NATIONAL

OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
POLLUTION

CONTINGENCY PLAN

JUNE 1970

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

NATIONAL OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN

This National Contingency Plan, prepared at the direction of the 91st Congress and PL 91-224, provides a mechanism for coordinating the response to a spill of oil or other hazardous material.

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NATIONAL OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN

100 INTRODUCTION

101 Background

101.1 This Plan was developed pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (84 Stat 93). Section 11(c)(2) authorizes the President, within 60 days after the section becomes effective, to prepare and publish such a Plan. The Plan provides for efficient, coordinated and effective action, to minimize damage from oil (and other) discharges, including containment, dispersal, and removal. The Plan includes (a) assignment of duties and responsibilities, (b) identification, procurement, maintenance and storage of equipment and supplies, (c) establishment of a strike force and emergency task forces, (d) a system of surveillance and notice, (e) establishment of a national center to coordinate identifying, containing, dispersing and removing oil, and (f) a schedule identifying dispersants and other chemicals that may be used in carrying out the Plan, the waters in which they may be used, and quantities which may be safely used. The Plan will be revised from time to time.

101.2 Operations of the National Contingency Plan requires a nationwide net of regional contingency plans; this Plan establishes guidelines for that nationwide net.

102 Purpose and Objectives

102.1 This Plan (including the annexes) provides for a pattern of coordinated and integrated responses to pollution spills by departments and agencies of the Federal government. It establishes a national response team and provides guidelines for the establishment of regional contingency plans and response teams. This Plan also promotes the coordination and direction of Federal, State and local response systems and encourages the development of local government and private capabilities to handle such pollution spills.

102.2 The objectives of this Plan are to develop appropriate preventive and preparedness measures and effective systems for discovering and reporting the existence of a pollution spill; to institute, promptly, measures to restrict the further spread of the pollutant; to assure that the public health, welfare, and natural resources are provided adequate protection; to provide for a scientific response to spills as appropriate; to provide strike forces of trained personnel and adequate equipment to

respond to polluting spills; and to institute actions to recover cleanup costs and to effect enforcement of existing Federal statutes and regulations issued thereunder. Detailed guidance toward the accomplishment of these objectives is contained in the basic Plan, the annexes and the regional plans.

103 Scope

103.1 This Plan will be effective for all United States navigable waters including inland rivers, Great Lakes, coastal territorial waters, and the contiguous zone and high seas beyond this zone where there exists a threat to United States waters, shoreface, or shelf-bottom.

103.2 The provisions of this National Oil and Hazardous Materials Pollution Contingency Plan are applicable to all Federal agencies. Implementation of this Plan is compatible and complementary to currently effective assistance plans, agreements, security regulations, and responsibilities based upon Federal statutes and Executive Orders.

104 Abbreviations

104.1 Department and Agency Title Abbreviations

DHEW	- Department of Health, Education and Welfare
DOD	- Department of Defense
DOI	- Department of the Interior
DOT	- Department of Transportation
OEP	- Office of Emergency Preparedness
FWQA	- Federal Water Quality Administration
USCG	- U. S. Coast Guard
USPHS	- U. S. Public Health Service
COE	- U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
USN	- U. S. Navy
USGS	- U. S. Geological Survey

104.2 Operational Title Abbreviations

NIC	- National Interagency Committee for Control of Pollution by Oil and Hazardous Materials
NRC	- National Response Center
NRT	- National Response Team
RRC	- Regional Response Center
RRT	- Regional Response Team
OSC	- On-Scene Commander

105 Definitions (within the meaning of this plan)

105.1 Discharge - includes but is not limited to, any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying or dumping.

105.2 Pollution Incident - is a spill, including an imminent threat of spill, of oil or other hazardous substance of such magnitude or significance as to require immediate response to contain, cleanup or dispose of the material to prevent a substantial threat to public health or welfare, which includes threats to fish, shellfish, wildlife, shorelines and beaches.

105.3 Major Disaster - is any flood, drought, fire, hurricane, earthquake, storm or other catastrophe in any part of the United States which, in the determination of the President, is or threatens to become of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant disaster assistance by the Federal government to supplement the effort and available resources of States and local governments in alleviating damage, hardship or suffering.

105.4 Oil - oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.

105.5 Hazardous Substance - is an element or compound, other than oil as defined in 105.4, which when discharged in any quantity into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines or the waters of the contiguous zone, presents an imminent and substantial danger to the public health or welfare, including, but not limited to, fish, shellfish, wildlife, shorelines and beaches.

105.6 Minor Spill - is a discharge of oil of less than 100 gallons in internal waters, or less than 1000 gallons in offshore waters, or a spill of small quantities of other substances. Discharges that: (1) occur in or endanger critical water areas; (2) generate critical public concern; (3) become the focus of an enforcement action; or (4) pose a threat to public health or welfare, should be classified as moderate or major spills depending on their degree of impact.

105.7 Moderate Spill - is a discharge of oil of 100 gallons to 10,000 gallons in the internal waters or 1000 gallons to 100,000 gallons in offshore waters, or a discharge of any material of any size that poses a threat to the public health or welfare.

105.8 Major Spill - is a discharge of oil of more than 10,000 gallons in internal waters or more than 100,000 gallons in offshore waters or a discharge of any size of such nature and quantity that human health or welfare are substantially threatened.

105.9 Potential Spill - is any accident or other circumstance which threatens to result in the discharge of oil or other hazardous substance. A potential spill shall be classified as to severity based on the guidelines above.

105.10 Primary Agencies - those Departments or agencies which are designated to have primary responsibility to promote effective operation of this Plan. These agencies are: DOI, DOT, OEP, DHEW and DOD.

105.11 United States - means the States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

105.12 Remove or Removal - is the removal of oil from the water and shorelines or the taking of such other actions as may be necessary to minimize or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare.

200 FEDERAL POLICY AND RESPONSIBILITY

201 Federal Policy

201.1 The Congress has declared that it is the policy of the United States that there should be no discharges of oil into or upon the navigable waters of the United States, adjoining shorelines, or into or upon the waters of the contiguous zone. Further, the discharge in harmful quantities of oil into or upon the navigable waters of the United States, adjoining shorelines or into or upon the waters of the contiguous zone is prohibited except where permitted under Article IV of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954, as amended, and where permitted in quantities and at times and locations or under such circumstances or conditions as the President may, by regulation, determine.

201.2 A primary thrust of regional plans is to provide a Federal response capability at the regional level. OSC shall determine if the person responsible for the discharge of oil or other hazardous substances is taking adequate action to remove the pollutant or adequately mitigate its effects. When such person is taking adequate action, the principal thrust of Federal activities shall be to observe and monitor progress and to provide advice and counsel as may be necessary. In the event that the person responsible for a pollution incident does not act promptly, does not take or propose to take proper and appropriate actions to contain, clean up and dispose of pollutants or the discharger is unknown, further Federal response actions shall be instituted.

201.3 The Federal agencies possessing facilities or other resources which may be useful in a Federal response situation will make such facilities or resources available for use in accordance with this plan as supplemented by the regional plans. Agencies making resources available shall make such assignment consistent with operational requirements, within the limits of existing statutory authority.

202 Federal Responsibility

202.1 Each of the primary Federal agencies has responsibilities established by statute, Executive Order or Presidential Directive, which may bear on the Federal response to a pollution incident. This plan intends to promote the expeditious and harmonious discharge of these responsibilities through the recognition of authority for action by those agencies having the most appropriate capability to act in each specific situation. Responsibilities and authorities of these several agencies relevant to the control of pollution incidents are detailed in the annex. In the development of the regional plans, provision shall be made to assure recognition of the statutory responsibilities of all involved agencies.

202.2 The Department of the Interior is responsible for administering, developing and revising the National Oil and Hazardous Materials Contingency Plan and for developing and revising the plans in areas where the Coast Guard is not assigned the responsiblity to furnish or provide for OSC's (Sec. 306.2). In this activity DOI will give full consideration to the recommendations of NIC concerning the interpretation, revision and application of the plan. Through the resources of the Federal Water Quality Administration, DOI will provide technical expertise to NRT and the RRT's relative to water pollution control techniques. The assessment of damage to fish and wildlife resources will be made by the appropriate DOI agency.

202.3 The Department of Transportation through the U. S. Coast Guard, supplies expertise in the fields of navigation, port safety and security, and maritime law enforcement. Additionally, the Coast Guard maintains continuously manned facilities that are capable of command, control and surveillance for spills occurring on the navigable waters of the United States or the high seas. The Coast Guard is responsible for developing and revising those portions of the regional plans applicable to areas where the Coast Guard is assigned the responsibility to furnish or provide for OSC's (Sec. 306.2). DOI will provide guidance to and coordinate with DOT regarding pollution control and the protection of natural resources in the preparation of such plans.

202.4 The Office of Emergency Preparedness will maintain an awareness of pollution incidents as they develop. The normal OEP procedures will be followed to evaluate any request for a major disaster declaration received from a Governor of a State. If the President declares a major disaster under PL 81-875 for the pollution incident, the Director, OEP, will provide coordination and direction of the Federal response in accordance with OEP policies and procedures.

202.5 The Department of Defense, consistent with its operational requirements, may provide assistance in critical pollution incidents and in the maintenance of navigation channels, salvage, and removal of navigation obstructions.

202.6 The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is responsible for providing expert advice and assistance relative to those spills that constitute a threat to public health.

202.7 Any Federal agency may make resources available. Primary agencies, however, have the following additional responsibilities: for providing official representation to NIC, NRT, and RRT; for making information available as may be necessary; and, for keeping RRT informed, consistent with national security considerations, of changes in the availability of resources that would affect the operation of this Plan.

203 Non-Federal Responsibility

203.1 State and local governments, industry groups, the academic community, and others are encouraged to commit resources for response to a spill. Their specific commitments are outlined by the regional plans. Of special relevance here is the organization of a standby scientific response capability.

300 PLANNING AND RESPONSE ELEMENTS

301 National Interagency Committee

301.1 The National Interagency Committee for Control of Pollution by Oil and Hazardous Materials (NIC) is the principal instrumentality for plans and policies of the Federal preparedness and response to pollution incidents. The Committee is composed of representatives of the primary agencies. The representative of DOI will serve as Chairman of NIC and the representative of DOT will serve as Vice-Chairman.

301.2 NIC will develop procedures to promote the coordinated response of all Federal, State and local governments and private agencies to pollution spills, and will make recommendations to DOI concerning the interpretation, revision, and application of the National Plan. To facilitate the development of such procedures, NIC may request each agency to supply pertinent data and information on its response capability and operating procedures.

301.3 NIC will review regional contingency plans and make recommendations for improving the effectiveness of such plans. NIC will also coordinate and review reports from NRC and the RRC on the handling of major or unusual pollution incidents for the purpose of analyzing such incidents and recommending needed improvements in the contingency plans. Summary reports and other documents of an evaluative nature will be coordinated through NIC.

301.4 In considering the National posture for response to pollution incidents, the NIC will consider and make appropriate recommendations

relating to the training of response team personnel, research, development, test and evaluation activities needed to support response capabilities, equipment and material stockpiling and other matters as the need arises.

301.5 NIC will establish and maintain liaison with the U. S. National Committee for the Prevention of Pollution of the Seas by Oil to promote a consistent United States posture regarding oil pollution control.

302 National Response Center

302.1 The National Response Center (NRC) is the Washington, D. C., headquarters site for activities relative to pollution incidents. NRC will be accommodated in quarters described in the annex, and will provide communications, information storage, necessary personnel and facilities to promote the smooth and adequate functioning of this activity.

303 National Response Team

303.1 The National Response Team (NRT) consists of representatives of the primary agencies and shall act as an emergency response team to be activated in the event of a pollution incident involving oil or other hazardous material which: (a) exceeds the response capability of the region in which it occurs; (b) transects regional boundaries; or, (c) involves national security or presents a major hazard to substantial numbers of persons or nationally significant amounts of property. A representative of DOI shall be the Chairman and a representative of DOT shall be Executive Secretary of NRT. The Executive Secretary shall maintain records of the NRT activities along with national and regional plans for pollution emergency responses. When NRT is activated because of a water pollution emergency situation, the Chairman of NRT will assume the role of principal coordinator of NRT activities.

303.2 A continual surveillance of incoming reports from the RRC's will be maintained in NRC. Whenever reports which require or appear to require a national response are received, the members of NRT will be advised of the receipt of such reports and NRT may be activated on the request of any member.

303.3 During pollution incident operations, NRC will act as the focal point for national public information releases and for information transfer between the OSC and the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the agencies concerned, thereby promoting rapid and accurate information transfer and minimizing the radiation of spurious and incomplete information about any given situation. Public information activities are considered in the annex.

303.4 During a pollution incident, NRT will evaluate reports coming from the OSC, requesting additional information as may be indicated.

NRT will coordinate the actions of other regions or districts in supplying needed assistance to the OSC. NRT may recommend courses of action through RRT for consideration by the OSC but has no operational control of the OSC. On the basis of reports and information about a pollution incident, NRT may request other Federal, State, local governments or private agencies to consider taking action under whatever authorities they may have to accomplish needed deployment of personnel to monitor and observe the handling of any pollution incident. Copies of all reports and documents developed by NRT and RRT as a result of pollution incidents will be provided to NIC for its evaluation.

304 Regional Response Center

304.1 The Regional Response Center (RRC) is the regional site for pollution control response activities. It will be accommodated in quarters described in each regional plan and will provide communications, information storage and other necessary personnel and facilities to promote the proper functioning and administration of the contingency plans.

305 Regional Response Team

305.1 The Regional Response Team (RRT) consists of regional representatives of the primary agencies. RRT shall act as an emergency response team performing response functions within the region similar to those described for NRT. RRT will also perform review and advisory functions relative to the regional plan similar to those prescribed for NIC at the national level. Additionally, the RRT shall determine that a pollution incident exists, the duration and extent of the Federal response, and when a shift of on-scene coordination from the predesignated OSC to another agency is indicated by the circumstances or progress of a pollution incident.

305.2 For the purpose of the development of regional contingency plans, the standard regions developed for purposes of general Federal administration shall be used, except as may otherwise be agreed upon by the Departments of Interior and Transportation on a case-by-case basis for operational reasons. Any region may be divided into subregional or small areas of the plan, and shall as a minimum be divided into areas corresponding to the areas in which the Department of the Interior and Coast Guard are respectively responsible for furnishing or providing for the OSC's.

305.3 The agency membership on RRT is as established by the National Contingency Plan; however, individuals representing the primary agencies may vary depending on the subregional area in which the incident occurs. Details of such representation are specified in each regional contingency plan.

306 On-Scene Coordination

306.1 Coordination and direction of Federal pollution control efforts at the scene of a spill or potential spill shall be accomplished through an On-Scene Commander (OSC). The OSC is the single executive agent predesignated by regional plan to coordinate and direct such pollution control activities in each area of the region.

306.1-1 In the event of a spill of oil or other hazardous substance, the first Federal official on the site, from any of the primary agencies, shall assume coordination of activities under the Plan until the predesignated OSC becomes available to take charge of the operation.

306.1-2 The OSC shall determine pertinent facts about a particular spill, such as the nature, amount, and location of material spilled, probable direction and time of travel of the material, resources and installations which may be affected and the priorities for protecting them.

306.1-3 The OSC shall initiate and direct as required, Phase II, Phase III and Phase IV operations as hereinafter described.

306.1-4 The OSC shall call upon and direct the deployment of needed resources in accordance with the regional plan to initiate and continue containment, countermeasures, cleanup, restoration, and disposal functions.

306.1-5 The OSC shall provide necessary support activities and documentation for Phase V activities.

306.1-6 In carrying out this plan, the OSC will fully inform and coordinate closely with RRT to ensure the maximum effectiveness of the Federal effort in protecting the natural resources and environment from pollution damage.

306.1-7 It is recognized that in some cases the OSC, particularly when he is a Coast Guard Officer, may have other functions such as search and rescue, or port safety and security which must be performed along with pollution control functions.

306.2 The U. S. Coast Guard is assigned the responsibility to furnish or provide for OSC's for the high seas, coastal and contiguous zone waters, coastal and Great Lakes ports and harbors (and such other places as may be agreed upon between the Departments of the Interior and Transportation). The Department of the Interior will furnish

or provide for OSC's in other areas. A major consideration in the selection of an OSC for a particular area will be that agency's capability and resources for on-scene coordination of pollution control activities. Each OSC and his area of responsibility will be detailed in the regional plans.

400 FEDERAL RESPONSE OPERATIONS -- RESPONSE PHASES

400.1 The actions taken to respond to a spill or pollution incident can be separated into five relatively distinct classes or phases. For descriptive purposes, these are: Phase I. Discovery and Notification; Phase II. Containment and Countermeasures; Phase III. Cleanup and Disposal; Phase IV. Restoration; and Phase V. Recovery of Damages and Enforcement. It must be recognized that elements of any one phase may take place concurrently with one or more other phases.

401 Phase I -- Discovery and Notification

401.1 Discovery of a spill may be through deliberate discovery procedures, such as vessel patrols, aircraft searches, or similar procedures, or through random discovery by incidental observations of government agencies, private agencies, or the general public. In the event of deliberate discovery, the spill would be reported directly to the RRC. Reports from random discovery may be initially through fishing or pleasure boats, police departments, telephone operators, port authorities, news media, etc. Regional plans should provide for such reports to be channeled into RRC as promptly as possible to facilitate prompt reaction.

401.2 The severity of the spill will determine the reporting procedure and the participating Federal agencies to be notified promptly of the spill. The severity of the spill is determined by the nature and quantity of materials spilled, the location of the spill and the resources adjacent to the spill area which may be affected by it. Regional plans should specify critical water use areas and detail alerting procedures and communication links.

402 Phase II -- Containment and Countermeasures

402.1 These are defensive actions to be initiated as soon as possible after discovery and notification of a spill or pollution incident. After the OSC determines that further Federal response actions are needed and depending on the circumstances of each particular case, various actions may be taken. These may include source control procedures, public health protection activities, salvage operations, placement of physical barriers to halt or slow the spread of a pollutant, emplacement or activation of booms or barriers to protect specific installations or areas, control of the water discharge from upstream impoundments and the employment of chemicals and other

materials to restrain the pollutant and its effects on water related resources. Surveillance activities will be conducted as needed to support Phase II and Phase III actions.

403 Phase III -- Cleanup and Disposal

403.1 This includes those actions taken to remove the pollutant from the water and related on-shore areas such as the collection of oil through the use of sorbers, skimmers, or other collection devices, the removal of beach sand, and safe, non-polluting disposal of the pollutants which are recovered in the cleanup process.

404 Phase IV -- Restoration

404.1 This includes those actions taken to restore the environment to its pre-spill condition, such as replacement of contaminated beach sand.

405 Phase V -- Recovery of Damages and Enforcement

405.1 This includes a variety of activities, depending on the location of and circumstances surrounding a particular spill. Recovery of damages done to Federal property and to State or local government property is included; however, third party damage is not considered in this phase. Recovery of the costs of cleanup is a part of this phase. Enforcement activities under appropriate authority such as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, the Refuse Act of 1899, and State and local statutes and ordinances are also included. The collection of scientific and technical information of value to the scientific community as a basis for research and development activities and for the enhancement of our understanding of the environment may also be considered in this phase. It must be recognized that the collection of samples and necessary data must be performed at the proper times during the case for enforcement and other purposes.

406 Procedures to be Followed for the Purpose of Water Pollution Control

406.1 The agency furnishing the OSC for a particular area is assigned responsibility to undertake and implement Phase I activities in that area. Other agencies should incorporate Phase I activities into their on-going programs whenever practicable. Upon receipt of information, either from deliberate or random discovery activities, that a spill has occurred, the OSC and the RRT for the affected area will be notified. Subsequent action and dissemination of information will be in accordance with the applicable regional plan.

406.2 The OSC is assigned responsibility for the initiation of Phase II actions and should take immediate steps to effect containment or other appropriate countermeasures.

406.3 The OSC is assigned responsibility for conduct of Phase III activities.

406.4 The OSC is assigned responsibility for the conduct of Phase IV activities utilizing techniques concurred in by the RRT.

406.5 Phase V activities shall/be carried out by the individual agencies in accordance with existing statutes, with such assistance as is needed from other agencies.

406.6 In the conduct of continuing Phase II actions after the determination by RRT that a pollution incident exists, Phase III activities, and continuing Phase IV activities after the deactivation of the RRT, water pollution control techniques, to the extent not provided for in the applicable regional plan, must receive the concurrence of the DOI representative on the RRT with respect to the use of chemicals (see Annex X).

500 COORDINATING INSTRUCTIONS

501 Delegation of Authority

501.1 Delegation of authority or concurrence in proposed or continuing water pollution control activities may be either verbal or written by the representative on RRT of the agency having concomitant statutory authority.

502 Multi-Regional Actions

502.1 In the event that a spill or a potential spill moves from the area covered by one contingency plan into another area, the authority to initiate pollution control actions shall shift as appropriate. In the event that a polluting spill or potential spill affects areas covered by two or more regional plans, the response mechanism called for by both plans shall be activated; however, pollution control actions shall be fully coordinated as detailed in the regional plans.

503 U. S. Public Vessels and Federally Operated Facilities

503.1 When a spill is caused by a United States public vessel or by a Federally controlled facility, the responsible agency shall provide the OSC and take the initial response actions. Continuing water pollution control actions taken under Phase II, III, and IV must be concurred in by the RRT if activated or if the RRT is not activated, concurrence will be obtained from the representative on RRT of the agency having concomitant statutory authority.

504 Nuclear Pollution

504.1 In the event of a nuclear pollution incident the procedures of the Interagency Radiological Assistance Plan shall apply.

505 Notification

505.1 All reports of spills or potential spills should be forwarded to the predesignated On-Scene Commander immediately. The detailed instructions for further alerting and notification and reporting procedures are contained in regional plans.

506 General Pattern of Response Actions

506.1 When the On-Scene Commander receives a report of a spill, or potential spill, the report should be evaluated. In most situations, the sequence of actions shown below should be followed.

506.1-1 Investigate the report to determine pertinent information such as type and quantity of material, source of spill, and the threat posed to public health or welfare.

506.1-2 Designate the severity of the situation and determine the future course of action to be followed.

506.1-3 Effect notification in accordance with regional plan.

506.2 The result of the report probably can be categorized by one of five classes. Appropriate action to be taken in each specific type case is outlined below:

506.2-1 If the investigation shows that the initial information overstated the magnitude or danger of the spill and there is no water pollution involved, it should be considered a false alarm and the case should be closed.

506.2-2 If the investigation shows a minor spill with the discharger taking appropriate cleanup action, contact is made with the discharger, the situation is monitored and information is gathered for possible enforcement action.

506.2-3 If the investigation shows a minor spill with improper action being taken the following measures should be taken:

a. Attempt should be made to prevent further discharges from the source.

b. The discharger should be advised of the proper action to be taken.

c. If after providing advice to the discharger and this advice is not followed, the discharger should be warned of legal responsibility for cleanup and violations of law.

d. Information should be collected for possible enforcement action.

e. The On-Scene Commander should notify appropriate State and local officials. He should keep the Regional Response Center advised and initiate Phase II and III activities as conditions warrant.

506.2-4 When the initial report or investigation indicates that a moderate spill has occurred or that a potential moderate spill situation exists, the On-Scene Commander should follow the same general procedures as for a minor spill. Additionally, the On-Scene Commander should make a recommendation on declaration of a pollution incident.

506.2-5 When the initial report indicates that a major spill has occurred or that a potential major spill situation exists, the On-Scene Commander should follow the same procedures as for minor and moderate spills. RRC should, however, be notified immediately of the situation even if the initial report has not been confirmed.

507 Strike Force

507.1 A nucleus national level strike force, consisting of personnel trained, prepared and available to provide the necessary services to carry out this Plan has been established by the Coast Guard. This force, presently located on the East Coast, is being augmented and will soon be sited at various locations throughout the country. The national level strike force will be made available if requested to assist in response during pollution incidents and may be made available to assist during other spill situations. The national level strike force may be requested through the appropriate Coast Guard District Commander, or the Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard. The strike force will direct the operation of any government-owned specialized pollution cleanup equipment and will function under the OSC.

507.2 Regional plans shall provide the designation of local strike force teams consisting of personnel from operating units within the region. They shall be trained, prepared, and available to provide necessary services to help carry out the plan. Regional plans shall specify the location of the local strike force teams. The services of the local strike force teams will be obtained through the appropriate Coast Guard District Commander. These teams are to be capable of merging with other strike forces within the region, or of being sent outside their own region. They are to be capable of supplementing the national level strike force. The local strike force teams should be capable of full independent response to all minor spill situations and joint coordinative response to moderate or major spill situations or pollution incidents.

507.3 There shall be established at major ports (designated from time to time by the President) emergency task forces of trained personnel,

adequate oil pollution control equipment and material, and a detailed oil pollution prevention and removal plan. These emergency task forces will be complementary to the national and local level strike forces. Although designed primarily for operation in the designated port area, they should be capable of operating at other locations when directed. Regional plans encompassing any such designated ports shall include a detailed port plan.

600 FEDERAL AGENCIES

601 Amendment of the Plan

601.1 The Plan shall be modified through procedures described in the Plan.

602 Amendment of the Annexes

602.1 Annexes shall be developed or modified by the representatives to the National Interagency Committee for Control of Pollution by Oil and Hazardous Materials.

603 Amendment of the Regional Plans

603.1 Regional plans may be modified by the Coast Guard or the Department of the Interior in their respective areas with the concurrence of the agencies affected by such changes.

ANNEX I

1100 DISTRIBUTION

1101 Plan Distribution

1101.1 This plan will be distributed to designated offices within the primary agencies to the plan, State and interstate water pollution control agencies and such other Federal, State, local and private agencies and organizations which are cooperating with and participating in activities in support of the plan. A detailed tabulation listing the elements of these agencies and organizations receiving formal distribution will be maintained by the NIC.

1101.2 Included in this formal distribution are the following:

Department of the Interior;
Department of Transportation;
Department of Defense;
Department of Health, Education and Welfare;
Office of Emergency Preparedness;
All State water pollution control agencies;
All interstate water pollution control agencies;
Department of Justice; and
Other Federal, State, local and private agencies and organizations as appropriate.

1101.3 Formal distribution of the plan and amendments will be under the direction of the U. S. Department of the Interior, Federal Water Quality Administration.

1102 Amendment Distribution and Format

1102.1 Amendments to the plan and annexes will be made by sequentially numbered changes. Numbered changes will be effected by means of a transmittal sheet which identifies the plan, the change number and date, the page numbers affected by the change and any other instructions deemed necessary for purposes of clarity or to make special emphasis or explanation of the change. There will be attached to the transmittal sheet the revised or added pages with the change number and current date on each page at the upper right hand corner.

1102.2 Where a change can be effected merely by pen and ink, the transmittal sheet could be used to accomplish the change without submission of revised pages. The use of pen and ink changes is limited to those cases where existing matter is being deleted or is of minor extent.

1102.3 Asterisks will be used to indicate changes. For line changes, an asterisk will be placed before and after each sentence changed in the left and right page margins. For paragraph changes, an asterisk will be placed before and after each paragraph changed and if continued on the next page, an asterisk will be placed at the top of the page and the end of the paragraph. For a paragraph deletion, an asterisk will be placed in the left margin and the paragraph number or letter will be retained in the original sequence followed by the word "Rescinded" in parenthesis.

1102.4 If the plan is completely rewritten, asterisks will not be used but supercession will be indicated at the bottom of the first page.

ANNEX II

1200 NATIONAL INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE

1201 Name

1201.1 The full name of this committee is the National Interagency Committee for Control of Pollution by Oil and Hazardous Materials. It may be referred to as the National Interagency Committee or designated by the initials NIC.

1202 Purpose

1202.1 The purpose of the National Interagency Committee is to provide an advisory body to ensure the viability of the operating program of the Federal government to deal with spills of oil and other hazardous substances.

1203 Objectives

1203.1 The objectives of the National Interagency Committee are to develop plans and policies to:

1203.1 - 1 Promote the development of appropriate preventive and preparedness measures and effective systems for discovering and reporting the existence of a pollution spill;

1203.1 - 2 Institute measures to restrict the further spread of the pollutant;

1203.1 - 3 Assure that the public health and welfare are provided adequate protection;

1203.1 - 4 Apply techniques to cleanup and dispose of the collected pollutant; and,

1203.1 - 5 Institute actions to recover cleanup costs and to effect enforcement of existing Federal statutes.

1204 Functions

1204.1 NIC will promote the development of procedures to coordinate the reaction of all Federal, State, local government and private agencies to pollution spills.

1204.2 NIC will make recommendations to DOI concerning the interpretation, revision and application of the National Contingency Plan.

1204.3 NIC will review Regional Contingency Plans and make recommendations for improving their effectiveness.

1204.4 NIC will coordinate and review reports from NRT and RRT on the handling of major or unusual pollution incidents for the purpose of analyzing such incidents and recommending needed improvements in contingency plans.

1204.5 NIC will make appropriate evaluations of the preparedness posture of the primary agencies toward spills of oil or hazardous substances.

1204.6 NIC will consider and make appropriate recommendations to the primary agencies relating to: the training of response team personnel; research, development, test and evaluation activities; other matters needed to support response capabilities; equipment and material stockpiling; and other matters as the need arises.

1204.7 NIC will establish and maintain liaison with the U. S. National Committee for the Prevention of Pollution of the Seas by Oil to promote a consistent United States posture regarding oil pollution control.

1204.8 NIC will review and evaluate amendments proposed for the Regional Contingency Plans.

1204.9 NIC will consider and recommend to the Secretary of the Interior modifications or amendments to the annex section of the National Contingency Plan.

1205 Composition

1205.1 The NIC shall be comprised of representatives of the primary agencies.

1205.2 Each primary agency shall designate a representative and an alternate to the National Interagency Committee. The Chairman of the NIC shall be notified in writing of such designations.

1205.3 The representative of the Department of the Interior shall serve as Chairman of the committee and the representative of the Department of Transportation as Vice-Chairman.

1205.4 Provision may be made for observers and consultants on a non-reimbursable basis from other Federal, State, or local agencies, and industry as circumstances warrant.

ANNEX III

1300 NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER AND NATIONAL RESPONSE TEAM

1301 National Response Center Location

1301.1 The National Response Center (NRC) for control of pollution by oil and hazardous materials is established at the United States Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

1302 NRC Purpose

1302.1 The purpose of the NRC is to provide physical facilities for coordination and control of an incident should national level involvement be required.

1303 Responsibility for NRC

1303.1 The Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard, will provide the necessary communications and plotting facilities and equipment. This will include:

1303.1 - 1 Telephone branch lines;

1303.1 - 2 Teletype circuits;

1303.1 - 3 Adequate charts of U. S. navigable waters, the continental shelf and the ocean areas adjacent to U. S. territorial waters;

1303.1 - 4 Technical library on oil and hazardous materials pollution; and

1303.1 - 5 Plotting and display provisions to visually depict the geographic position, movement and extent of the pollutant.

1303.2 Primary agencies will furnish competent personnel to man the NRC as required and furnish appropriate technical manuals and materials and such administrative support as required.

1303.3 The Coast Guard Duty Officer, pursuant to his standing instructions, will provide initial notification of a pollution incident to the DOT member who will promptly notify the other members of NRT.

1304 Communications Services Available

1304.1 Telephone (voice) services available include:

1304.1 - 1 AUTOVON (Automated Voice Network) - general purpose switched voice network of Defense Communications Systems, which serves Continental U. S., Alaska, Europe, Pacific and Panama;

1304.1 - 2 Washington Tactical Switchboard-Pentagon terminal of the tactical telephone system, operated by USAF;

1304.1 - 3 FTS - GSA operated government administrative telephone system; and

1304.1 - 4 SARTEL - Search and Rescue COMMAND COORDINATION telephone network including leased HOTLINE telephone net extending from Halifax to New Orleans.

1304.2 Teletype services available include:

1304.2 - 1 AUTODIN - A defense communications worldwide (high speed user data communications system operated for and managed by the DCA to provide both direct user-to-user and store and forward message switching service for DOD and other government agencies);

1304.2 - 2 SARLANT - Coast Guard-leased teletype system extending from Massachusetts to Texas (used to control and coordinate SAR incidents under CEA and handles other operational traffic and priority administrative communications);

1304.2 - 3 SARPAC - Same as (2) for the West Coast U. S.; and

1304.2 - 4 TWX - Teletypewriter exchange service links 50,000 CONUS industry and government offices.

1305 Weather Information

1305.1 Telephone (voice) with the Weather Bureau for domestic and oceanic weather and forecasted conditions.

1306 Ocean Conditions

1306.1 Telephone and teletype connections are available for ocean surface conditions and forecasts for the Atlantic/Gulf from Fleetweather Central, Norfolk, Virginia or for the Pacific from Fleetweather Central, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

1307 - 1309 (Reserved Numbers)

1310 National Response Team Membership

1310.1 The National Response Team (NRT) shall consist of representatives of the primary agencies. Each agency shall designate a sufficient number of alternates to ensure representation in the event that the member is unavailable.

1311 NRT Organization

1311.1 The representative of DOI shall be the Chairman and the representative of DOT shall be Executive Secretary of NRT. The Executive Secretary shall maintain records of the NRT activities along with national and regional plans for pollution emergency responses. When NRT is activated because of a water pollution emergency situation, the Chairman of NRT will assume the role of principal coordinator of NRT activities.

1312 NRT Purpose

1312.1 The NRT shall act as an emergency response team to be activated in the event of a pollution incident involving oil or other hazardous substances which: (a) exceeds the response capability of the region in which it occurs; (b) transects regional boundaries; or (c) involves national security or presents a major hazard to substantial numbers of persons or nationally significant amount of property.

1313 NRT Activation

1313.1 The NRT may be activated by any primary agency through its representative on the NRT.

1313.2 Each representative, or an appropriate alternate, shall be notified immediately of activation of NRT.

1314 NRT Functions

1314.1 When activated during a pollution incident the NRT will:

1314.1 - 1 Evaluate reports coming from the OSC, requesting additional information as may be indicated;

1314.1 - 2 Coordinate the actions of other regions or districts in supplying needed assistance to the OSC;

1314.1 - 3 Recommend courses of action through RRT for consideration by the OSC;

1314.1 - 4 Request, as appropriate, other Federal, State, local government or private agencies to consider taking action under whatever authorities they may have to accomplish needed objectives for the purpose of pollution control;

1314.1 - 5 Recommend the deployment of personnel to observe the handling of a pollution incident; and

1314.1 - 6 Establish the National News Office as prescribed in Annex VI.

1314.2 Between periods of emergency activations the NRT will:

1314.2 - 1 Maintain a readiness posture to respond to a nationally significant spill of oil or other hazardous substance;

1314.2 - 2 Maintain a continuing surveillance of incoming reports from all RRT's and activate NRT whenever appropriate; and,

1314.2 - 3 Forward copies of reports and documents developed by NRT and the RRT's relative to pollution incidents to the NIC for their information and evaluation.

ANNEX IV

1400 PRIMARY AGENCIES REGIONAL AND DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

1400 Geographical Boundaries

1400.1 Maps showing regional and district boundaries of the primary agencies and addresses and telephone lists for the principal field offices of these agencies follow.

1400.2 Regional planning will be based on the Standard Administrative Regions delineated on the map - 1406.

		Agency
1401		Department of the Interior - FWQA
1402		Department of Transportation - USCG
1403		Department of Defense
	1403.1	U. S. Army Corps of Engineers - Division and District Offices
	1403.2	U. S. Army Continental Army Commands
	1403.3	U. S. Navy Naval Districts
	1403.4	U. S. Air Force Reserve Regions
1404		Department of Health, Education and Welfare - Regional Offices
1405		Office of Emergency Preparedness - Regional Offices
1406		Standard Administrative Regions

1401 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Federal Water Quality Administration
Regional Offices

Northeast Region, FWQA
Rm. 2303, John F. Kennedy Federal
Office Building
Boston, Massachusetts 02203
Telephone: 617 223-7210

Middle Atlantic Region, FWQA
918 Emmet Street
Charlottesville, Virginia 22901
Telephone: 703 296-1376

Southeast Region, FWQA
Suite 300
1421 Peachtree Street, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30309
Telephone: 404 526-5737

Ohio Basin Region, FWQA
4676 Columbia Parkway
Cincinnati, Ohio 45226
Telephone: 513 871-6200

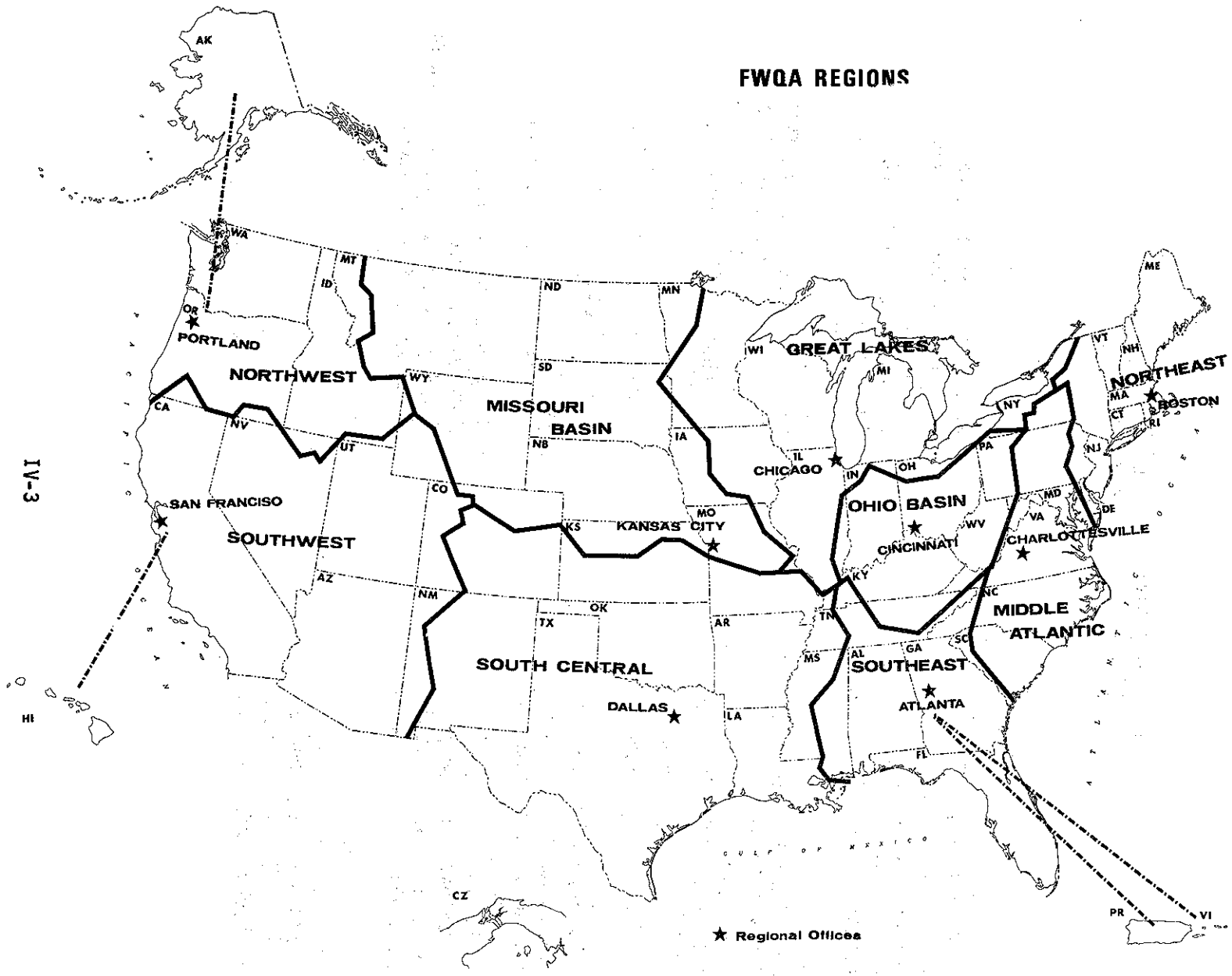
Northwest Region, FWQA
Rm. 570 - Pittock Block
Portland, Oregon 97205
Telephone: 503 226-3915

Great Lakes Region, FWQA
Rm. 410, 33 East Congress
Parkway
Chicago, Illinois 60605
Telephone: 312 828-5250

Missouri Basin Region, FWQA
911 Walnut Street, Rm. 702
Kansas City, Missouri 64106
Telephone: 816 374-5493

South Central Region, FWQA
3rd Floor
1402 Elm Street
Dallas, Texas 75202
Telephone: 214 749-2161

Southwest Region, FWQA
760 Market Street
San Francisco, California 94102
Telephone: 415 556-5876


FWQA REGIONS
NORTHWEST
PORTLAND
SOUTHWEST
SAN FRANCISCO
MISSOURI BASIN
KANSAS CITY
SOUTH CENTRAL
DALLAS
GREAT LAKES
CHICAGO
OHIO BASIN
CINCINNATI
SOUTHEAST
ATLANTA
MIDDLE ATLANTIC
CHARLOTTESVILLE
NORTHEAST
BOSTON
AK
HI
CZ
PR
VI
WA
OR
CA
NV
ID
MT
WY
UT
AZ
CO
NM
ND
SD
NB
KS
OK
TX
MN
IA
MO
AR
LA
WI
MI
IL
IN
OH
KY
TN
MS
AL
GA
FL
SC
NC
VA
WV
PA
NY
MD
DE
NJ
CT
RI
MA
VT
NH
ME
GULF OF MEXICO
★ Regional Offices

1402 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
U. S. COAST GUARD DISTRICTS

1st Coast Guard District
J. F. Kennedy Federal Bldg.
Government Center
Boston, Mass. 02203
Duty Officer: 617-223-3645

2nd Coast Guard District
Federal Building
1520 Market Street
St. Louis, Mo. 63103
Duty Officer: 314-622-4614

3rd Coast Guard District
Governors Island
New York, N. Y. 10004
Duty Officer: 212-264-4800

5th Coast Guard District
Federal Bldg.
431 Crawford Street
Portsmouth, Va. 23705
Duty Officer: 703-393-6081

7th Coast Guard District
Room 1018, Federal Bldg.
51 S.W. 1st Avenue
Miami, Fla. 33130
Duty Officer: 305-350-5611

8th Coast Guard District
Customhouse
New Orleans, La. 70130
Duty Officer: 504-527-6225

9th Coast Guard District
1240 East 9th Street
Cleveland, Ohio 44199
Duty Officer: 216-522-3983

11th Coast Guard District
Heartwell Bldg.
19 Pine Avenue
Long Beach, Calif. 90802
Duty Officer: 213-437-2944 (FTS)
213-437-2941 (COMMERCIAL)

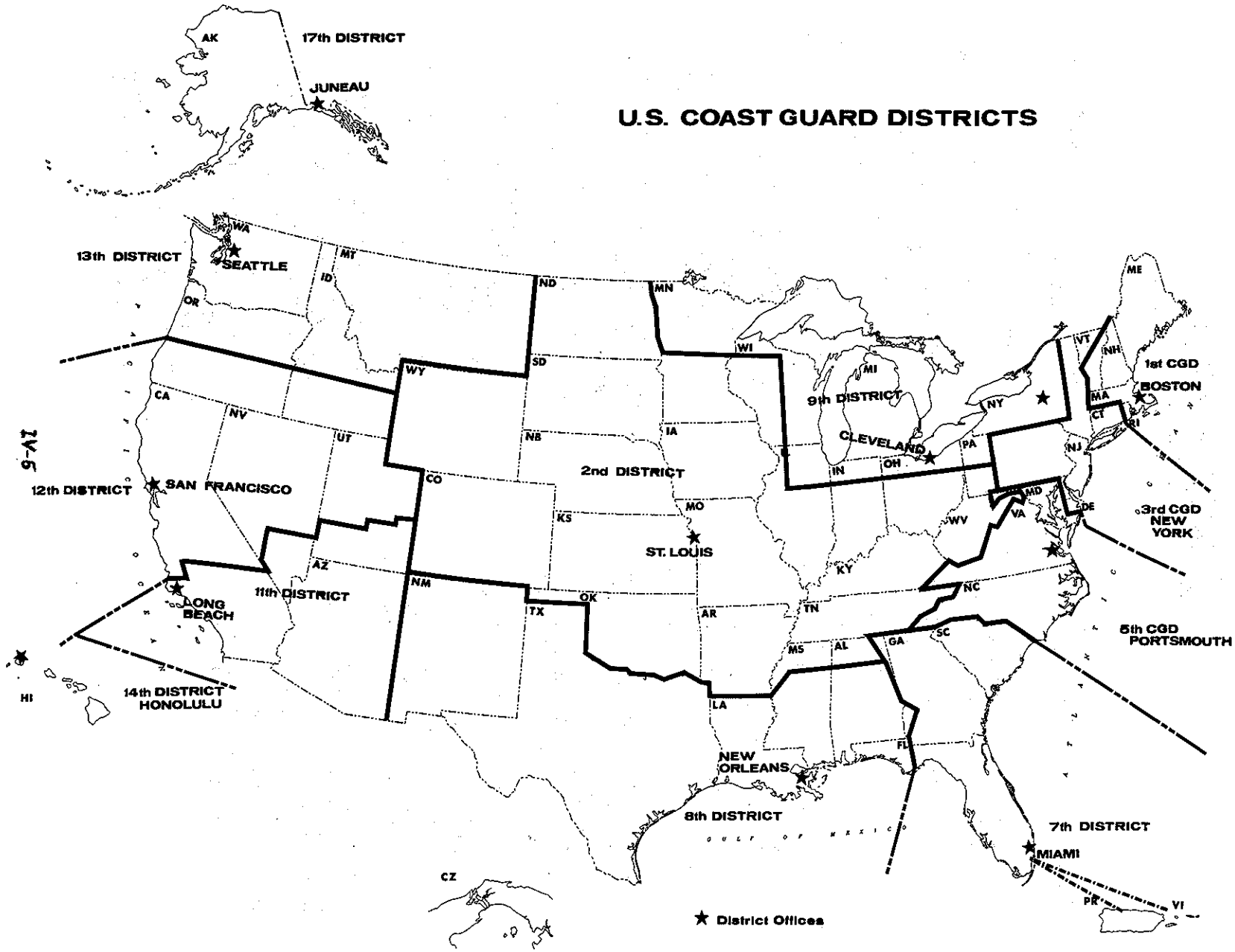
12th Coast Guard District
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94126
Duty Officer: 415-556-5500

13th Coast Guard District
618 2nd Avenue
Seattle, Wash. 98104
Duty Officer: 206-624-2902

14th Coast Guard District
677 Ala Moana Blvd.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Duty Officer: (Hono) 588-841
(COMMERCIAL ONLY)
AUTOVON - 315-732-4800 Drop 223

17th Coast Guard District
P. O. Box 3-5000
Juneau, Alaska 99801
Duty Officer: 907-586-7340
(COMMERCIAL ONLY)

U.S. COAST GUARD DISTRICTS



1403 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
U. S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
1403.1 DIVISION AND DISTRICT OFFICES

U. S. ARMY ENGR DIV, LOWER MISS. VALLEY
Corner Crawford and Walnut Sts.
P.O. Box 80
Vicksburg, Miss. 39180
Tel. Duty Hours - 601 636-1311
Non Duty Hours - 601 636-9367

U. S. Army Engr Dist, MEMPHIS
668 Federal Office Bldg.
Memphis, Tenn. 38103
Tel. Duty Hours - 901 534-3221
Non Duty Hours - 901 397-7501

U. S. Army Engr Dist, NEW ORLEANS
P.O. Box 60267
Foot of Prytania St.
New Orleans, La. 70160
Tel. Duty Hours - 504 865-1121
Non Duty Hours - 504 865-1041
861-2203

U. S. Army Engr Dist, ST. LOUIS
906 Olive St.
St. Louis, Mo. 63101
Tel. Duty Hours - 314 268-2817
Non Duty Hours - 314 726-4735

U. S. Army Engr Dist, VICKSBURG
P.O. Box 60
USPO & Courthouse
Vicksburg, Miss. 39180
Tel. Duty Hours - 601 636-1311
Non Duty Hours - 601 636-7111

U. S. ARMY ENGR DIV, MISSOURI RIVER
P.O. Box 103 Downtown Station
USPO & Courthouse
215 North 17th Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68101
Tel. Duty Hours - 402 221-1221
Non Duty Hours - 402 453-0202

U. S. Army Engr Dist, KANSAS CITY
700 Federal Office Bldg
601 E. 12th Street
Kansas City, Mo. 64106
Tel. Duty Hours - 816 374-3896
Non Duty Hours - 913 649-6086

U. S. Army Engr Dist. OMAHA
7410 USPO & Courthouse
215 North 17th Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68102
Tel. Duty Hours - 402 221-1221
Non Duty Hours - 402 453-0202

U. S. ARMY ENGR DIV, NEW ENGLAND
424 Trapelo Road
Walthan, Mass. 02154
Tel. Duty Hours - 617 894-2400
Non Duty Hours - 617 894-2404

U. S. ARMY ENGR DIV, NORTH ATLANTIC
90 Church Street
New York, N.Y. 10007
Tel. Duty Hours - 212 264-3311
Non Duty Hours - 212 269-2491

U. S. Army Engr Dist, BALTIMORE
P.O. Box 1715
31 Hopkins Plaza
Baltimore, Md. 21203
Tel. Duty Hours - 301 962-3311
Non Duty Hours - 301 828-5195

U. S. Army Engr Dist, NEW YORK
26 Federal Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10007
Tel. Duty Hours - 212 264-3311
Non Duty Hours - 212-264-3311

U. S. Army Engr Dist, NORFOLK
Ft. Norfolk
803 Front Street
Norfolk, Va. 23510
Tel. Duty Hours - 703 625-8201
Non Duty Hours - 703 622-7043

U. S. Army Engr Dist, PHILADELPHIA
US Custom House
2nd & Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106
Tel. Duty Hours - 215 597-3311
Non Duty Hours - 215 649-5702

U. S. ARMY ENGR DIV, NORTH CENTRAL
536 S. Clark Street
Chicago, Ill. 60605
Tel. Duty Hours - 312 353-6385
Non Duty Hours - 312 646-2183

U. S. Army Engr Dist, BUFFALO
1776 Niagara Street
Buffalo, N.Y. 14207
Tel. Duty Hours - 716 876-5454
Non Duty Hours - 716 876-5454
x-34

U. S. Army Engr Dist, CHICAGO
219 S. Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604
Tel. Duty Hours - 312 353-6406
Non Duty Hours - 312 646-2183

U. S. Army Engr Dist, DETROIT
P.O. Box 1027
150 Michigan Avenue
Detroit, Mich. 48231
Tel. Duty Hours - 313 963-1261
Non Duty Hours - 313 568-2840

U. S. Army Engr Dist, ROCK ISLAND
Clock Tower Building
Rock Island, Illinois 61201
Tel. Duty Hours - 309 788-6361
Non Duty Hours - 309 762-0658

U. S. Army Engr Dist, ST. PAUL
1210 USPO & Customhouse
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
Tel. Duty Hours - 612 725-7506
Non Duty Hours - 612 941-2060

U. S. Army Engr Dist, LAKE SURVEY
630 Federal Bldg. & US Courthouse
Detroit, Michigan 48226
Tel. Duty Hours - 313 226-6161
Non Duty Hours - 313 568-2840

U. S. ARMY ENGR DIV, NORTH PACIFIC
220 S.W. 8th Street
Portland, Oregon 97209
Tel. Duty Hours - 503 226-3361
Non Duty Hours - 503 224-3275

U. S. Army Engr Dist, ALASKA
P.O. Box 7002
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Tel. Duty Hours - 907 752-9114
Non Duty Hours - 907 279-1132

U. S. Army Engr Dist, PORTLAND
P.O. Box 2946
2850 S.E. 82nd Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97208
Tel. Duty Hours - 503 771-4441
Non Duty Hours - 503 771-1305

U. S. Army Engr Dist, SEATTLE
1519 Alaskan Way, South
Seattle, Washington 98134
Tel. Duty Hours - 206 682-2700
Non Duty Hours - 206 682-2700

U. S. Army Engr Dist, WALLA WALLA
Bldg 602, City-County Airport
Walla Walla, Washington 99362
Tel. Duty Hours - 509 525-5500
Non Duty HOurs - 509 525-3178

U. S. ARMY ENGR DIV, OHIO RIVER
P.O. Box 1159
550 Main Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45201
Tel. Duty Hours - 513 684-3001
Non Duty Hours - 513 561-3758

U. S. Army Engr Dist, HUNTINGTON
P.O. Box 2127
502 8th Street
Huntington, W. Va. 25721
Tel. Duty Hours - 304 529-2318
Non Duty Hours - 304 525-8332

U. S. Army Engr Dist, LOUISVILLE
830 West Broadway
Louisville, Ky. 40202
Tel. Duty Hours - 502 582-5011
Non Duty Hours - 812 256-3371
x-3238

U. S. Army Engr Dist, NASHVILLE
P.O. Box 1070
306 Federal Office Building
Nashville, Tenn. 37202
Tel. Duty Hours - 615 242-8321
Non Duty Hours - 615 242-2769
352-2871

U. S. Army Engr Dist, PITTSBURGH
2032 Federal Bldg.
1000 Liberty Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222
Tel. Duty Hours - 412 644-3311
Non Duty Hours - 412 366-0947

U. S. ARMY ENGR DIV, PACIFIC OCEAN
Bldg 96
Ft. Armstrong
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Tel. Duty Hours - 808 40-0531
Non Duty Hours - 808 5432-033

U. S. Army Engr Dist, HONOLULU
Bldg. 96
Ft. Armstrong
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Tel. Duty Hours - 808 403711
Non Duty Hours - 808 868846

U. S. ARMY ENGR DIV, SOUTH ATLANTIC
510 Title Bldg.
30 Pryor St., S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Tel. Duty Hours - 404 526-0111
Non Duty Hours - 404 233-7837

U. S. Army Engr Dist, CHARLESTON
P.O. Box 919
Federal Building
334 Meeting Street
Charleston, S. C. 29402
Tel. Duty Hours - 803 577-4171
Non Duty Hours - 803 766-5772

U. S. Army Engr Dist, JACKSONVILLE
Federal Building
400 West Bay Street
Jacksonville, Florida 32202
Tel. Duty Hours - 904 791-2011
Non Duty Hours - 904 389-8268

U. S. Army Engr Dist, MOBILE
P.O. Box 2288
2301 Airport Blvd.
Mobile, Alabama 36601
Tel. Duty Hours - 205 473-0311
Non Duty Hours - 205 473-7362

U. S. Army Engr Dist, SAVANNAH
P.O. Box 889
200 East Saint Julian St.
Savannah, Ga. 31402
Tel. Duty Hours - 912 233-8822
Non Duty Hours - 912 233-8825

U. S. Army Engr Dist, WILMINGTON
P.O. Box 1890
308 Federal Building
US Courthouse
Wilmington, N. C. 28401
Tel. Duty Hours - 919 763-9971
Non Duty Hours - 919 762-7035

U. S. ARMY ENGR DIV, SOUTH PACIFIC
630 Sansome St. Rm 1216
San Francisco, California 94111
Tel. Duty Hours - 415 556-9000
Non Duty Hours - 415 556-0914

U. S. Army Engr Dist, LOS ANGELES
P.O. Box 2711
300 North Los Angeles St.
Los Angeles, Calif. 90053
Tel. Duty Hours - 213 688-5522
Non Duty Hours - 213 688-5522

U. S. Army Engr Dist, SACRAMENTO
650 Capitol Mall
Sacramento, Calif. 95814
Tel. Duty Hours - 916 449-2000
Non Duty Hours - 916 452-1535

U. S. Army Engr Dist, SAN FRANCISCO
100 McAllister Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94102
Tel. Duty Hours - 415 556-9000
Non Duty Hours - 415 556-3660

U. S. ARMY ENGR DIV, SOUTHWESTERN
1114 Commerce Street
Dallas, Texas 75202
Tel. Duty Hours - 214 748-5611
Non Duty Hours - 214 526-5007

U. S. Army Engr Dist, ALBUQUERQUE
P. O. Box 1580
517 Gold Avenue S. W.
Albuquerque, N. M. 87103
Tel. Duty Hours - 505 843-0311
Non Duty Hours - 505 298-4556

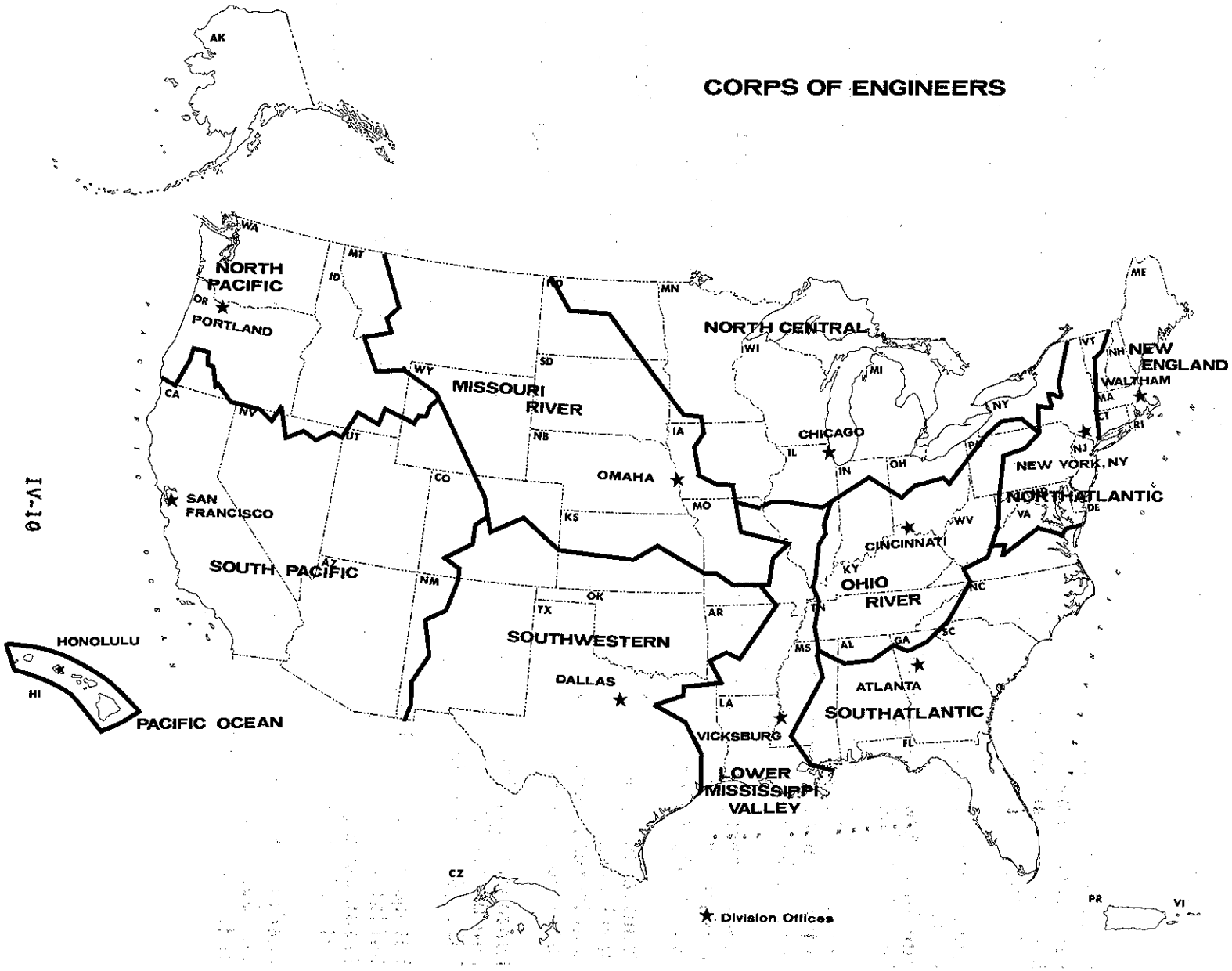
U. S. Army Engr Dist, FORT WORTH
P. O. Box 17300
819 Taylor Street
Fort Worth, Texas 76102
Tel. Duty Hours - 817 334-3011
Non Duty Hours - 817 451-4420

U. S. Army Engr Dist, GALVESTON
P. O. Box 1229
Galveston, Texas 77550
Tel. Duty Hours - 713 763-1211
Non Duty Hours - 713 762-0314

U. S. Army Engr Dist, LITTLE ROCK
P. O. Box 867
700 W. Capitol
Little Rock, Ark. 72203
Tel. Duty Hours - 501 372-4361
Non Duty Hours - 501 372-2011

U. S. Army Engr Dist, TULSA
P. O. Box 61
224 South Boulder
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74103
Tel. Duty Hours - 918 584-7151
Non Duty Hours - 918 587-0311

CORPS OF ENGINEERS



1403.3 U. S. NAVY
NAVAL DISTRICTS

Headquarters, 1st Naval District
495 Summer Street
Boston, Massachusetts
Tel. (617) LI 2-5100

Headquarters, 3rd Naval District
90 Church Street
New York, New York 10007
Tel. (212) RE 2-9100

Headquarters, 4th Naval District
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19112
Tel. (215) 755-4114

Headquarters, 5th Naval District
Norfolk, Virginia 23511
Tel. (703) 444-3589

Headquarters, 6th Naval District
Naval Base
Charleston, South Carolina 29408
Tel. (803) 743-2650

Headquarters, 8th Naval District
New Orleans, Louisiana 70140
Tel. (504) 366-2311

Headquarters, 9th Naval District
Building I
Great Lakes, Illinois 60088
Tel. (312) 688-4810

Headquarters, 10th Naval District
San Juan, Puerto Rico
Tel. (809) 722-0080

Headquarters, 11th Naval District
San Diego, California 92130
Tel. (714) 235-3401

Headquarters, 12th Naval District
Federal Office Building
59 Fulton Street
San Francisco, California 94102
Tel. (415) 621-3828

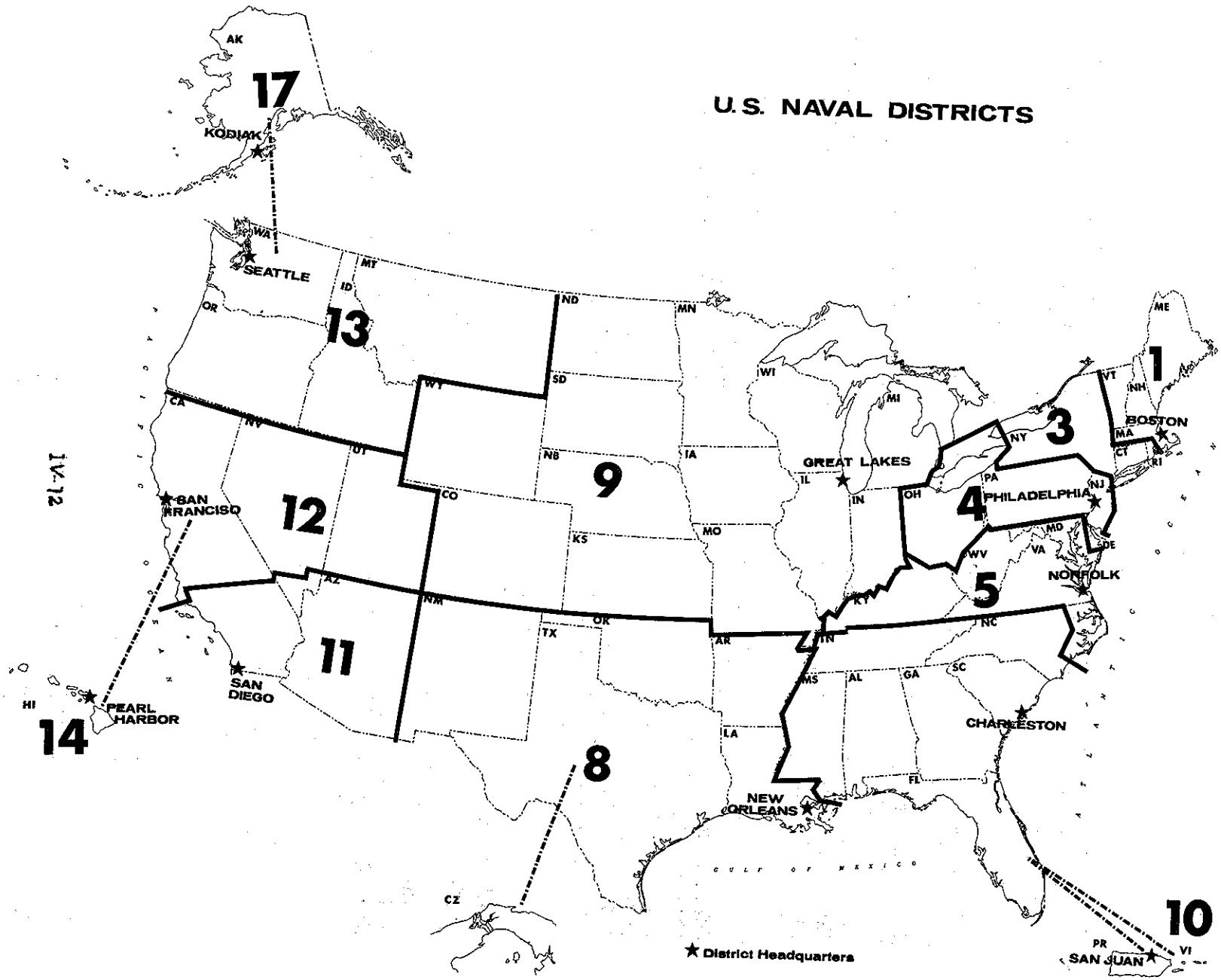
Headquarters, 13th Naval District
Seattle, Washington 98115
Tel. (206) AT 3-5200

Headquarters, 14th Naval District
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
Tel. (808) 40053 Ext. 22101

Headquarters, 15th Naval District
Fort Amador Canal Zone
Canal Zone 882226

Headquarters, 17th Naval District
Kodiak, Alaska
Tel. (206) 487-5891

Headquarters, Naval District,
Washington, D. C.
Washington Navy Yard
Washington, D. C. 20390
Tel. (202) OX 3-2572 or OX 3-2670


U.S. NAVAL DISTRICTS
17
KODIAK
AK
SEATTLE
WA
13
MT
ID
OR
ND
MN
SD
WY
CA
NV
UT
12
SAN FRANCISCO
CO
NB
9
IA
WI
MI
GREAT LAKES
IL
IN
OH
1
ME
VT
NH
BOSTON
MA
CT
RI
3
NY
PA
4
PHILADELPHIA
NJ
MD
DE
VA
WV
5
NORFOLK
KS
MO
KY
AZ
NM
OK
TX
AR
TN
NC
11
SAN DIEGO
HI
PEARL HARBOR
14
MS
AL
GA
SC
CHARLESTON
LA
8
NEW ORLEANS
FL
GULF OF MEXICO
CZ
10
PR
VI
SAN JUAN
District Headquarters

1403.2 U. S. ARMY CONTINENTAL COMMANDS

Headquarters
U. S. Continental Army Command
Ft. Monroe, Virginia 23351
Tel. 24 hours/day 703 727-2256

Headquarters
First United States Army
Ft. George G. Meade
Maryland 20755
Tel. 24 hours/day 301 677-2082

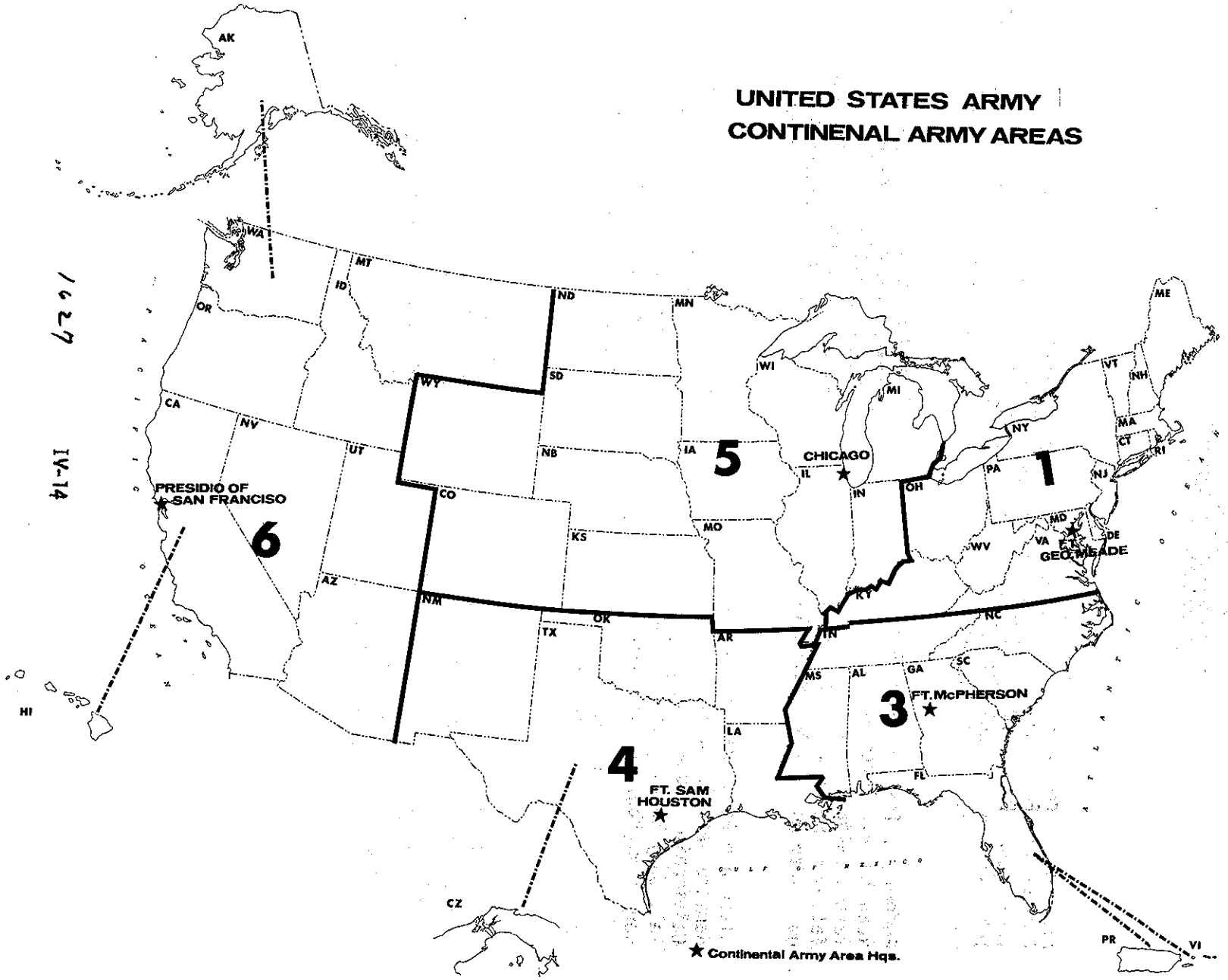
Headquarters
Third United States Army
Ft. McPherson
Georgia 30330
Tel. Duty Hours - 404 752-2105
Non Duty Hours - 404 752-3606

Headquarters
Fourth United States Army
Ft. Sam Houston
Texas 78234
Tel. Duty Hours - 512 221-5347
Non Duty Hours - 512 221-4746

Headquarters
Fifth United States Army
Chicago, Illinois 60615
Tel. Duty Hours - 312 926-3145
Non Duty Hours - 312 926-2238

Headquarters
Sixth United States Army
Presidio of San Francisco
California 94129
Tel. Duty Hours - 415 561-3891
Non Duty Hours - 415 561-2497

Headquarters
Military District
Washington
Washington, D. C. 20315
Tel. 24 hours/day 202 697-3722


UNITED STATES ARMY
CONTINENAL ARMY AREAS
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OR
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CHICAGO
FT. McPHERSON
FT. SAM HOUSTON
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO
FT. GEO. MEADE
GULF OF MEXICO
★ Continental Army Area Hqs.

1627

IV-14

1403.4 U. S. AIR FORCE RESERVE REGIONS

First Air Force Reserve Region
Andrews Air Force Base
Washington, D. C. 20331
Tel. Duty Hours - 301 981-2345
Non Duty Hours - 301 981-9111

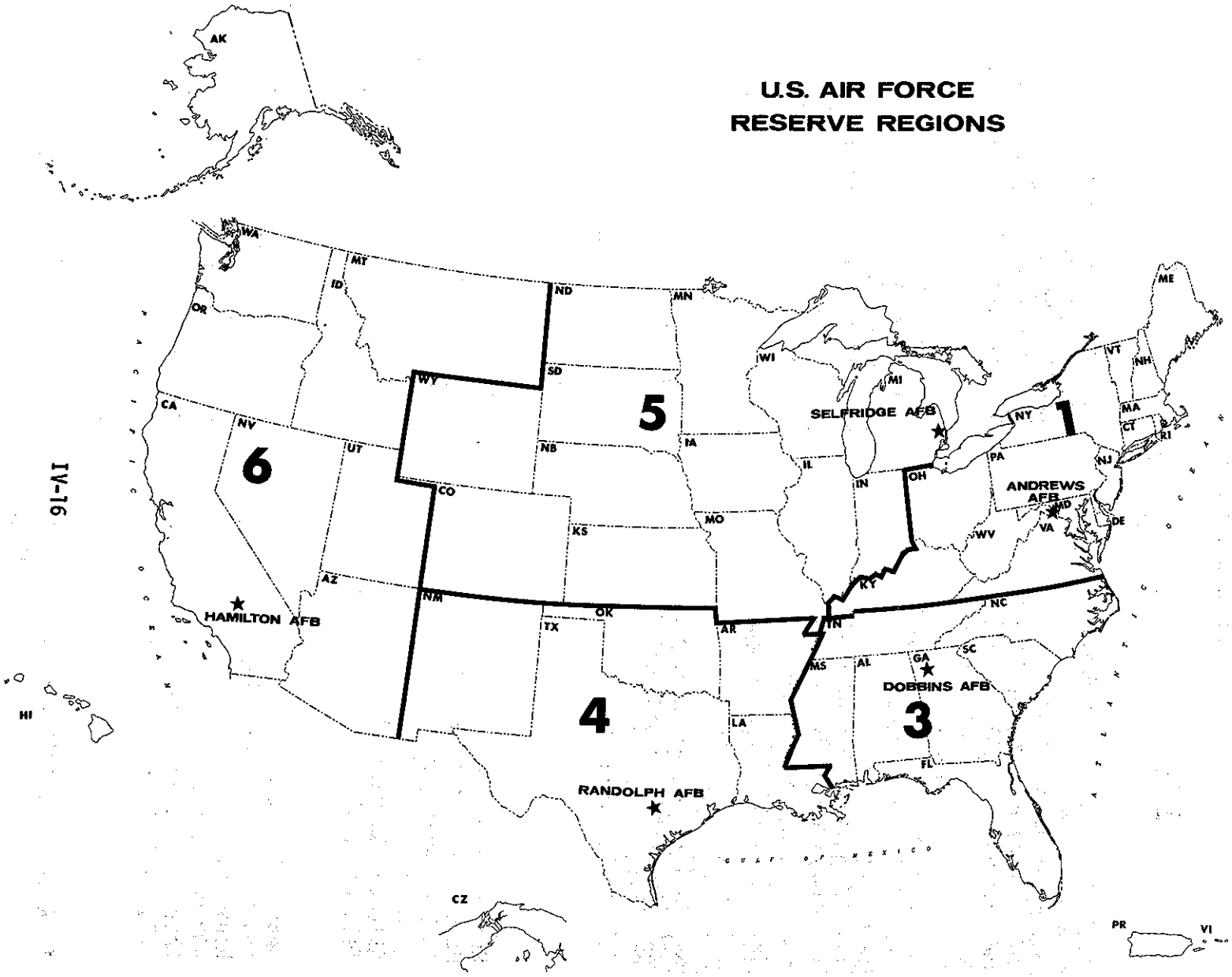
Third Air Force Reserve Region
Dobbins Air Force Base
Georgia 30060
Tel. Duty Hours - 404 428-4461/x-741
Non Duty Hours - 404 428-4461

Fourth Air Force Reserve Region
Randolph Air Force Base
Texas 78148
Tel. Duty Hours - 512 729-3350
Non Duty Hours - 512 652-1110

Fifth Air Force Reserve Region
Selfridge Air Force Base
Michigan 48045
Tel. 24 hours/day 313 465-1241
ext. 5240
4233

Sixth Air Force Reserve Region
Hamilton Air Force Base
California 94934
Tel. Duty Hours - 415 883-3811
Non Duty Hours - 415 883-7711

U.S. AIR FORCE RESERVE REGIONS



1404 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE REGIONAL OFFICES

Region I, H.E.W.
John F. Kennedy Federal Office Building
Boston, Massachusetts 02203
Tel. (617) 223-6884

Region II, H.E.W.
Federal Building
26 Federal Plaza
New York, New York 10007
Tel. (212) 264-2525

Region III, H.E.W. *
220 7th Street, N.E.
Charlottesville, Virginia 22901
Tel. (703) 296-1256

Region IV, H.E.W.
Peachtree-Seventh Building
50 7th Street, N.E.
Room 404
Atlanta, Georgia 30323
Tel. (404) 526-5214

Region V, H.E.W.
New Post Office Building
Room 712
433 West Van Buren Street
Chicago, Illinois 60617
Tel. (312) 353-7830

Region VI, H.E.W.
1114 Commerce Street
Dallas, Texas 75202
Tel. (214) 749-2827

Region VII, H.E.W.
Federal Office Building
601 East 12th Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64106
Tel. (816) 374-3307

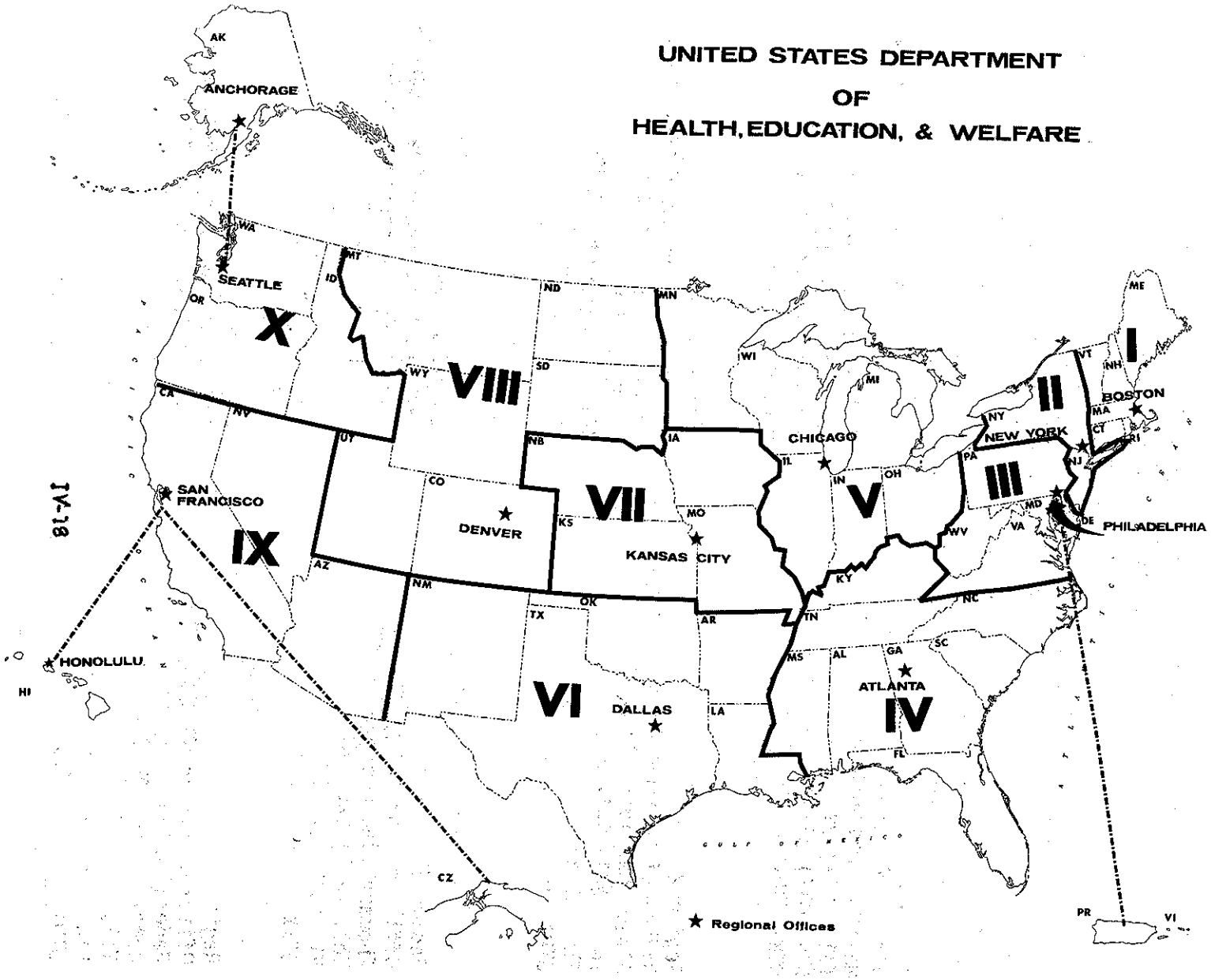
Region VIII, H.E.W.
Federal Office Building
Room 9017
19th & Stout Streets
Denver, Colorado 80202
Tel. (303) 297-3283

Region IX, H.E.W.
Federal Office Building
50 Fulton Street
San Francisco, California 94102
Tel. (415) 556-1210

Region X, H.E.W.
Arcade Building, Mezzanine Floor
1319 Second Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101
Tel. (206) 583-5561

* Region III office will be moved to Philadelphia in the near future.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, & WELFARE



1405 OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS
REGIONAL OFFICES

Region I
Office of Emergency Preparedness
Maynard, Massachusetts 07154
Tel. (617) 897-9381
FTS (617) 897-9381 (plus ext.)
DTWX 710-347-1307

Region 2
Office of Emergency Preparedness
Olney, Maryland 20832
Tel. (301) 921-5512
FTS 122-5512
DTWX 710-828-9786

Region 3
Office of Emergency Preparedness
Thomasville, Georgia 31792
Tel. (912) 226-1761
FTS (912) 226-1761
DTWX 810-785-5841

Region 4
Office of Emergency Preparedness
Federal Center
Battle Creek, Michigan 49016
Tel. (616) 962-6251
FTS (616) 962-6251
DTWX 810-276-2220

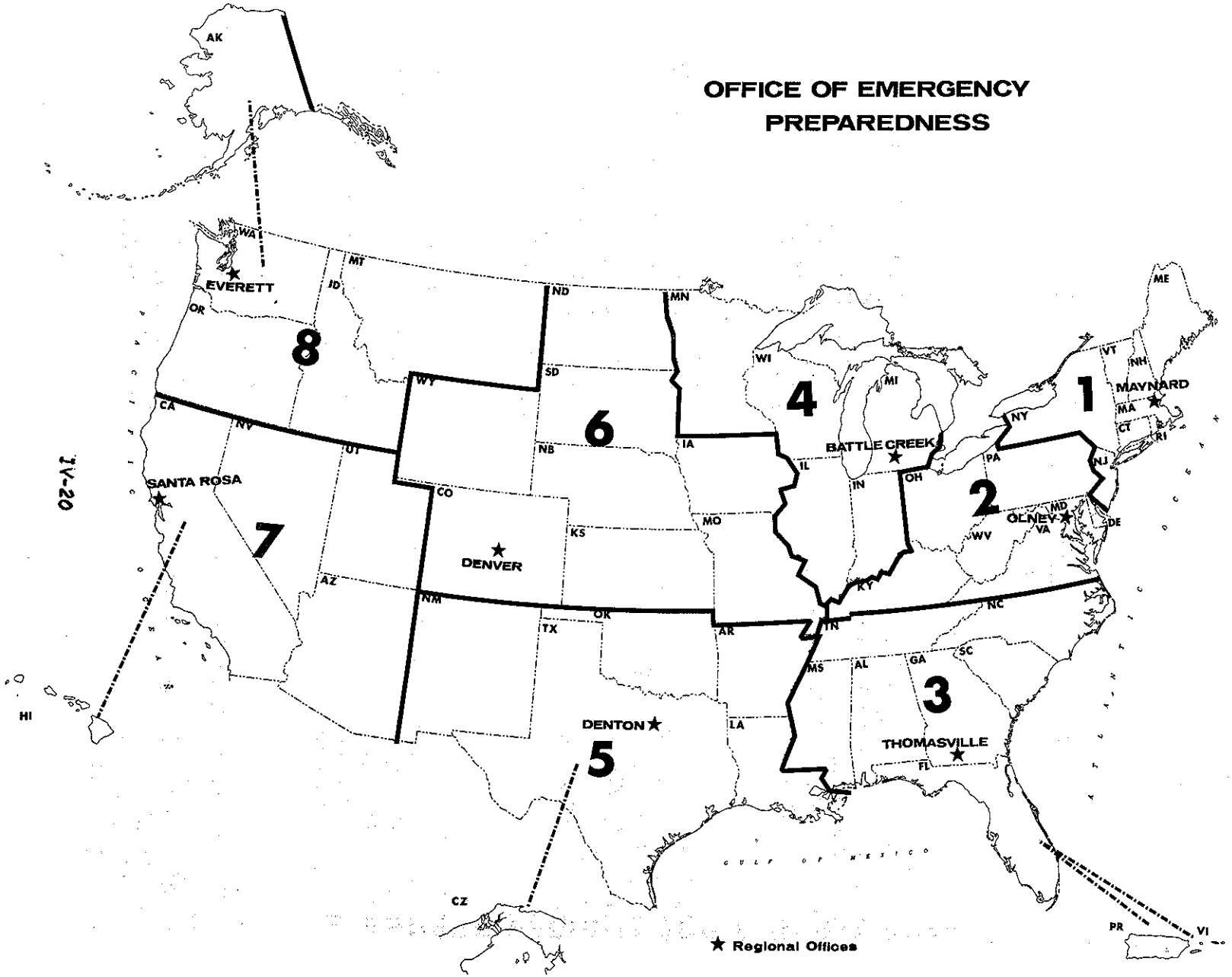
Region 5
Office of Emergency Preparedness
Denton Federal Center
Denton, Texas 76201
Tel. (817) 387-5811
FTS (214) 749-2747
DTWX 910-890-5791

Region 6
Office of Emergency Preparedness
Denver Federal Center
Building 710
Denver, Colorado 80225
Tel. (303) 237-8271
FTS (303) 237-8271
DTWX 910-937-0731

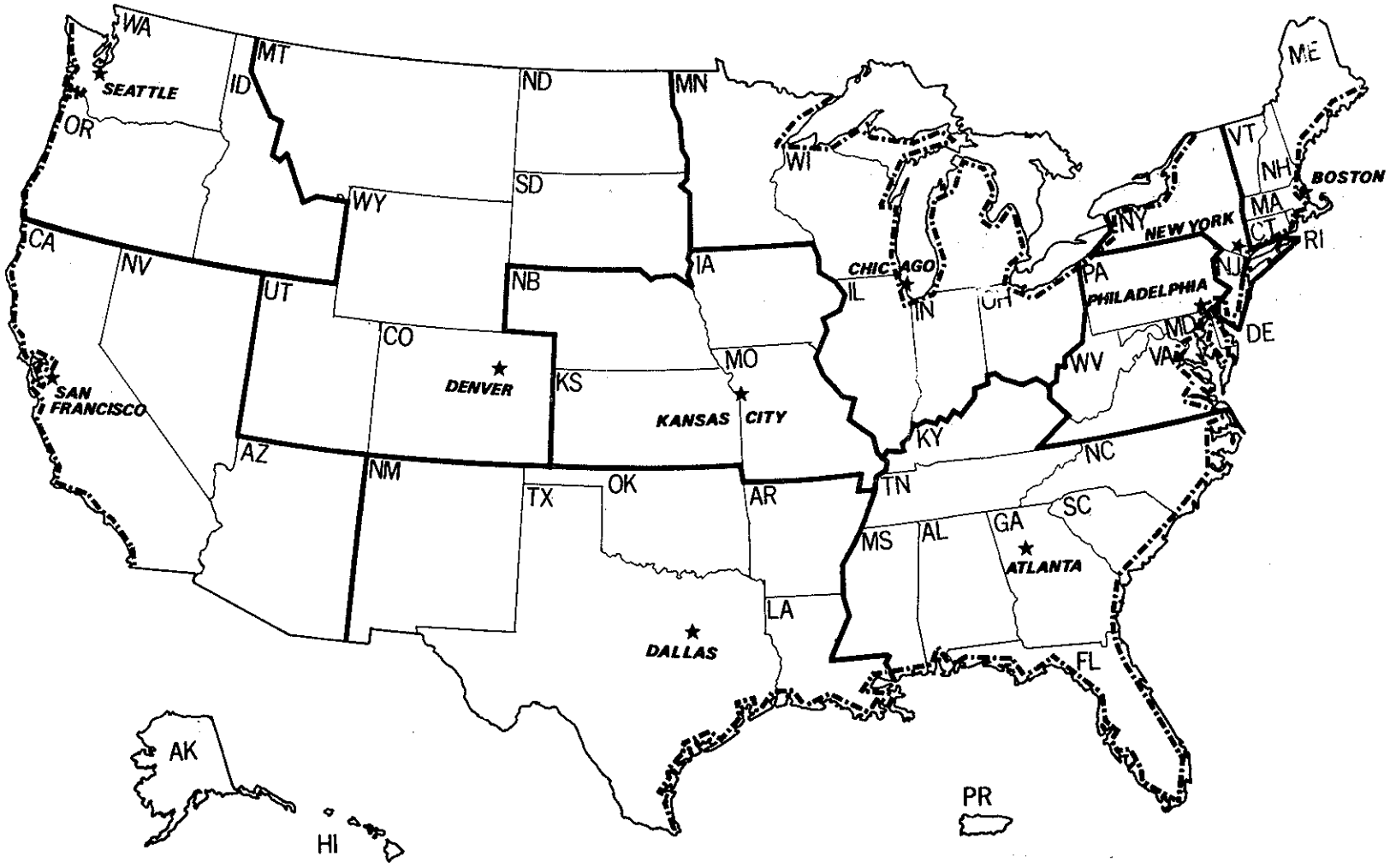
Region 7
Office of Emergency Preparedness
Santa Rosa, California 95403
Tel. (707) 544-1334
FTS (707) 544-1334
DTWX 510-744-3076

Region 8
Office of Emergency Preparedness
Bothell, Washington 98011
Tel. (206) 486-0721
FTS (206) 486-0284
DTWX 910-499-2811

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS



STANDARD REGIONS FOR FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION



C.G. Area of Responsibility

ANNEX V

1500 COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORTS

1501 Purpose

1501.1 The communications concerning an oil or hazardous substance spill are an integral and significant part of the operations. The same precepts govern in these instances as do other operations in which the Coast Guard, FWQA and other operating agencies are involved.

1502 Objectives

1502.1 The objectives of the communications and reports are:

1502.1 - 1 To speed the flow of information pertaining to an incident;

1502.1 - 2 To relay advice, instructions and reports pertaining to an incident; and

1502.1 - 3 To provide for alerting, notification, surveillance and warning of a pollution incident.

1503 Communications Procedures

1503.1 Normal communication circuits of each primary agency may be used to effectuate this plan. The national and district or regional offices and telephone numbers of primary alerting and notification offices of interested agencies will be maintained in NRC and as appropriate in RRC.

1503.2 The initial reporting of a pollution incident will be in accordance with the information and format as described in the regional plans.

1503.3 SITREPS (Situation Reports) will be submitted by RRT to NRT in a timely manner as developments occur and at 0800 and 2000 local time on each day of the operation.

1504 Pollution Incident Reports

1504.1 At the conclusion of Federal activity resulting from a pollution incident, any OSC involved will submit a complete report of the incident and the actions taken, pursuant to applicable directives of his own agency. Copies will be furnished to the NRT or RRT, as appropriate, for submission to the NIC, together with any other pertinent information available to the forwarding group. The NIC will then evaluate each incident and will make appropriate recommendations.

ANNEX VI

1600 PUBLIC INFORMATION

1601 Introduction

1601.1 When a major national pollution incident occurs, it is imperative that the public be provided promptly with accurate information on the nature of the incident and what steps are being taken to correct the problem. This policy must be followed to obtain understanding from the public, ensure cooperation from all interested parties and to check the spread of misinformation. National Administration policy and the Freedom of Information Act both call for maximum disclosure of information.

1602 National News Office

1602.1 When the NRT is activated, the team chairman will contact the most appropriate primary agency and ask it to detail a professional information officer to establish and direct a National News Office. Requests by the Director of the National News Office for an appropriate number of professional and clerical assistants will be met by one or more of the primary agencies.

1602.2 The Director of the National News Office will be responsible for overall supervision of public information activities. While the Director of the Regional News Office will have considerable freedom in responding to news inquiries, he will work under the direction of the Director of the National News Office. The closest possible coordination will be maintained between the National News Office in Washington and the Regional News Office.

1602.3 Promptly after his designation, the Director of the National News Office will contact the White House Press Office and the Office of the Director of Communications for the Federal Government to arrange whatever information assistance may be required by these offices.

1602.4 All written news releases involving major policy considerations will be cleared by the Chairman of the NRT or in his absence the Executive Secretary. Situation reports and other factual releases will not require formal clearance.

1602.5 The Director of the National News Office will have free access to meetings of the NRT and will be consulted on the possible public reaction to the courses of action under consideration by the NRT.

1602.6 At appropriate intervals the Director of the National News Office may arrange news conferences at which the Chairman of the NRT, the OSC or other informed officials will make progress reports and respond to questions from the media representatives.

1602.7 The Director of the National News Office will keep appropriate press offices posted on developments. These include the press offices of the Secretaries or Director of the primary agencies to the National Contingency Plan; Governors, Senators and Representatives whose States or Districts are affected by the incident; and, the Mayor and other responsible local officials in affected communities.

1602.8 As long as public interest warrants, at least one written news release or status report per day will be issued by the National News Office and the Regional News Office reporting progress in controlling the incident and other developments.

1602.9 The National News Office will be provided with adequate space, telephones, typewriters, communications equipment and other supplies by the U. S. Coast Guard at U. S. Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington, D. C., where the NRC is housed. The Director of the National News Office will determine what equipment and supplies are needed to ensure an orderly flow of information and to accommodate visiting members of the news media.

1603 Regional News Office

1603.1 When an RRT declares a pollution incident, the Chairman will contact the most appropriate agency and ask it to detail a professional public information officer to establish and direct a Regional News Office. The Regional News Office should be set up at or near the location where the OSC is stationed. Requests by the Director of the Regional News Office for appropriate professional and clerical assistance will be met by one or more of the primary agencies.

1603.2 The Director of the Regional News Office will follow the procedures outlined above for the Director of National News Office in contacting the press offices of State and local officials, in arranging appropriate public information liaison with industries and other concerned interests, and in issuing at least one daily written news release.

1603.3 All news releases involving major policy considerations will be cleared by the Chairman of the RRT or, in his absence, the Executive Secretary. Situation reports and other factual releases will not require formal clearance.

1603.4 The Director of the Regional News Office will have free access to meetings of the RRT and should be consulted on the possible public reaction to the courses of action under consideration by the RRT.

1603.5 The Regional News Office will be provided with adequate space, telephones, typewriters, communications equipment and other supplies by the primary agency which is providing the headquarters for the RRT. The Director of the Regional News Office will determine what equipment and supplies are needed to ensure an orderly flow of information and to accommodate visiting members of the news media.

1604 Washington, D. C., Public Information Contact

1604.1 If the NRT has not been activated, the Director of the Regional News Office will ask the most appropriate primary agency to assign a public information officer in Washington, D. C., to serve as a contact point for queries made in Washington, D. C. The information officer assigned to this task will follow the procedures outlined above for the Director of the National News Office in contacting the press offices of the White House and Congressional and Federal officials.

1605 Interim Public Information Director

1605.1 In the period following a spill and before a pollution incident is declared, information activities will be directed by the public information personnel of the same primary agency which will provide the pre-designated OSC. These activities will be conducted in accordance with the information policies of that agency.

1606 Special Public Information Procedures for Senators, Representatives, Congressional Aides and Staff Members, White House Representatives and other VIP's

1606.1 The Director of the National News Office or the Director of the Regional News Office will arrange, on request, to perform special public information services for VIP's including: notifying the media of the time, place and purpose of the VIP visit; making press conference arrangements; and, arranging for interviews with the VIP by interested members of the media.

1607 Special Public Information Procedures for Salesmen

1607.1 Public information officers assigned to pollution incidents will refer salesmen to technical personnel designated to evaluate their wares.

1608 Special Public Information Procedures for the General Public

1608.1 In responding to queries from the general public, public information officers will advise the callers or arrange to have the callers advised on what the latest press release has reported.

1609 Special Public Information Procedures for Pollution Incident Correspondence

1609.1 After the crisis has subsided, a model letter reporting on the situation will be drafted by the public information personnel assigned to the problem. After the model letter has been approved by the Chairman of the NRT or the RRT, copies will be sent to the primary agencies for their guidance in responding to mail inquiries.

ANNEX VII

1700 LEGAL AUTHORITIES

1700.1 Federal Statutues, Regulations and Administration orders relative to oil pollution control are administered by several Departments and Agencies. The following is a tabular summation of the more important of these legal authorities.

1710 Federal Oil Pollution Control Statutes

STATUTES	OPERATING AGENCIES INVOLVED	PROHIBITED ACT OR AUTHORIZATION	TERRITORIAL APPLICATION	SANCTIONS	EXCEPTED DISCHARGES
1711 Refuse Act 1899 (33 U.S.C.407 et seq)	1.COE 2.U.S.C.G. 3.Customs 4.Dept. of Justice	To discharge from ship. . . (foreign & domestic) or from shore or water front facility, any refuse matter of any kind or description (even commercially valuable petroleum).	1.U.S.navigable waters (USNW) 2.Tributaries, if refuse floats or washes into USNW 3.On banks, If likely to be washed into USNW.	1.$500.00 - $2500.00; 30 days to 1 yr. or both 2.Vessel liable "in rem" for penalties.	"sewage" flowing from streets and sewers.
* * * *	* * * *	* * * *	* * * *	* * * *	* * * *
1712 Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970 PL 91-224	**1. DOT 2. DOI (FWQA) 3. COE 4. Customs 5. Dept. of Justice**	**The discharge of oil into the water in harmful quantities**	**U.S. navigable waters, adjoining shorelines, the contiguous zone**	**1.Failing to report prohibited discharges-(a)fine up $10K(b)imprisonment up to one year, or both. 2.Knowingly discharging-penalty up to 10K. 3.Violating regulations-penalty up to $5K. 4.Cleanup costs(a)vessels-up to $14M or $100 per GRT(b)off-shore/shoreside facilities-up to $8M.**	**1.As permitted by regulation. 2.In the contiguous zone as permitted by '54 Convention.**
* * * *		* * * * *	* * * *	* * * *	* * * *
1713 Oil Pollution Act 1961 as amended (33 U.S.C. 1001-1015)implements International Convention on Prevention of Pollution of Sea by Oil.	1.U.S.C.G. 2.Customs 3.COE 4.Dept. of Justice 5.Dept. of State	1.Any discharge or escape of persistant oil from vessels subject to Act ie. all U.S. seagoing vessels including tankers (whose tanks carry only oil). Except: (a)Tankers under 150 gross tons;. (b)Other vessels under 500 gross tons;. (c)Vessels on whaling operations; (d)Vessels while using Great Lakes & tributaries; and, (e)Naval vessels and auxiliaries.	1.Prohibited zone: (a)Measured from baseline from which territorial sea is established; (b)Generally extends 50 miles to sea; (c)Extends 100 miles to sea off Northeast Coast of U.S.; (d)Extends out 100 miles to sea off West Coast of Canada; and, (e)Modifications published in Notices to Mariners.	1.Penalty: (a)$500.00 to $2500.00 or 1 yr. or both- any person or company; (b)Ship other than one owned & operated by U.S. liable "in rem" for above penalty, and (c)Suspension or revocation of license.	1.Discharges: (a)To secure safety of ship, cargo or life at sea (b)Due to damage to vessel or unavoidable leakage, if all reason able precautions taken after damage occured or leakage discovered (c)Of residue from fuel or lube oil purification or clarification as far from land as possible.

		2.Any discharge of oil from vessel subject to Act, of 20,000 or plus gross tons, whose bldg. contract executed on or after May 18, 1967. 3.Vessels, subject to Act, which are tankers or use oil fuel must keep Oil Record Book with entries of certain discharges or escapes of oils. 4.Forward to State Dept. evidence of discharge or escape from foreign vesl.	2.Unlimited - Except if in Master's opinion special circumstances make it neither reasonable nor practicable to retain oil on board, discharge, outside prohibited zone is permitted. 3.Penalties re. Oil Record Book (a)Person failing to comply-fine of from $500.00 to $1000.00 (b)Person making false entry (i)fine - $500.00 to $1000. (ii)imprisonment for 6 mos. or both. 4.Prohibited zone (No. 1 above).		(d)Oily mixtures from bilges containing only lube oil drained or leaked from machinery spaces. (e)Vessels, other than tanker, proceeding to a port with inadequate reception facilities.
* * * *	* * * *	* * * *	* * * *	* * * *	* * * *
1714 Federal Water (A) Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 466, et. seq.).	1.Secretary of Interior **(FWQA)**	1.To participate in oil & other hazardous materials pollution incidents & recommend solutions when requested by State or interstate agencies. 2.To provide technical assistance to public & private agencies. 3.To recommend limits on pollutants, including oil & hazardous materials. 4.To "approve" State adopted water quality standards and to establish Federal standards where State standards are not submitted or are inadequate. Standards ordinarily include criteria limiting discharges of oil or hazardous materials.	1.U.S. navigable waters & tributaries. Interstate waters as defined in this Act., including costal waters.	1.Enforcement-conference pursuant to Sec. 10 may result in Federal legal action to enforce recommendations. 2. Abatement action pursuant to Sec. 10(c) (5) where discharge reduces quality below established standard	
(B) Section 12, Fed. Water Pollution Control Act, as amended by P.L. 91-224(Apr. 3,1970) (33 U.S.C.466,et seq.)	Same as 1712	President shall promulgate regulations designating hazardous substances and recommending methods for removal.	Same as 1712	President shall make recommendation to Congress not later than Nov. 1,1970. Clean up fund of Section 11 available here.	

1720 Related Federal Statutes

STATUTES	ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY	AUTHORIZED ACTION	TERRITORIAL CONSIDERATIONS
1721 U.S.Navy Ship Salvage Authority (10 U.S.C. 7361)	Secretary of Navy (U.S. Navy Ship System Command, Supervisor of Salvage)	1. To salvage, by contract or otherwise: (a)U.S. Naval vessels; (b)Private vessel (foreign or domestic) subject to availability of salvage forces; and, (i)if not abandoned nor under governmental control nor other salvage facilities reasonably available & competent private authority requests help, i.e. ship's master, owner, or underwriter, (ii)if abandoned or under control of U.S.C.G.,FWPCA, Corps of Engineers, Office of Emergency Preparedness, or federal court - competent requesting agency becomes customer.	1.(a)for U.S. Naval vessels - Navy has direct responsibility anywhere (b)for private vessels (i)U.S. navigable waters and high seas (ii)U.S. navigable waters, U. S. territorial waters and those within the authority of requesting government agency by law or treaty
* * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *
1722 Outer Continental Shelf Land Act of 1953 (43 U.S.C. 1331-1343)	Secretary of the Interior (a) Bur. of Land Mgmt. (b) U.S.G.S.	1. To regulate leases for exploitation of Shelf lands, terms & conditions calculated to prevent pollution in off-shore oil or mining operations. Regulations provide that lessee shall not pollute; shall take certain preventive actions and if pollution occurs, lessee shall make appropriate notifications and shall be liable for clean up.	1. U.S. Continental Shelf Lands
* * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *
1723 Federal Disaster Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 1855 et seq.) and Disaster Relief Act of 1966 (PL 89-769, 80 Stat. 1316) and Disaster Relief Act of 1969 (PL 91-79) (Expires after Dec. 31, 1970)	The President Director, Office of Emergency Preparedness per E.O. 10427 and 10737	1. To declare a major disaster at the request of a governor of a State 2. If declared, to direct Federal agencies to assist by: (a)Using or lending, with or without compensation, to state & local governments, equipment, supplies, facilities, personnel, etc. other than extension of credit under any act. (b)Performing, on public or private land, work to preserve life and property	(1) major disaster areas as declared by President (2) U.S., its territories & possessions

		(c) Provide temporary housing or emergency shelter (d) Clear debris & wreckage (e) Make emergency repairs & temporary replacements to public facilities of State and local governments. 3.OEP can give direct financial assistance to State & local governments for items in 2 above.	
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1724 14 U.S.C. 81 et seg.	U.S.C.G.	1.To aid distressed persons & protect property. Sec. 88 (b) in USNW and on the high seas. 2.To establish, maintain & operate aids to maritime navigation in USNW, waters above the U.S. continental shelf and other specified areas. 3.To mark for protection of navigation any wreck in USNW (Sec. 86) not properly marked by owner (33 U.S.C. 409)	
* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *
1725 14 U.S.C. 141 (a)	U.S.C.G.	1.On request may use personnel & facilities to assist any government agency, to perform any activity for which such personnel are especially qualified.	1. Limited only by international law re. Territorial waters
* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *
1726 Magnuson Act (50 U.S.C. 191)	designated U.S.C.G. Officers (33 CFR 6) when directed by Executive order (presently implemented by E.O. 10173 as amended)	1.Prevent anything from being placed on board any vessel or waterfront facility as defined in 33 CFR 6.01-4, when necessary to prevent damage to U.S. waters. 2.Establish security zones into which no person or vessel may enter or take anything. 3.Control vessel movement & take full or partial possession or control of any vessel when necessary to prevent danger to U.S. waters 4.Prevent mooring to or compel shifting of any vessel from waterfront facility if it endangers such vessel, other vessels, harbor, any facility therein because conditions exist in or about water front - not limited to fire hazards & unsatisfactory operations.	1. U.S. Territorial waters

1727 Dangerous Cargo Act (46 USC 170)	U.S.C.G.	1. Authority to establish regulations for handling, stowage, storage and use of dangerous articles or substances on board vessels 2. Authority to establish regualtions for disposing of dangerous articles or substances found to be in an unsafe condition	U.S. Territorial waters
* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *
1728 Tank Vessel Act (46 USC 391a)	U.S.C.G.	1. Authority to establish additional rules for provision against hazards of life and property created by vessels having on board inflammable or combustible liquid cargo in bulk.	U.S. Territorial waters
* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *

1750 Treaties and International Conventions

TITLE	PARTIES	SUBSTANCE OF AGREEMENT	TERRITORIAL APPLICATION
1751 Treaty re. Reciprocal Rights in Conveyance of Prisoners and Wrecking & Salvage (35 Stat.2035, TS 502)	U.S. - Great Britain signed for Canada (1908)	1. Vessels & wrecking equipment of U.S. or Canada permitted to salvage wrecks, render aid to vessels in distress or disabled across the international boundary line.	1. In portion of St. Lawrence River through which boundary line passes. 2. Lakes Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron, Superior. 3. Niagara, Detroit, St. Clair & Ste. Marie River. 4. Canals at Sault Ste. Marie. 5. Shores & territorial waters on Pacific & Atlantic within 30 miles of boundary line.
* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *
1752 Boundary Waters Treaty (35 Stat. 2448, TS 548)	U.S. - Great Britain signed for Canada (1909)	1. Established International Joint Commission with jurisdiction over all cases re. use, obstruction or diversion of waters including water pollution. No mechanism for enforcement directly by Commission findings & recommendations reported to respective governments for enforcement action within its territorial limits.	1. U.S. - Canadian boundary waters
* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *
1753 Treaty to Facilitate Assistance to & Salvage of Vessels in Territorial Waters (49 Stat. 3359, TS 905)	U.S. - Mexico (1936)	1. Vessels & rescue apparatus, public & private, may aid vessels and crew of its own nationality, when disabled or in distress. 2. Captain, master or owner of rescue vessel of either country must notify that country when entering or intending to enter territorial waters of the other country as early as possible and may freely proceed with rescue unless advised by the other country that adequate assistance is available or for any other reason rescue is not necessary.	1. On shores or within territorial waters of the other nation - (a)Within 720 mile radius of intersection of international boundary line & Pacific Coast or (b)within 200 miles radius of intersection of international boundary line & coast of Gulf of Mexico.

1754 Convention of High Seas (1958) TIAS 5200) (13 U.S.T. 2312)	U.S. (1962)-Denmark, Finland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, U.K., USSR, inter alia	1.Article XXIV - Member nations responsible for drafting regualtions to prevent pollution of seas by oil. 2.Article XXV - same for radioactive wastes & other harmful agents by vessels under its control	High Sea
* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *
1755 Geneva Convention on Territorial Sea & Contiguous Zone (1958) (15 U.S.T. 1606) (TIAS 5639)	U.S. (1964)-Denmark, Finland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, U.K., USSR, inter alia	1.To exercise necessary controls to prevent infringement of nations sanitary regualtions within its territory or territorial sea.	1.Not to exceed 12 miles outward from the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured.
* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *
1756 Convention on Continental Shelf (1958) (TIAS 5578) (15 U.S.T. 471)	U.S. (1964)-Denmark, Finland, France, Mexico, Netherlands, U.K., USSR, inter alia	Coastal government has: exclusive & sovereign right to explore and exploit natural resources of the Shelf as long as it does not unjustifiably interfere with navigation, fishing or conservation of living sea resources nor with fundamental oceanographic or other scientific research destined for open publication.	U.S. Continental Shelf - 200 meter isobath curve contiguous to land or to a depth that admits of the exploitation of said area.
* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *
1757 Convention for Prevention of Pollution by Sea by Oil, (1954) (12 U.S.T. 2989: (1962) amended 17 U.S.T. 1523)	U.S. (1961)-Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, West Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Spain, Sweden, U.K., inter alia,	1.To prevent discharge or escape of oily substances by sea-going vessels - See Oil Pollution Act of 1961 as amended in 1966 for U.S. implementation. (33 U.S.C. 1001-1015) (Note: Oily substance is defined as presistant oil) 2. Maintenance of Oil Record Book.	1.Prohibited zone: All seas within 50 miles from nearest land (baseline from which territorial sea is established) and other areas as defined in the convention.

ANNEX VIII

1800 ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES[1]

1801 Introduction

1801.1 The OSC in charge at the scene of a pollution incident may be from any one of several agencies. Therefore, it is necessary to establish uniform procedures for notification of counsel, collection of samples and information consistent with the several phases in Federal response situations. Necessary information and sample collection must be performed at the proper times during the Federal involvement in a pollution incident for the purpose of later use in identifying the party responsible, in cleanup cost recovery, damage recovery, and civil and criminal enforcement actions under appropriate Federal statutes. Time is of great importance since wind, tide and current may disperse or remove the evidence and witnesses may no longer be available. Thus, during the phases of discovery and notification, containment and countermeasures, cleanup and disposal, and restoration, the OSC must take the necessary action to put counsel on notice of the event and to ensure that information, records, and samples adequate for legal and research purposes are obtained and safeguarded for future use.

1802 Notification of Counsel

1802.1 Immediately upon the declaration of a pollution incident, the RRT and NRT members, as appropriate, shall notify their respective regional and departmental attorneys, as provided herein and as detailed in the regional plan.

1802.2 Initial coordination of counsel will be effected by counsel of the Department responsible for furnishing the OSC, among counsel of the Corps of Engineers, the Coast Guard and the Department of the Interior at the Washington, D. C. level and the regional level, for joint and several actions concerning legal matters regarding the operation of the Plan, sending of notices, advices regarding the handling of evidence, preparation of evidentiary statements, and referral of the matter to the Justice Department or the appropriate U. S. Attorney.

1802.3 The information and reports obtained by the OSC are to be transmitted to the RRC. Copies will then be forwarded to the NRC, members of the RRT, and others, as appropriate. The representative of the agency on the RRT having cost recovery or enforcement authority will then refer copies of the pollution reports to his respective agency counsel.

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[1]This Annex is interim pending delegations of authority implementing PL 91-224.

1803 Legal Notice to Ship Operators and Others

1803.1 Notice to the ship or facility operator, owner or other appropriate responsible person indicating Federal interest and potential action in an incident shall be prepared and sent by the agency responsible for furnishing the OSC. This notice should include, among other things, Federal statutes and regulations violated, indication of responsibility for cleanup, notice that cleanup be effected pursuant to the National Contingency Plan and Federal regulations, identification of OSC, and direction that response activity be coordinated with the OSC.

1804 Action to be Taken by OSC for Phase V Activities in Conjunction With Actions in Phases I, II, and III

1804.1 Investigate observed instances of oil or other hazardous substances pollution in the waters covered by the scope of this Plan. Investigative actions may include:

1804.1 - 1 Board the vessel or visit the facility involved and ask for the master or person in charge. The investigator should identify himself and explain his reason for being there;

1804.1 - 2 Question all persons who may be responsible for or have knowledge of the spillage and record the name, address and position of each witness;

1804.1 - 3 Furnish anyone who may be responsible for an offense with an appropriate warning as to his rights;

1804.1 - 4 Obtain signed statements wherever possible indicating where, when and how the spill occurred and its extent;

1804.1 - 5 When a witness makes an oral statement but will not give a written statement, reduce the oral statement to writing; and

1804.1 - 6 When the source of the pollution is unknown, obtain as much information as possible and note any suspect vessels or facilities.

1804.2 When investigation discloses a reasonable basis to believe a violation has occurred, collect samples of oil or hazardous substances from the water and from appropriate spaces and drainage points of the suspected offending vessel or vessels, shore establishments, or other sources. Collect comparative samples in unaffected water in the vicinity of the spill.

1804.3 Samples collected are to be transmitted for analysis, using special courier or registered mail (return receipt requested) and observing the procedures outlined below. Appropriate analytical laboratories are designated

in the regional plan. Reports of laboratory analysis will be forwarded to the appropriate RRT for transmittal to counsel. The Chairman of the RRT will also forward copies of laboratory reports to NRT.

1804.4 Photographs should be taken, if possible, using color film. The photographs should show the source and the extent of the pollution. The following information should be recorded on the back of each photographic print: a) name and location of vessel or facility; b) date and time the photo was taken; c) names of the photographer and witnesses; d) shutter speed and lens opening; and e) type of film used and details of film processing. (The immediate developing type of photographic process may be of major assistance to the less-than-professional photographer by allowing on-the-spot inspection of results and "retakes" as needed to obtain an acceptable photograph.)

1804.5 If in doubt as to whether or not a particular incident may be an oil pollution or hazardous substances pollution violation case, or in doubt as to how to proceed in any given case, contact the RRT for instructions and advice. If, however, time is a critical factor and/or the RRT has not yet assembled, proceed as if the incident were a pollution violation.

1805 Sample Collection Procedures to be followed by OSC

1805.1 Several precautions must be observed when taking and handling liquid samples for analyses as the character of the sample may be affected by a number of common conditions. These precautions concern the following: a) the composition of the container; b) cleanliness of the container; and, c) manner in which the sample is taken.

1805.2 In taking such samples, the following procedures are to be followed in all cases:

1805.2 - 1 Glass containers of one quart size are to be used. The portion of the closure (sealing gasket or cap liner) which may come into contact with the sample in the container is of considerable importance. When oil or petroleum hydrocarbons are to be sampled, the closure should be made of glass, aluminum foil, or teflon. Other pollutants may require different or special closure material and the analysis laboratory should be consulted whenever a question arises as to the appropriateness of any closure material.

1805.2 - 2 Previously unused containers are preferred. Containers that have been cleaned with a strong detergent, thoroughly rinsed and dried may be used.

1805.2 - 3 Samples must be properly labeled using Form NIC-1.

1805.2 - 4 Consult with the analysis laboratory personnel relative to special samples and unusual problems.

1805.2 - 5 Some explanatory notes covering the above procedures are as follows: a) glass containers always must be used because plastic containers, with the exception of teflon, have been found in some cases to absorb organic materials from water and, in other cases, compounds have been dissolved from plastic containers; b) as it is desirable to take a large sample of the pollutant, proper skimming techniques should be used to obtain a sufficient amount of oil for analysis; and, c) since it is not unusual for a pollution condition to change rapidly, samples should be taken in a timely fashion, and the time sequences and places noted.

1806 Chain of Custody Record

1806.1 All samples and other tangible evidence must be maintained in proper custody until orders have been received from competent authority directing their disposition. Precautions should be taken to protect the samples from breakage, fire, altering and tampering. It is important that a chain of custody of the samples be properly maintained and recorded from the time the samples are taken until ultimate use at the trial of the case. In this regard, a record of time, place, and the name and title of the person taking the sample, and each person handling same thereafter must be maintained and forwarded with the sample, using the Form NIC-1.

1807 Non-incident Spills

1807.1 Reports on spills which are not declared to be an incident (within the meaning of this Plan) shall be handled in accordance with the directives of the agency supplying the OSC. Procedures described in 1805 and 1806 may be generally applicable to sampling, sample handling and reporting and should be considered as good operating practices. A Spill Pollution Report shall be completed for every spill and the original of the report forwarded to the cognizant RRC.

1808 Spill Pollution Report

1808.1 The appropriate information for each pollution spill should be obtained by the OSC and reported pursuant to the appropriate instructions.

ANNEX IX

1900 FUNDING

1900.1 It should be noted that a primary thrust of this Plan is to encourage the person responsible for a spill to take appropriate remedial actions. Usually this will mean that the cost of containment countermeasures and cleanup, with respect to spills of oil or other hazardous substances, should be borne by the person permitting or causing the spill. The OSC and other officials associated with the handling of a spill or pollution incident should make substantial effort to have the responsible person accept voluntarily this financial responsibility.

1900.2 Actions undertaken by the primary agencies in response to pollution emergencies shall be carried out under existing programs and authorities so far as practicable. It is recognized, however, that the separate agencies may have funds available specifically for dealing with pollution and related incidents.

1900.3 It is not envisioned that any Federal agency will make resources available, expend funds or participate in operations in connection with pollution incidents unless such agency can so respond in conformance with its existing authority. Authority to expend resources will be in accordance with the agencies' basic statutes and, if required, through cross-servicing agreements. This plan does not preclude interagency agreements whenever specific reimbursement agreements between Federal agencies are deemed necessary to insure that the Federal resources will be available for a timely response to a pollution emergency.

1900.4 The Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970 (PL 91-224) authorizes a revolving fund of up to $35 million to be used to carry out provisions of this Plan. As yet, no monies have been appropriated for this fund. Until such time as these funds are available, the agency responsible for contingency planning in the area shall provide funding.

1901 Department of the Interior

1901.1 The Department of the Interior has made limited funds available, through administrative direction within FWQA, for expenditure on cleanup operations under this Plan.

1902 Department of Transportation

1902.1 The U. S. Coast Guard pollution control efforts are funded under "Operating Expenses."

1903 Department of Defense

1903.1 The Department of Defense has two specific sources of funds which may be applicable to a pollution incident under appropriate circumstances. (This does not consider military resources which might be made available under specific circumstances.)

> 1903.1 - 1 Funds required for removal of a sunken vessel or similar obstruction to navigation are available to the Corps of Engineers through Civil Functions Appropriations, Operations and Maintenance, General.
>
> 1903.1 - 2 The U. S. Navy has funds available on a reimbursable basis to conduct salvage operations.

1904 Department of Health, Education and Welfare

1904.1 Under the Public Health Act (PL 85-410, as amended), the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare may enter into agreements providing for cooperative planning between the Public Health Service medical facilities and community health facilities to cope with health problems resulting from disasters, and for participation by the Public Health Service medical facilities in carrying out such planning. He may also, at the request of the appropriate State or local authority, extend temporary assistance, not to exceed 45 days to State or localities in meeting health emergencies of such a nature as to warrant Federal assistance. The Secretary may require such reimbursement of the United States for aid (other than planning) as he may deem reasonable under the circumstances.

1905 Office of Emergency Preparedness

1905.1 In making a declaration of a major disaster for a stricken area, the President may allocate funds from his Disaster Relief Fund. The allocated funds are administered by the Director, Office of Emergency Preparedness. Only after the President has declared a major disaster and authorized the allocation of funds, may the Director authorize certain reimbursements to other Federal agencies for disaster assistance directed by the Office of Emergency Preparedness. Applicable policies and procedures are stated in Title 32, Chapter XVII, Part 1709, "Reimbursement of Other Federal Agencies Performing Major Disaster Relief Functions."

1905.2 The Director may make financial assistance available to State Governments and through the States to local governments in accordance with policies and procedures stated in Title 32, Chapter XVII, Part 1710, "Federal Disaster Assistance."

1906 Limitations on Funding

1906.1 Care must be taken to ensure that misunderstandings do not develop about reimbursement of funds expended on cleanup activities. The OSC should not knowingly request services for which reimbursement is mandatory unless reimbursement funds are known to be available. Similarly, the agency supplying a reimbursable service should determine the source of reimbursement before making expenditures.

1907 Planning

1907.1 The availability of funds and requirements for the reimbursement of expenditures by certain agencies should be included in resource utilization planning. Regional and subregional contingency plans should show what is available under what conditions and costs, especially what resources could be made available if they can be funded. Local interagency agreements will be necessary to spell this out when agency reimbursement is required.

ANNEX X

2000 SCHEDULE OF DISPERSANTS AND OTHER CHEMICALS TO TREAT OIL SPILLS

2001 General

2001.1 This schedule shall apply to the navigable waters of the United States and adjoining shorelines, and the waters of the contiguous zone as defined in Article 24 of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.

2001.2 This schedule applies to the regulation of any chemical as hereinafter defined that is applied to an oil spill.

2001.3 This schedule advocates development and utilization of mechanical and other control methods that will result in removal of oil from the environment with subsequent proper disposal.

2001.4 Relationship of the Federal Water Quality Administration (FWQA) with other Federal agencies and State agencies in implementing this schedule: in those States with more stringent laws, regulations or written policies for regulation of chemical use, such State laws, regulations or written policies shall govern. This schedule will apply in those States that have not adopted such laws, regulations or written policies.

2002 Definitions. Substances applied to an oil spill are defined as follows:

2002.1 Collecting agents - include chemicals or other agents that can gell, sorb, congeal, herd, entrap, fix, or make the oil mass more rigid or viscous in order to facilitate surface removal of oil.

2002.2 Sinking agents - are those chemical or other agents that can physically sink oil below the water surface.

2002.3 Dispersing agents - are those chemical agents or compounds which emulsify, disperse or solubilize oil into the water column or act to further the surface spreading of oil slicks in order to facilitate dispersal of the oil into the water column.

2003 Collecting Agents. Collecting agents are considered to be generally acceptable providing that these materials do not in themselves or in combination with the oil increase the pollution hazard.

2004 Sinking Agents. Sinking agents may be used only in marine waters exceeding 100 meters in depth where currents are not predominantly on-shore, and only if other control methods are judged by FWQA to be inadequate or not feasible.

2005 Authorities Controlling Use of Dispersants

2005.1 Regional response team activated: dispersants may be used in any place, at any time, and in quantities designated by the On-Scene Commander, when their use will

2005.1 - 1 in the judgment of the On-Scene Commander, prevent or substantially reduce hazard to human life or limb or substantial nazard of fire to property;

2005.1 - 2 in the judgment of FWQA, in consultation with appropriate State agencies, prevent or reduce substantial hazard to a major segment of the population(s) of vulnerable species of waterfowl; and

2005.1 - 3 in the judgment of FWQA, in consultation with appropriate State agencies, result in the least overall environmental damage, or interference with designated uses.

2005.2 Regional response team not activated: provisions of Section 2005.1-1 shall apply. The use of dispersants in any other situation shall be subject to this schedule except in States where State laws, regulations, or written policies that govern the prohibition, use, quantity, or type of dispersant are in effect. In such States, the State laws, regulations or written policies shall be followed during the cleanup operation.

2006 Interim Restrictions on Use of Dispersants for Pollution Control Purposes. Except as noted in 2005.1, dispersants shall not be used

2006.1 on any distillate fuel oil;

2006.2 on any spill of oil less than 200 barrels in quantity;

2006.3 on any shoreline;

2006.4 in any waters less than 100 feet deep;

2006.5 in any waters containing major populations, or breeding or passage areas for species of fish or marine life which may be damaged or rendered commercailly less marketable by exposure to dispersant or dispersed oil;

2006.6 in any waters where winds and/or currents are of such velocity and direction that dispersed oil mixtures would likely, in the judgment of FWQA, be carried to shore areas within 24 hours; or

2006.7 in any waters where such use may affect surface water supplies.

2007 Dispersant Use. Dispersants may be used in accordance with this schedule if other control methods are judged to be inadequate or infeasible, and if:

2007.1 information has been provided to FWQA, in sufficient time prior to its use for review by FWQA, on its toxicity, effectiveness and oxygen demand determined by the standard procedures published by FWQA. [Prior to publication by FWQA of standard procedures, no dispersant shall be applied, except as noted in Section 2005.1-1 in quantities exceeding 5 ppm in the upper 3 feet of the water column during any 24-hour period. This amount is equivalent to 5 gallons per acre per 24 hours.]; and

2007.2 applied during any 24-hour period in quantities not exceeding the 96 hour TL_{50} of the most sensitive species tested as calculated in the top foot of the water column. The maximum volume of chemical permitted, in gallons per acre per 24 hours, shall be calculated by multiplying the 96 hour TL_{50} value of the most sensitive species tested, in ppm, by 0.33; except that in no case, except as noted in Section 2005.1-1, will the daily application rate of chemical exceed 540 gallons per acre or one-fifth of the total volume spilled, whichever quantity is smaller.

2007.3 Dispersant containers are labeled with the following information:

2007.3 - 1 name, brand or trademark, if any, under which the chemical is sold;

2007.3 - 2 name and address of the manufacturer, importer or vendor;

2007.3 - 3 flash point;

2007.3 - 4 freezing or pour point;

2007.3 - 5 viscosity;

2007.3 - 6 recommend application procedure(s), concentration(s), and conditions for use as regards water salinity, water temperature, and types and ages of oils; and

2007.3 - 7 date of production and shelf life.

2007.4 Information to be supplied to FWQA on the:

2007.4 - 1 chemical name and percentage of each component;

2007.4 - 2 concentrations of potentially hazardous trace materials, including, but not necessarily being limited to lead, chromium, zinc, arsenic, mercury, nickel, copper or chlorinated hydrocarbons;

2007.4 - 3 description of analytical methods used in determining chemical characteristics outlined in 2007.4-1,2 above;

2007.4 - 4 methods for analyzing the chemical in fresh and salt water are provided to FWQA, or reasons why such analytical methods cannot be provided;

2007.4 - 5 for purposes of research and development, FWQA may authorize use of dispersants in specified amounts and locations under controlled conditions irrespective of the provisions of this schedule.

ANNEX XI

2100 NON-FEDERAL INTERESTS

2101 General Policy

2101.1 The policy of the Federal government is to respond to those situations which are beyond the response capability of State and local governments and private interests. Normally minor spills will be well within the capability of non-federal resources and will not, therefore, require a Federal response. During moderate and major spills or pollution incidents, a Federal response may be required. The cognizant officials would be notified and Federal resources used to supplement local resources.

2110 Planning and Preparedness

2110.1 The planning and preparedness functions incorporated in the Contingency Plans also apply to non-federal resources. The State and local governments and private interests should be encouraged to participate at the planning and preparedness functions.

2110.2 State and local governments should be encouraged to incorporate the pollution spill contingency plan into existing emergency planning.

2120 Commitment

2120.1 Firm commitments for response personnel and other resources should be obtained from State and local governments. (These resources should be fully detailed in the sub-regional contingency plans.)

2120.2 It is anticipated that Federal resources would only be used if the response requirements exceed the State and local capabilities. Whenever Federal resources are required, the predesignated OSC would monitor and be available to offer advice.

Annex XV

2500 TECHNICAL INFORMATION

2501 Technical Library

2501.1 A technical library of pertinent pollution control technical documents will be maintained in the NRC and in each RRC. Such information should be useful as reference information to the experienced OSC and instructional to less experienced personnel:

2502 Specific References

2502.1 As a minimum the following reference documents will be maintained in the NRC and in each RRC technical library.

2502.1-1 Current National Oil and Hazardous Materials Pollution Contingency Plan.

2502.1-2 Current Regional Oil and Hazardous Materials Pollution Contingency Plan.

2502.1-3 Oil and Hazardous Materials, Emergency Procedures in the Water Environment. (USDOI, FWQA, CWR-10-1)

2502.1-4 Chemical Data Guide for Bulk Shipment by Water (U.S. Coast Guard CG-388).

2502.1-5 Oil Spillage Study Literature Search and Critical Evaluation for Selection of Promising Techniques to Control and Prevent Damage (Battelle Northwest, November 1967).

2502.1-6 U. S. Corps of Engineers' Regulations ER 500-1-1 and ER 500-1-8 Emergency Employment of Army Resources (Natural Disaster Activities).

2502.1-7 Natural Disaster Manual for State and Local Applicants (OEP Circular 4000.4A,1968).

2502.1-8 Handbook for Federal Agency Inspectors (OEP Circular 4000.6A February 1969).

2502.1-9 Handbook of Toxicology (National Academy of Sciences/ National Research Council).

2502.1-10 Character and Control of Sea Pollution by Oil (American Petroleum Institute, October 1963).

2502.1-11 Manual for the Prevention of Water Pollution During Marine Oil Terminal Transfer Operations (American Petroleum Institute, 1964).

2502.1-12 46 CFR-146, Transportation or Storage of Explosives or other Dangerous Articles or Substances, and Combustible Liquids on Board Vessels.

2502.1-13 33 CFR, 3, 6, 121, 122, 124-6. Security of Vessels and Waterfront Facilities (USCG CG 239).

2502.2 In addition to this minimum library, additional technical information of a pertinent nature will be maintained in each RRC library. Such items as State or local Pollution Control Contingency Plans and disaster or other plans may be included.

2503 Definitions of Terms

2503.1 API GRAVITY: An empirical scale for measuring the density of liquid petroleum products, the unit being called the "degree API".

2503.2 ASH: Inorganic residue remaining after ignition of combustible substances determined by definite prescribed methods.

2503.3 ASPHALTS: Black, solid or semisolid bitumens which occur in nature or are obtained as residues during petroleum refining.

2503.4 BILGE OIL: Waste oil which accumulates, usually in small quantities, in the lower spaces in a ship, just inside the shell plating. Usually mixed with larger quantities of water.

2503.5 BLOWOUT: A sudden violent escape of gas and oil from an oil well when high pressure gas is encountered and preventive measures have failed.

2503.6 BOILING POINT: The temperature at which the vapor pressure of a liquid is equal to the pressure of the atmosphere.

2503.7 BUNKER "C" OIL: A general term used to indicate a heavy viscous fuel oil.

2503.8 BUNKER FUEL: A general term for heavy oils used as fuel on ships and in industry. It often refers to No. 5 and 6 fuel oils.

2503.9 BUNKERING: The process of fueling a ship.

2503.10 COKER FEED (OR FUEL): A special fuel oil used in a coker furnace, one of the operating elements of a refinery.

2503.11 CONVERSION TABLES:

Knowing	Multiply by factor below to obtain				
	Gallon U.S.	Barrel U.S.	Gallon Imperial	Cubic Feet	Litre
Gallon (U.S.)	1.000	0.023810	0.83268	0.13368	3.7853
Barrel	42.0*	1.0000	34.9726	5.6146	158.984
Gallon (Imp.)	1.2009	0.02859	1.000	0.1605	4.546
Cubic Feet	7.4805	0.1781	6.2288	1.000	28.316
Litres	0.2641	0.00629	0.2199	0.03532	1.000

	Pound	Ton (Short)	Ton (Long)	Ton (Metric)
Pounds	1.00	0.00050	0.000446	0.00045359
Ton (Short)	2000.0*	1.0000	0.89286	0.90718
Ton (Long)	2240.0*	1.120	1.0000	1.0160
Ton (Metric)	2204.6	1.1023	0.98421	1.000

One Hectolitre equals 100 Litre.
One Ton (Metric) equals 1000 Kilograms.
Conversions marked (*) are exact by definition.

2503.12 APPROXIMATE CONVERSIONS:

Material	Barrels per Ton (long)
crude oils	6.7 - 8.1
aviation gasolines	8.3 - 9.2
motor gasolines	8.2 - 9.1
kerosenes	7.7 - 8.3
gas oils	7.2 - 7.9
diesel oils	7.0 - 7.9
lubricating oils	6.8 - 7.6
fuel oils	6.6 - 7.0
asphaltic bitumens	5.9 - 6.5

(As a general rule-of-thumb use 6.5 barrels or 250 gallons per ton of oil.)

2503.13 CRUDE OIL: Petroleum as it is extracted from the earth. There may be several thousands of different substances in crude oil some of which evaporate quickly, while others persist indefinitely. The physical characteristics of crude oils may vary widely. Crude oils are often identified in trade jargon by their regions of origin. This identification may not relate to the apparent physical characteristics of the oil. Commercial gasoline, kerosene, heating oils, diesel oils, lubricating oils, waxes, and asphalts are all obtained by refining crude oil.

2503.14 DEMULSIBILITY: The resistance of an oil to emulsification, or the ability of an oil to separate from any water with which it is mixed. The better the demulsibility rating, the more quickly the oil separates from water.

2503.15 DENSITY: Density is the term meaning the mass of a unit volume. Its numerical expression varies with the units selected.

2503.16 EMULSION: A mechanical mixture of two liquids which do not naturally mix as oil and water. Water-in-oil emulsions have the water as the internal phase and oil as the external. Oil-in-water emulsions have water as the external phase and the internal phase is oil.

2503.17 FIRE POINT: The lowest temperature at which an oil vaporizes rapidly enough to burn for at least 5 seconds after ignition, under standard conditions.

2503.18 FLASH POINT: The lowest temperature at which an oil gives off sufficient vapor to form a mixture which will ignite, under standard conditions.

2503.19 FRACTION: Refinery term for a product of fractional distillation having a restricted boiling range.

2503.20 FUEL OIL GRADE: Numerical ratings ranging from 1 to 6. The lower the grade number, the thinner the oil is and the more easily it evaporates. A high number indicates a relatively thick, heavy oil. No. 1 and 2 fuel oils are usually used in domestic heaters, and the others are used by industry and ships. No. 5 and 6 oils are solids which must be liquified by heating. Kerosene, coal oil, and range oil are all No. 1 oil. No. 3 fuel oil is no longer used as a standard term.

2503.21 INNAGE: Space occupied in a product container.

2503.22 IN PERSONEM: An action in personem is instituted against an individual, usually through the personal service of process, and may result in the imposition of a liability directly upon the person of a defendent.

2503.23 IN REM: An action in rem is one in which the vessel or thing itself is treated as offender and made defendant without any proceeding against the owners or even mentioning their names. The decree in an action in rem is enforced directly against the res by a condemnation and sale thereof.

2503.24 LOAD ON TOP: A procedure for ballasting and cleaning unloaded tankers without discharging oil. Half of the tanks are first filled with seawater while the others are cleaned by hosing. Then oil from the cleaned tanks, along with oil which has separated out in the full tanks, is pumped into a single slop tank. The clean water in the full tanks is then discharged while the freshly-cleaned tanks are filled with seawater. Ballast is thus constantly maintained.

2503.25 OIL FILMS: A slick thinner than .0001 inch and may be classified as follows:

standard term	gallons of oil per square mile	appearance
"barely visible"	25	barely visible under most favorable light conditions
"silvery"	50	visible as a silvery sheen on surface water
"slightly colored"	100	first trace of color may be observed
"brightly colored"	200	bright bands of color are visible
"dull"	666	colors begin to turn dull brown
"dark"	1332	much darker brown

Note: Each one-inch thickness of oil equals 5.61 gallons per square yard or 17,378,709 gallons per square mile.

2503.26 OUTAGE: Space left in a product container to allow for expansion during temperature changes it may undergo during shipment and use. Measurement of space not occupied.

2503.27 pH: Term used to express the apparent acidity or alkalinity of aqueous solutions; values below 7 indicate acid solutions and values above 7 indicate alkaline solutions.

2503.28 POUR POINT: The lowest temperature at which an oil will flow or can be poured under specified conditions of test.

2503.29 RESIDUAL OIL: A general term used to indicate a heavy viscous fuel oil.

2503.30 SCUPPERS: Openings around the deck of a vessel which allow water falling onto the deck to flow overboard. Should be plugged during fuel transfer.

2503.31 SLUDGE OIL: Muddy impurities and acid which have settled from a mineral oil.

2503.32 SPECIFIC GRAVITY: The ratio of the weight of a given volume of the material at a stated temperature to the weight of an equal volume of distilled water at a stated temperature.

2503.33 SPONTANEOUS IGNITION TEMPERATURE: (S.I.T.): The temperature at which an oil ignites of its own accord in the presence of air oxygen under standard conditions.

2503.34 STOKE: The unit of kinematic viscosity.

2503.35 TONNAGE: There are various tonnages applied to merchant ships. The one commonly implied is gross tonnage although in these days tankers and other bulk-carriers are often referred to in terms of deadweight.

2503.35-1 Gross tonnage. 100 cubic feet of permanently enclosed space is equal to one gross ton--nothing whatever to do with weight. This is usually the registered tonnage although it may vary somewhat according to the classifying authority or nationality.

2503.35-2 Net tonnage. The earning capacity of a ship. The gross tonnage after deduction of certain spaces, such as engine and boiler rooms, crew accommodation, stores, equipment etc. Port and harbor dues are based on this tonnage.

2503.35-3 Displacement tonnage. The actual weight in tons, varying according to whether a vessel is in light or loaded condition. Warships are always spoken of by this form of measurement.

2503.35-4 Deadweight tonnage. The actual weight in tons of cargo, stores, etc. required to bring a vessel down to her load line, from the light conditon. Cargo deadweight is, as its name implies, the actual weight in tons of the cargo when loaded, as distinct from stores, ballast, etc.

2503.36 ULLAGE: The amount by which a tank or vessel lacks being filled. (See also OUTAGE)

2503.37 VISCOSITY: The property of liquids which causes them to resist instantaneous change of shape, or instantaneous re-arrangement of their parts, due to internal friction. The resistance which the particles of a liquid offer to a force tending to move them in relation to each other. Viscosity of oils is usually expressed as the number of seconds at a definite temperature required for a standard quantity of oil to flow through a standard apparatus.

2503.38 VISCOUS: Thick, resistant to flow, having a high viscosity.

2503.39 VOLATILE: Evaporates easily.

ANNEX XX

3000 REGIONAL CONTINGENCY PLANS

3001 General

3001.1 Regional Contingency Plans have been developed for all U. S. coastal and inland navigable waters.

3001.2 These plans are available for review at the local District or Regional offices of the C. G. and FWQA respectively.

3002 Cross References

3002.1 State Standard Administrative Regions, USCG District and FWQA Regions are as follows:

States	Coast Guard District (Coastal)	FWQA Region (Inland)
(REGION I)		
Maine	1st	Northeast
New Hampshire	1st	Northeast
Vermont		Northeast
Massachusetts	1st	Northeast
Connecticut	3rd	Northeast
Rhode Island	1st	Northeast
(REGION II)		
New York		Northeast
(Coastal Area)	3rd	Northeast
(Great Lakes Area)	9th	Northeast
New Jersey	3rd	Northeast
(REGION III)		
Pennsylvania		Middle Atlantic
(East Coast)	3rd	Middle Atlantic
(Lakeside)	9th	Middle Atlantic
Maryland	5th	Middle Atlantic
Delaware	3rd	Northeast
West Virginia		Ohio Basin
Virginia	5th	Middle Atlantic
Puerto Rico	7th	Southeast
Virgin Islands	7th	Southeast

(REGION IV)		
Kentucky		Ohio Basin
Tennessee		Southeast
North Carolina	5th	Middle Atlantic
South Carolina	7th	Middle Atlantic
Georgia	7th	Southeast
Florida		Southeast
(Atlantic & Gulf Coasts)	7th	Southeast
(Panhandle)	8th	Southeast
Alabama	8th	Southeast
Mississippi	8th	Southeast
Canal Zone	7th	Southeast
(REGION V)		
Minnesota	9th	Great Lakes
Wisconsin	9th	Great Lakes
Michigan	9th	Great Lakes
Illinois	9th	Great Lakes
Indiana	9th	Ohio Basin
Ohio	9th	Ohio Basin
(REGION VI)		
New Mexico		South Central
Texas	8th	South Central
Oklahoma		South Central
Arkansas		South Central
Louisiana	8th	South Central
(REGION VII)		
Nebraska		Missouri Basin
Iowa		Great Lakes
Kansas		Missouri Basin
Missouri		Missouri Basin
(REGION VIII)		
Montana		Missouri Basin
Wyoming		Missouri Basin
Utah		Southwest
Colorado		Missouri Basin
North Dakota		Missouri Basin
South Dakota		Missouri Basin
(REGION IX)		
California		Southwest
(Northern)	12th	Southwest
(Southern)	11th	Southwest
Nevada		Southwest
Arizona		Southwest
Hawaiian Islands		Southwest

(REGION X)		
Washington	13th	Northwest
Oregon	13th	Northwest
Idaho		Northwest
Alaska	17th	Northwest

3002.2 Please refer to Annex IV for addresses and telephone numbers as appropriate FWQA and CG offices.

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