4.2.6 MITIGATION

1. All SESF #10 agencies will take the following steps to support hazard mitigation, as applicable:
  - a. Support and plan for mitigation measures related to SESF #10 including monitoring and updating mitigation actions in the ***State of Hawai'i Hazard Mitigation Plan***.
  - b. Review and comment on proposed State Hazard Mitigation Plan amendments related to SESF #10, upon initiation and within review period.

### 4.3 DIRECTION, CONTROL, AND COORDINATION

#### 4.3.1 DIRECTION AND CONTROL

1. The SEOC serves as the central location for interagency coordination and decision-making for state emergency operations, including all activities associated with SESF #10.
2. SESF #10 is part of the Operations Section in the SEOC organizational structure. The SESF Coordinating Agency reports to the Operations Section Chief in the SEOC.
3. Activities of SESF #10 Support Agencies are, in general, coordinated by the SESF #10 Coordinating Agency.





### 4.3.2 COORDINATION AMONG SESF #10 AGENCIES

1. The SESF #10 representative in the SEOC coordinates SESF #10 responses to RFAs and RFIs. The request is evaluated and assigned to the SESF #10 agency most likely to have the requested capability or information. Information on the status of the request must be entered in WebEOC by the tasked SESF #10 agency.
2. SESF #10 agencies not present in the SEOC will ensure an SESF #10 contact is identified and available to respond to inquiries from the SEOC during activation hours.
3. When SESF #10 is activated, the SESF #10 Coordinating Agency will organize a daily (or other frequency depending upon the event/incident) SESF #10 conference call to share information and confirm internal coordination procedures. If federal agencies have been activated to support the incident, this call should include the federal #10 Primary Agency.



SESF #10 EMERGENCY RESPONSE RESPONSIBILITIES							
Agency	First Responder	Emergency Notification	Emergency Mitigation	Technical Assistance	Clean-Up Activities	Damage Assessment	Enforcement
<b>FEDERAL AGENCIES</b>							
USCG	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SupSalv			X	X	X	X	X
MDSU			X	X	X	X	X
EPA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
FBI (if WMD related)	X	X	X	X		X	X
ORRT Membership		X	X	X		X	
<b>STATE</b>							
HI-EMA		X				X	
DOH	X	X Coordinating Agency	X	X	X	X	X
DOT				X			X
DLNR				X		X	X
DOA				X			
DBEDT				X	X	X	
OPSD				X	X	X	
<b>COUNTIES</b>							
Fire Department	X	X	X	X		X	X
Police	X	X	X	X		X	X
EMA/CD/DEM	X	X				X	
Facility Maintenance and	X			X		X	
Parks				X			
<b>PRIVATE and NGO's</b>							
Industry		X	X	X	X		
Red Cross				X			
Salvation Army				X			
Penco	X		X	X	X		
MSRC	X		X	X	X		
NRC	X		X	X	X		

Table 1: Matrix of Agency Responsibilities for Oil and Hazardous Materials



### 4.3.3 COORDINATION WITH OTHER SESFS

1. If additional or specialized SESF's uniquely qualified are required to support an incident and activated, all requests for support from other SESFs will be made via WebEOC. Some of the most likely SESFs to be called upon to coordinate with SESF #10 include:
  - a. **SESF #3 Public Works**
  - b. **SESF #4 Firefighting**
  - c. **SESF #5 Planning and Information**
  - d. **SESF #11 Agriculture and Natural Resources**
  - e. **SESF #12 Energy**
  - f. **SESF #13 Public Safety and Security**
  - g. **SESF #15 External Affairs**
  - h. **SESF #20 Military Support:** All requests for Department of Defense – Hawai'i National Guard (HING) support will be made via SESSF #20. Examples of HING resources in support of SESF 10 are:
    - Chemical technical expertise
    - Logistics support
    - Transportation

### 4.3.4 COORDINATION WITH COUNTY EOCs

1. Each jurisdiction within the state is responsible for its own requirements. Only when local and mutual aid resources are exhausted or projected to be exhausted, or the required capability does not exist at the local level, may the jurisdiction request assistance from the state.
2. County requests for state resources, services, or information from SESF #10 will be directed to SESF #10 via the SEOC using the WebEOC system.
3. Responses to requests for assistance made by county officials to agencies at the site of the disaster will be coordinated with and approved by SESF #10 personnel in the SEOC and the state Operations Section Chief before action is taken.
4. County government fire departments generally provide the first response to oil and hazardous materials incidents. State governments may have environmental response programs that supplement local governments for larger-scale or more complex responses. When activated to respond to a Stafford Act incident, the primary agencies for ESF #10 develop work priorities in coordination with local and state governments and coordinate activities with them as appropriate at the local/state EOCs.

### 4.3.5 COORDINATION WITH FEDERAL PARTNERS

1. If federal #10 is activated in response to, or in anticipation of, a presidential disaster declaration, SESF #10 will establish contact with the federal ESF Coordinating Agency and ensure daily coordination for the

duration of the activation. The U.S. Coast Guard and the U.S. EPA are the federal agencies with primary responsibility for federal ESF #10.

2. The [Oceania Regional Response Team \(ORRT\)](#) lead by the EPA is responsible for regional planning and preparedness activities before response actions and for providing advice and support to Federal On-Scene Coordinators or Federal Remedial Project Managers when activated, usually during an incident or response.
3. The ORRT serves as a conduit for additional federal agency support and through either of the FOSC they can activate as many or as few of the federal agency as needed for the situation. The following are members of the ORRT for the State of Hawaii:
  - a. Department of Commerce
  - b. Department of Transportation
  - c. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
  - d. Department of Defense; U.S. Pacific Command JTF- HD, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; U.S. Navy
  - e. Department of Labor
  - f. Department of Interior
  - g. General Service Administration
  - h. Department of Justice
  - i. Department of State
  - j. Department of Health and Human Services
  - k. Department of Energy
  - l. Department of Homeland Security

#### 4.3.6 TASK FORCES

1. Task forces may be stood up to coordinate specific response activities or issues. Task forces may consist only of #10 agencies or include representatives from other SESFs. Task Forces mission assignments should be clear and deliberate as to what they will be doing and how they will be supported, funded and what 'success' looks like.
2. Per the **2015 Catastrophic Hurricane Plan**, the following task forces will be established by #10 following an incident of that magnitude:
  - a. ESF #12 will coordinate fuel preparedness and continuity of operations with private industry through the Energy Task Force and continue to prepare for potential implementation of fuel demand mitigation and conservation programs and measures.
  - b. The ICS MTSRU may be activated for specific situations like this to ensure the Port can regain operations. This may require a Task Force of multiple agencies and industries to be formed to establish this.



## 5. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

### 5.1 STATE LAWS, REGULATIONS AND DIRECTIVES

1. [Chapter 127A, HRS](#); Emergency Management.
2. [Administrative Directive No. 15-01](#), Emergency Management Preparedness Policies for Departments.
3. [Chapter 128D, HRS](#); Environmental Response Law.
4. [Chapter 128E, HRS](#); Hawaii Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act.
5. [Chapter 286, HRS](#), Highway Safety; Part XII, [Section 286:221-227](#); Transportation of Hazardous Materials, Hazardous Wastes, and Etiological Agents.
6. [Chapter 340E, HRS](#); Safe Drinking Water; Rules Relating to Public Water Systems, [HAR Chapter 11-20 & Appendices](#).
7. [Chapter 342B, HRS](#); Air Pollution Control; Ambient Air Quality Standards, [HAR Chapter 11-59](#).
8. [Chapter 342D, HRS](#); Water Pollution; Water Quality, [HAR Chapter 11-54](#).
9. [Chapter 342G, HRS](#); Integrated Solid Waste Management; Solid Waste Management Control, [HAR Chapter 11-58.1](#).
10. [Chapter 342J, HRS](#); Hazardous Waste; Hazardous Waste Management General Provisions, [HAR Chapter 11-260.1-279.1](#); Standards for the Management of Used Oil, [HAR Chapter 11-279](#).
11. Control of Hazardous Materials and Wastes at Public Airports, [HAR Chapter 19-33](#).
12. [Hawaii Area Contingency Plan](#), USCG FOSC Version 2019.0, dated December 16, 2019.

### 5.2 FEDERAL LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND DIRECTIVES

1. Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended.
2. Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 entitled the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986.
3. 29 CFR Part 1910, Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response; Final Rule.
4. 40 CFR Part 300, National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, November 1985, revised as of July 1, 1991.
5. Federal Water Pollution Control Act.
6. Clean Air Act of 1990 (PL 101-549, Nov. 15, 1990, 104 Stat 2399).
7. Title 12, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations Subtitle 8, Division of Occupational Safety and Health Chapter 99, Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response.
8. Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990 Public Law 101-380, August 18, 1990.



9. [33 CFR 153](#), Control of Pollution by Oil and Hazardous Substances, Discharge Removal.

### 5.3 REFERENCES

1. [State of Hawaii Emergency Operations Plan](#)
2. [State of Hawai`i Hazard Mitigation Plan](#)
3. [2015 Catastrophic Hurricane Plan](#)



## 6. ACRONYMS

CD	Civil Defense
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR / C.F.R.	Code of Federal Regulations
DBEDT	Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism
DEM	Honolulu Department of Emergency Management
DHO	Hawaii Department of Health District Health Office
DLNR	Department of Land and Natural Resources
DOA	Hawaii Department of Agriculture
DOC	Department Operations Center
DOH	Department of Health
DOT	Hawaii Department of Transportation
EMA	Emergency Management Agency
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMO	Emergency Management Officer
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPA	United State Environmental Protection Agency
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigations
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FOSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator
HAR	Hawaii Administrative Rules
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
HEER	Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office
HI-EMA	Hawaii Emergency Management Agency
HI-EOP	Hawaii Emergency Operations Plan
HING	Hawaii National Guard
HRS	Hawaii Revised Statutes
HSERC	Hawaii State Emergency Response Commission
IAP	Incident Action Plan



IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command Structure
JTF	Joint Task Force
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
MDSU	Mobile Diving Salvage Unit
MSRC	Marine Spill Response Corporation
MTSRU	Maritime Transportation System Recovery Unit
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRC	National Response Center
NRDA	Natural Resources Damage Assessment
OPA 90	Oil Pollution Act of 1990
ORRT	Oceania Regional Response Team
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
OPSD	Hawaii Office of State Planning and Sustainable Development
PIO	Public Information Officer
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
RP	Responsible Party
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SESF	State Emergency Support Function
SOSC	State On-Scene Coordinator
SupSalv	Supervisor of Salvage and Diving
UC	Unified Command
USCG	United States Coast Guard
WMD	Weapon of Mass Destruction