

AD-756 235

SEATTLE COASTAL REGION MULTI-AGENCY
OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS POLLUTION
CONTINGENCY PLAN

Coast Guard District (13th)
Seattle, Washington

1 December 1970

DISTRIBUTED BY:

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield Va. 22151

①

SEATTLE COASTAL REGION

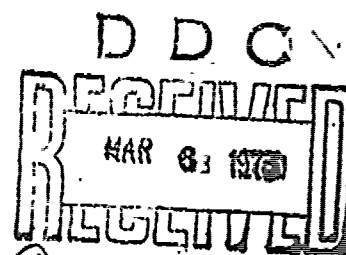
AD 756235

MULTI-AGENCY OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN

This document has been approved
for publication and sale; its
distribution is unlimited.



NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE

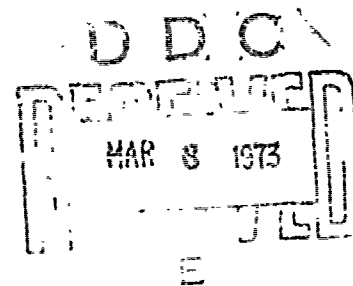


COASTAL AREA
STANDARD REGION TEN
OREGON - WASHINGTON - ALASKA

I M P O R T A N T

This is the basic Regional Contingency Plan. Future changes may be obtained at no cost from:

Commander (mep)
13th Coast Guard District
618 2nd Ave.
Seattle, Washington 98104



This document has been approved
for public release and sale; its
distribution is unlimited.

Ia

SEATTLE COASTAL REGION
OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN

OREGON - WASHINGTON - ALASKA

(This Plan supersedes the Seattle Coastal Region
Multi-agency Oil and Hazardous Materials Contingency Plan - June 1970)

IL



DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

Address reply to:
COMMANDER (oil)
Thirteenth Coast Guard District
618 Second Ave.
Seattle, Wash. 98104

• 592
Ser oil-123
1 December 1970

LETTER OF PROMULGATION

From: Commander, Thirteenth Coast Guard District
To: Distribution

Subj: Seattle Coastal Region Oil and Hazardous Materials Pollution /
Contingency Plan; promulgation of

1. This Contingency Plan is Effective upon receipt and supersedes the Seattle Coastal Region Multi-Agency Oil and Hazardous Materials Contingency Plan of June 1970.
2. The basic part of this plan parallels the National Plan except where modified for the Seattle Coastal Region. Annex XX of this plan contains plans for the States of Washington, Oregon and Alaska. Commander, Seventeenth Coast Guard District is the responsible coordinating agency for the Alaska sub-region. Commander, Thirteenth Coast Guard District is the responsible coordinating agency for the Washington and Oregon sub-regions. Familiarity with both the basic plan and sub-regional plans is necessary for complete understanding.
3. This plan will remain in effect until superseded. Official changes, when promulgated, will be entered in the plan and recorded on the Record of Corrections page.
4. Comments and recommendations concerning this plan are invited and should be forwarded to Commander, Thirteenth Coast Guard District, 618 2nd Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98104, Attn: Oil Pollution Control Officer.

J. J. McCLELLAND
Rear Admiral, U. S. Coast Guard
Commander, 13th Coast Guard District

TC

RECORD OF CORRECTIONS

[illegible]

Id

SEATTLE COASTAL REGION
OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN

The Seattle Coastal Region Pollution Contingency Plan, prepared within the framework of the National Oil and Hazardous Materials Pollution Contingency Plan, provides a mechanism for coordinating response to spills of oil or other hazardous substances. Agencies and organizations participating in this plan are:

Federal Government

Department of Defense
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Environmental Protection Agency
Department of Transportation
Office of Emergency Preparedness

State Governments

Alaska
Oregon
Washington

I e.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

100 Introduction

- 101 Background
- 102 Purpose and Objectives
- 103 Scope
- 104 Abbreviations
- 105 Definitions

200 Policy and Responsibility

- 201 Federal Policy
- 202 Federal Responsibility
- 203 Non-Federal Responsibility

300 Planning and Response Elements

- 301 National Interagency Committee
- 302 National Response Center
- 303 National Response Team
- 304 Regional Response Center
- 305 Regional Response Team
- 306 On-Scene Coordination
- 307 Sub-Regional Areas
- 308 Sub-Regional Response Centers
- 309 Sub-Regional Response Teams

400 Response Operations - Response Phases

- 401 Phase I - Discovery and Notification
- 402 Phase II - Containment and Countermeasures
- 403 Phase III - Cleanup and Disposal
- 404 Phase IV - Restoration
- 405 Phase V - Recovery of Damages and Enforcement
- 406 Procedures to be Followed for the Purpose of Water Pollution Control

500 Coordinating Instructions

- 501 Delegation of Authority
- 502 Multi-Regional Actions
- 503 U. S. Public Vessels and Federally Operated Facilities

504 Nuclear Pollution
505 Notification
506 General Pattern of Response Actions

600 Amendments and Changes

601 General
602 Amendments
603 Changes

700 Unassigned

800 Unassigned

900 Unassigned

1000 Unassigned

LIST OF ANNEXES

	Annex No.
1100 Distribution	I
1200 Notification and Reporting	II
1300 Regional Response Center and Regional Response Team	III
1400 Geographic Boundaries	IV
1500 Communications	V
1600 Public Information	VI
1700 Legal Authorities	VII
1800 Enforcement Procedures	VIII
1900 Funding	IX
2000 Schedule of Dispersants and Other Chemicals to Treat Oil Spills	X
2100 Non-Federal Interests and Scientific Response	XI
2200 Surveillance	XII
2300 Unassigned	
2400 Unassigned	
2500 Technical Information	XV
2600 Unassigned	
2700 Unassigned	
2800 Unassigned	
2900 Unassigned	

3000	Sub-Regional Contingency Plans	XX
3100	Sub-Regional Contingency Plan for Washington	XX(I)
3200	Sub-Regional Contingency Plan for Oregon	XX(II)
3300	Sub-Regional Contingency Plan for Alaska	XX(III)

SEATTLE COASTAL REGIONAL OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN

100 INTRODUCTION

101 Background

101.1 A National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan has been developed pursuant to the provisions of the Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970 (PL91-224), Section 11(c)(?). This Plan provides for efficient coordinated and effective action to minimize damage from oil (and other) discharges, including containment, dispersal and removal. The National Plan includes (a) assignment of duties and responsibilities, (b) identification, procurement and 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 and direct operation, (f) procedures and techniques to be employed in identifying, containing, dispersing and removing oil, and (g) a schedule of dispersants and other chemicals to treat oil spills.

101.2 The National Plan requires that a nationwide net of regional contingency plans be developed. This Plan is part of that net encompassing the coastal zone of Presidential Standard Region X. This Plan delineates the provisions of the National Plan for implementation on a regional level and provides guidelines for operational instruction.

101.3 The National Plan requires a regionwide net of sub-regional contingency plans. This Plan establishes guidelines for the development and publication of these plans.

102 Purposes and Objectives

102.1 This Plan (including the annexes) provides for a pattern of coordinated and integrated response by agencies of the Federal and State governments to pollution spills. It establishes a Regional Response Team and provides guidelines for the establishment of sub-regional contingency plans and response teams. This Plan promotes the coordination and direction of Federal, State and local response systems and encourages the development of local government and private capabilities to handle or prevent such pollution spills.

102.2 The objective of this Plan is to provide for efficient, coordinated and effective action to minimize damage from oil and hazardous substance discharges including containment, dis-

from
p. 1

persal and removal. This Plan, including the annexes and sub-regional plans, provides for (a) discovering and reporting the existence of a pollution spill; (b) prompt measures to restrict the further spread of the pollutant; (c) assure adequate protection of the public health and welfare; (d) techniques to clean up and dispose of the collected pollutants; (e) a scientific response to spills as appropriate; (f) a strike force of trained personnel and equipment to respond to polluting spills; (g) instructions for recovery of cleanup costs; and (h) enforcement of existing Federal statutes and regulations issued thereunder. Detailed guidance toward the accomplishment of these objectives is contained in this Plan, its annexes and the sub-regional plans contained herein.

103 Scope

103.1 This Plan is effective for all United States navigable waters within the Seattle Coastal Region and adjoining shorelines. The Seattle Coastal Region encompasses the coastal area of the states of Alaska, Washington and Oregon, and coastal waters within inland rivers, coastal territorial waters, the contiguous zone and the high seas when there exists a threat to U. S. waters, shoreface or bottom-shelf within this region. Except for certain Coast Guard enforcement responsibility, the inland waters of Region X are under the cognizance of the Environmental Protection Agency.

103.2 The provisions of this Plan are applicable to all Federal agencies and are promulgated by the Coast Guard in discharge of their responsibilities as set forth in the National Plan. Implementation of this Plan is based upon the National Plan and may be complemented by interagency Federal and local assistance plans and agreements. This Plan shall be compatible with and complementary to currently effective joint international plans, regulation or responsibilities based upon Federal statutes or Executive Orders.

104 Abbreviations

104.1 Department and agency title abbreviations.

CEQ	-- Council on Environmental Quality
Commerce	-- Department of Commerce
Corps	-- U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
DHEW	-- Department of Health, Education and Welfare
DOD	-- Department of Defense
DOI	-- Department of Interior
DOT	-- Department of Transportation
EPA	-- Environmental Protection Agency
Justice	-- Department of Justice

MarAd	- Maritime Administration
NOAA	- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
OEP	- Office of Emergency Preparedness
State	- Department of State
USCG	- U. S. Coast Guard
USGS	- U. S. Geological Survey
USN	- U. S. Navy

104.2 Operational title abbreviations.

NRC	- National Response Center
NRT	- National Response Team
OSC	- On-Scene Coordinator
RRC	- Regional Response Center
RRT	- Regional Response Team

104.3 Regional abbreviations.

104.3.1 Federal and State agency abbreviations.

CINCAL	- Commander in Chief, Alaska
ALCOM	- Alaska Command
COMALSEAFRON	- Commander, Alaska Sea Frontier
CGUSARAL	- Commanding General, U. S. Army, Alaska
COMAAC	- Commander, Alaska Air Command
CCGDSEVENTEEN	- Commander, Seventeenth Coast Guard District, Juneau
CCGDTHIRTEEN	- Commander, Thirteenth Coast Guard District, Seattle
BLM	- Bureau of Land Management
NMFS	- National Marine Fisheries Service
BSF&W	- Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
ADH&W	- Alaska Department of Health and Welfare
ADF&G	- Alaska Department of Fish and Game
ADPS	- Alaska Department of Public Safety
ADHWY	- Alaska Department of Highways
ODEQ	- Oregon State Department of Environmental Quality
WDOE	- Washington State Department of Ecology

104.3.2 Operational abbreviations.

COTP	- USCG, Captain of the Port
OCMI	- USCG, Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection
MIO	- USCG Marine Inspection Office

WOGA	- Western Oil and Gas Association
AOGA	- Alaska Oil and Gas Association
ALPAT	- USCG Alaska Patrol
SAR	- Search and Rescue
DCRP	- Disaster Control Recovery Plan
13CGD	- Thirteenth Coast Guard District
17CGD	- Seventeenth Coast Guard District
RCC	- Rescue Coordination Center
GRU	- Coast Guard Group (consists of more than one CG facility)
POLREP	- Pollution Report
OSC	- On-Scene Coordinator

105 Definitions (within the meaning of this Plan).

105.1 Act.- means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 USC 1151, et seq.).

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

105.3 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.

105.4 Inland waters - generally are those navigable fresh waters upstream from the coastal waters. (See 105.5.)

105.5 Coastal waters - generally are those U. S. marine waters navigable by deep draft vessels.

105.6 Contiguous zone - means the entire zone established or to be established by the United States under Article 24 of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone. This is assumed to extend 12 miles seaward from the baseline where the territorial sea begins.

105.7 Public health or welfare - includes consideration of all factors affecting the health and welfare of man, including but not limited to human health, the natural environment, fish, shellfish, wildlife and public and private property, shorelines and beaches.

105.8 Major disaster - means any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, earthquake, drought, fire 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 efforts and available resources of states and

local governments and relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship or suffering caused thereby.

105.9 Oil - means 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 spo.

105.10 Hazardous polluting substance - is an element or compound other than oil as defined in 105.9 which, when discharged in any quantity into or upon navigable waters of the U. S. or their tributaries, presents an imminent or substantial threat to the public health or welfare.

105.11 Minor spill - is a discharge of oil of less than 1000 gallons in inland waters, or less than 10,000 gallons in coastal waters or a discharge of any material in a quantity that does not pose a threat to the public health or welfare. 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 medium or major spills depending on their degree of impact.

105.12 Medium spill - is a discharge of oil of 1000 gallons to 10,000 gallons in the inland waters or 10,000 gallons to 100,000 gallons in coastal waters or a discharge of any quantity of any material that poses a threat to the public health or welfare. See 105.11 for a definition of those spills which might be classified as a major spill even though their quantities conform to the definition of a medium spill.

105.13 Major spill - is a discharge of oil of more than 10,000 gallons in inland waters or more than 100,000 gallons in coastal waters or a discharge of any quantity of material or substance that substantially threatens the public health or welfare or generates wide public interest.

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

105.15 Primary agencies - are those departments or agencies comprising the NRT and designated to have primary responsibilities and resources to promote effective operation of this Plan. These agencies are: DOD, DOI, DOT and EPA.

105.16 Advisory agencies - are those departments or agencies which can make major contributions during response activities for certain types of spills. These agencies are: Commerce, DHEW, Justice, OEP and State.

105.17 Remove or removal - is the removal of oil or hazardous polluting substance 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 POLICY AND RESPONSIBILITY

201.1 Federal policy. The Congress has declared that it is the policy of the United States that there should be no discharge of oil into or upon the navigable waters of the United States, adjoining shorelines or into or upon the waters of the contiguous zone (Section 11(b)(1) of the Act). It must also be emphasized that this nation in November, 1970, announced a goal of no intentional discharges of oil from tankers and other vessels into the seas by mid-decade.

201.2 The primary thrust of this Plan is to provide a Federal response capability at the regional and sub-regional level. The OSC shall determine if the person responsible for the discharge of oil or hazardous polluting substances has reported the discharge in accordance with Section 11(b)(4) or Section 12(c) of the Act or in accordance with regulations promulgated under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act; also, that the discharger is taking adequate action to remove the pollutant or adequately mitigate its effects. The OSC shall insure that the person responsible for the spill is aware of his responsibility and is encouraged to undertake necessary countermeasures. 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 spill 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 as required in accordance with Sections 11(c)(1) or 12(d) of the Act.

201.3 The Federal agencies possessing facilities or other resources which may be useful in a Federal response situation. They will make such facilities or resources available for use in accordance with this Plan and as consistent with operational requirements within the limits of existing statutory authority. Federal agencies shall be guided by the spirit of the President's intention to minimize discharges and their effects when they occur.

201.4 Because Federal agencies other than OEP or the public or private agency that caused the pollution spill have primary responsibility and resources for alleviating or eliminating the pollution hazard, there appears to be little additional Federal assistance that could be made available as the result

of a major disaster declaration. It appears, therefore, that a Presidential major disaster declaration will rarely be involved in a pollution spill.

202 Federal Responsibility

202.1 Each of the primary and advisory Federal agencies has responsibilities established by statute, Executive Order or Presidential Directive which may bear on the Federal response to a pollution spill. 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 spills are detailed in Annex VII. 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 Council on Environmental Quality is responsible for the preparation, publication, revision or amendment of the National Contingency Plan in accordance with Section 4(a) of Executive Order 11548. The Council will receive the advice of the NRT on necessary changes to the National Plan and shall insure that any disagreements arising among members of the NRT are expeditiously settled.

202.3 The Department of Commerce, through NOAA and MarAd, provides support to the NRT, RRT and OSC with respect to marine environmental data, living marine resources, current and predicted meteorological, hydrologic and oceanographic conditions for the high seas, coastal and inland waters, design, construction and operation of merchant ships and maps and charts including tides and currents for coastal and territorial waters and the Great Lakes.

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

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

202.6 The Department of Interior, through the USGS, supplies expertise in the fields of oil drilling, producing, handling, and pipeline transportation. Also, the USGS has access to and supervision over continuously manned facilities which can be used for command, control and surveillance of spills occurring

from operations conducted under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act. Additionally, the Department of the Interior will provide, through its regional coordinators, technical expertise to the OSC and RRT with respect to land, fish and wildlife and other resources for which it is responsible.

202.7 The Department of Transportation provides expertise regarding all modes of movement of oil and hazardous substances. Through the USCG, the DOT serves as chairman of the RRT and supplies support and expertise in the domestic/international fields of port safety and security, marine law enforcement, navigation and construction, manning operation and safety of vessels and marine facilities. 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 Thirteenth Coast Guard District is responsible for chairing the RRT and for implementing, developing and revising as necessary the Seattle Coastal Region Plan for those areas where he is assigned the responsibility to furnish or provide for OSCs (Section 306.2). EPA will provide guidance to and coordinate with DOT regarding pollution control and the protection of the environment in the preparation of this Plan.

202.8 The Environmental Protection Agency is responsible for chairing the NRT. In this capacity, it will assure that the Plan is effectively and efficiently implemented with optimum coordination among Federal agencies and will recommend changes in the Plan to CEQ as deemed necessary. EPA is also responsible for chairing the RRT and for development, revision and implementation as necessary of regional plans for those inland areas in which it has responsibility to furnish or provide for the OSC (Section 306.2). Through the resources of the Office of Water Programs, EPA will provide technical expertise to the NRT and the RRTs relative to environmental pollution control techniques including assessment of damages and environmental restoration.

202.9 The Department of Justice can supply expert legal advice to deal with complicated judicial questions arising from spills and Federal agency responses.

202.10 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 that a pollution spill constitutes a major disaster under PL 91-606, the Director, OEP, will provide coordination and direction of the Federal response in accordance with OEP policies and procedure.

202.11 The Department of State can provide leadership in developing joint international contingency plans with Canada and Mexico in concert with the United States. It can also provide assistance in coordination when a pollution spill transects international boundaries or involves foreign flag vessels.

202.12 All Federal agencies are responsible for minimizing the occurrence of spills and for developing the capability to respond promptly in cases of spills from facilities they operate or supervise, and for making resources available for national spill response operations. Primary agencies, however, have the following additional responsibilities: for leading all Federal agencies in programs to minimize the number of and environmental damage associated with spills from facilities they operate and supervise; to develop, within their operating agencies, the capability for a rapid, coordinated response to any spill; for providing official representation to 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 this Plan. Of particular relevance is the organization of a standby scientific response capability. State plans are set forth in Annex XX of this Plan.

203.2 The participating states' water pollution agencies will coordinate directly with other state and local groups, centralizing their particular capabilities. As the respective states progress in developing plans to utilize the resources available in their areas, this information will become a part of the Sub-Regional Plan. The direct involvement of state and local sources will be initiated through the directors of the state program. These agencies will have one representative on the RRT for all other state agencies.

203.3 Local and private organizations will become a part of the Sub-Regional Plan as it is further developed by the State agencies. Information as to equipment and resources capabilities at the local level will be gathered by the state water pollution agencies and consolidated into the Sub-Regional Plan. Contact will be maintained with the state water pollution agencies in developing this inventory.

300 PLANNING AND RESPONSE ELEMENTS

301 Spill Response Activities and Coordination

301.1 For spill response activities, Federal on-scene coordination is accomplished through a single predesignated agent, the On-Scene Coordinator (OSC). He reports to and receives advice from an RRT composed of appropriate representatives from the regional and district offices of the primary and advisory agencies.

301.2 National level coordination is accomplished through the NRT which receives reports from and renders advice to the RRT. Activities are coordinated through the national and various regional response centers.

302 National Response Center

302.1 The NRC, located at Headquarters, USCG, is the Washington, D. C., headquarters site for activities relative to pollution spills. NRC quarters are described in Annex III and 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 NRT consists of representatives from the primary and advisory agencies. It serves as the national body for planning and preparedness actions prior to a pollution spill and acts as an emergency response team.

303.2 During pollution spills, NRT shall act as an emergency response team comprised of representatives from the primary and selected advisory agencies to be activated when the spill of oil or hazardous polluting substances (a) exceeds the response capability of the region in which it occurs, (b) involves national security or (c) presents a major hazard to substantial numbers of persons or nationally significant amounts of property. Detailed responsibilities of the NRT are set forth in the National Plan.

304 Regional Response Centers

304.1 The Regional Response Centers are the regional headquarters site for pollution control activities under this Plan. These centers will provide communication, information storage and other necessary personnel and facilities to promote the smooth administration of this Plan. For Washington and Oregon, the RRC is in the Thirteenth Coast Guard District Office in Seattle. For Alaska, the RRC is in the Seventeenth Coast Guard District Office in Juneau.

305 Regional Response Team

305.1 The RRT consists of one regional representative from each of the primary and selected advisory agencies as appropriate. The RRT shall act within its region as an emergency response team performing response functions. The RRT will also perform review and advisory functions relative to the regional plan. Additionally, the RRT shall determine the duration and extent of the Federal response and when a shift of on-scene coordination from the pre-designated OSC to another OSC is indicated by the circumstances or progress of a pollution spill. Any of the advisory agencies, by request to the RRT, may have a representative present when the RRT is activated. The team may assemble at the Regional Response Center, the sub-regional response center, at the scene or at such other locations that may be designated. The RRT will perform functions within the region similar to those performed nationally by the National Response Team. Generally these include planning, preparedness and response activities. The Coast Guard member shall be the chairman of the RRT.

305.1-1 The planning and preparedness functions of the team are outlined below.

a. Develop procedures to promote the coordinated actions of all Federal, state and local governments and private agencies to pollution spills.

b. Review sub-regional contingency plans and make recommendations for improving the effectiveness of such plans.

c. Review administrative reports from the on-scene coordinator on the handling of pollution incidents for the purpose of analyzing response actions and recommending needed improvements in the contingency plans.

305.1-2 Response functions would be performed any time that the team is activated. The degree of response and therefore the extent of the RRT activity would depend on the particular situation. Specific functions of the RRT are outlined below.

a. Monitor incoming reports and evaluate the possible impact of such spills. Maintain an awareness of proposed actions of the On-Scene Coordinator.

b. Coordinate the actions of the various agencies in supplying needed assistance to the OSC. Assistance will normally be obtained through the appropriate member of the Regional Response Team.

c. Provide advice as required to the OSC and recommend courses of action for consideration by the OSC. The Regional Response Team, however, has no operational control over the OSC.

d. Determine the nature and extent of Federal response required.

e. Recommend deployment of personnel to monitor the handling of the spill.

f. Request other agencies and groups to consider taking appropriate response action.

g. Determine when a shift of on-scene coordination from the pre-designated OSC is indicated by circumstance and assign responsibility to the appropriate agency. This would normally be considered as phase conditions change.

h. Provide a focal point for public relations (Annex VI).

305.2 For the purpose of the development of this regional contingency plan, the standard region developed for purposes of general Federal administration has been used. The region is divided into subregional areas corresponding to state boundaries and further divided into areas in which the Environmental Protection Agency and the Coast Guard are respectively responsible for furnishing or providing for the OSCs.

305.3 The agency membership on RRT is as established by 305.1 above. However, individuals representing the primary agencies may vary depending on the subregional area in which the spill occurs. The states lying within a region are invited to furnish one advisory representative to meetings of the RRT. Details of the RRT representatives are specified in Annex III.

305.4 Activation of the RRT shall be automatic in the event of a major or potential major spill. Any primary agency representative on the team may request activation during any other spill. Deactivation of the RRT shall be by agreement between EPA and USCG team members.

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 the On-Scene Coordinator. The OSC is the single executive agent pre-designated by this 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 agencies shall assume coordination of activities under the Plan until the pre-designated OSC becomes available to coordinate 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 installation 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 available resources to initiate and continue containment, countermeasures, 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.

306.2 EPA and the USCG shall insure that OSCs are pre-designated for each region and subregion and for each Federally operated or supervised facility within subregions in accordance with the following criteria.

306.2-1 EPA shall furnish or provide for OSCs on inland navigable waters and their tributaries.

306.2-2 The USCG shall furnish or provide for OSCs for the high seas, coastal and contiguous zone waters and for Great Lakes coastal waters, ports and harbors.

306.2-3 The major consideration in selection of the OSC for a particular area or facility shall be based upon the agency's capability and resources to provide on-scene coordination of pollution control response activities. If the responsible

agency does not act promptly or take appropriate action, the EPA or USCG shall, depending on the area in which the spill occurs, assume the OSC functions. Pollution control actions taken must be in accordance with Federal regulations and guidelines, EPA policies and this Plan.

306.2-4 Subject to mutual agreement with agencies concerned, the Coast Guard will assume OSC for spills emanating from Federal facilities.

306.3 Section 4(a)(4), Executive Order 11507, February 5, 1970, requires development by all Federal agencies of emergency plans and procedures for dealing with accidental pollution. Plans developed pursuant to that authority shall be in accordance with and complementary to appropriate regional oil and hazardous substances pollution contingency plans.

306.3-1 Plans developed for Federal facilities in the Seattle Coastal Region pursuant to this requirement should be submitted to Commander (c), Thirteenth Coast Guard District, 618 Second Avenue, Seattle, Washington, 98104, for review. These plans shall include the provisions for on-scene coordinator. Upon concurrence of the agencies involved, these plans will be incorporated as part of respective subregional planning.

306.4 In the event of a nuclear pollution spill, the coordination and response procedures of the Interagency Radiological Assistance Plan shall apply.

306.5 For this Plan, Washington and Oregon state agencies may assume responsibilities of on-scene coordination of oil spills when it is determined that the state has the cleanup capability and the pre-designated Federal OSC concurs. Whenever the state determines their capability to be inadequate to accomplish the cleanup satisfactorily and the Federal OSC concurs, the Federal OSC shall assume responsibility for cleanup. Areas of disagreement on the on-scene level shall be referred to the appropriate state executive and the Coast Guard District Commander for resolution.

307 Sub-Regional Areas

307.1 These areas are divided along state boundaries. States are further divided into zones corresponding to USCG COTP areas of responsibility.

308 Sub-Regional Response Center

308.1 The Sub-Regional Response Centers are the zone site for pollution control activities under this Plan. The Sub-Regional Response Centers will be accommodated in quarters described in Annex IV and will provide communications, information storage

and other necessary personnel and facilities to promote the smooth and adequate functioning and administration of this Plan. These will be located at USCG stations and other strategic locations as necessary.

309 Sub-Regional Response Teams

309.1 The Sub-Regional Response Teams are included in the Annex XX Sub-Regional Plans.

400 FEDERAL RESPONSE OPERATIONS - RESPONSE PHASES

400.1 The actions taken to respond to a pollution spill 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 by a report received from the discharger in accordance with statutory requirements, through deliberate discovery procedures such as vessel patrols, aircraft searches or through random discovery by incidental observations of government agencies or the general public. In the event of receipt of a report by the discharger, written verification of such notification shall be provided by the receiving Federal agency within seven working days. 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. Reports generated by random discovery should be reported to the nearest Coast Guard office. Specific action and responsibilities are set forth in Annex II.

401.2 The severity of the spill will determine the reporting procedure, the participating Federal agencies to be notified and the level of notification required. 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 which may be affected. Annexes II and V specify detailed alerting procedures and communications links. All spills should be reported to the OSC and the RRC.

401.3 A major or potential major spill shall immediately be reported to the RRC via telephone or teletype. Members of the RRT and NRT will be notified by the RRC. Medium spills shall be reported to the RRC and the NRC as soon as practicable utilizing teletype whenever possible.

402 Phase II, Containment and Countermeasures

402.1 Phase II consists of defensive actions to be initiated as soon as possible after discovery and notification of a spill. 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 public health protection activities, source control procedures, 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 Phase III includes those actions taken to remove the pollutant from the water and related onshore 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 Phase IV includes those actions taken to restore the environment to its pre-spill condition including assessment of damages incurred and actions such as reseeded shellfish beds.

405 Phase V, Recovery of Damages and Enforcement

405.1 Phase V includes a variety of activities depending on the location of and circumstances surrounding a particular spill. Recovery of Federal cleanup costs and recovery for damage done to Federal, state or local government property is included. However, third party damages are not dealt with in this Plan. Enforcement activities under appropriate authority such as sections 11 and 12 of the Act, the Refuse Act of 1899 and state and local statutes or ordinances are also included.

The collection of scientific and technical information of value to the scientific community as a basis of 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. Enforcement procedures including investigative requirements are detailed in Annex VIII.

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

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

406.6 Environmental pollution control techniques shall be in accordance with the applicable regional plan. In any circumstance not covered by this Plan, the use of chemicals must be in accordance with Annex X and must have the concurrence of the EPA representative on the RRT. In his absence, the concurrence of the appropriate EPA Regional Administrator will be required.

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 EPA representative on the RRT.

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.

502.2 There shall be only one OSC at any time during the course of a spill response. Should a spill affect two or more areas, the affected RRTs will, by mutual agreement, designate the OSC giving prime consideration to the area vulnerable to the greatest damage. RRT shall designate the OSC if members of one RRT or of two adjacent RRTs if appropriate are unable to agree on the designation.

503 Notification

503.1 Sections 11 and 12 of the Act require that all harmful discharges of oil and all discharges of hazardous substances into or upon the navigable waters of the United States must be reported to appropriate Federal authority. Designation of the Federal agents to receive such reports is contained in Title 33, Part 153, Subpart B, Code of Federal Regulations, published by the U. S. Coast Guard, and is available through that agency's district headquarters. For this Plan, such reports are to be made to the nearest USCG office.

504 General Pattern of Response Actions

504.1 When the OSC 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.

504.1-1 Investigate the report to determine pertinent information such as the threat posed to public health or welfare, the type and quantity of material spilled and the source of the spill.

504.1-2 Effect notification in accordance with this Plan.

504.1-3 Designate the severity of the situation and determine the future course of action to be followed.

504.2 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.

504.2-1 If the investigation shows that the initial information overstated the magnitude or danger of the spill and there is no environmental pollution involved, it should be considered a false alarm and the case should be closed.

504.2-2 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.

504.2-3 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 OSC 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.

504.2-4 When a report or investigation indicates that a medium spill has occurred or that a potential medium spill situation exists, the OSC should follow the same general procedures as for a minor spill. Additionally, the OSC should make a recommendation on convening the RRT.

504.2-5 When a report indicates that a major spill has occurred, that a potential major spill situation exists or that a spill or potential spill which could arouse wide public concern has occurred, the OSC should follow the same procedures as for minor and medium spills. RRC and NRT should, however, be notified immediately of the situation even if the initial report has not been confirmed.

505 Strike Force

505.1 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 USCG. This force, presently located on the east coast, is being augmented and will be on site at various locations throughout the country. The national level strike force will be made available if requested to assist in response during pollution spills. The national level strike force may be requested through the appropriate USCG District Commander, Area Commander, or the Commandant, USCG. The strike force will direct the operation of any government-owned specialized pollution cleanup equipment and will function under the OSC.

505.2 A regional level strike force consisting of three teams of trained personnel has been established at the Thirteenth Coast Guard District Office. These teams will be prepared and available to proceed to the scene of a pollution incident and merge with other forces functioning under the OSC. The regional strike force may be requested from Commander, Thirteenth Coast Guard District.

505.3 This Plan, when established, will provide for subregional 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 cleanup action. Sub-regional plans will specify the location of these local strike force teams. Their services will be obtained through the Thirteenth Coast Guard District Commander. They are to be capable of supplementing the national level strike force. The local strike force teams will be capable of full independent response to all minor spill situations and joint coordinative response to medium or major spill situations or pollution incidents.

505.4 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. An emergency task force has not been established for any port in the Seattle Coastal Region. Upon designation of an emergency task force within a major port of the Seattle Coastal Region, this Plan shall be amended to include a detailed port plan.

506 Task Group

506.1 A regional level task group consisting of officers and petty officers from designated divisions at the Thirteenth Coast Guard District Office will be prepared and available to

provide assistance to the OSC in material procurement, berthing and messing accommodations, communications, legal, personnel deployment and public information. This task group will be equipped and capable of proceeding to any area of the region upon direction of the Thirteenth Coast Guard District Commander. The primary objective of the task group is to shield the OSC from outside public and private interests and enable him to concentrate his efforts on the pollution incident.

600 PROCEDURES FOR CHANGING THE PLAN AND ANNEXES

601 General

601.1 This Plan was developed in accordance with the National Contingency Plan and is subject to review by the participating agencies. Recommendations for amendments or changes to this Plan may be submitted to the Coast Guard by any participating agency.

602 Amendment of the Regional Plan

602.1 This Regional Plan will be amended by the USCG with the concurrence of the agencies affected by such changes. Any disagreements will be referred to the NRT for resolution.

8

ANNEXES TO
SEATTLE COASTAL REGIONAL PLAN
for
OIL AND OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS POLLUTION

COASTAL AREA
STANDARD REGION TEN

ANNEX I

1100 DISTRIBUTION

1101 This plan and all approved amendments and changes will be distributed to the NRC, all participating agencies, and any other groups or organizations considered appropriate.

1102 Twenty-five copies of this plan, all proposed amendments and approved changes will be forwarded to the Commandant, USCG. No other national distribution is required.

1103 Participating Federal Agencies:

AGENCY	DIVISION	NO. COPIES
USCG	COMDT(OLE) Washington, D. C.	25
	13th District, Seattle, Wash	150
	17th District, Juneau, Alaska	100
	CWA, San Francisco, California	2
U. S. NAVY	13th District, Seattle, Wash	5
	COMALSEAFRON - Kodiak, Alaska	5*
U. S. ARMY	6th, San Francisco (Presidio)	5
	USARAL, Ft. Richardson, Alaska	5*
USAF	MAC, Scott Field, Ill.	2
	AAC, Elmendorf AFB, Alaska	5*
ALCOM	(J-4), Elmendorf AFB, Ak	10*
COE	North Pacific Division	2
	Seattle District	2
	Portland District	2
	Anchorage District	2*
OEP	Bothell, Washington	5
DOT	Regional Rep (Seattle)	1
	NMFS, Seattle, Washington	2
	NMFS, Juneau, Alaska	5*
	BSF&W, Seattle, Washington	2
	BSF&W, Anchorage, Alaska	10*
	BSF&W, Juneau, Alaska	5*
	Bureau of Reclamation, Seattle, Wa	2
	National Park Service, Seattle, Wa	2
	BLM, Seattle, Washington	2

	BLM, Juneau, Alaska	2*
	Booneville Power Admin, Seattle, Wa	2
	FWQA, Seattle, Washington	5
	FWQA, Anchorage, Alaska	5*
	Solicitors Office, Seattle, Wash	2
DOJ	U. S. Attorney, Portland, Ore.	2
	U. S. Attorney, Seattle, Wash	2
	U. S. Attorney, Tacoma, Wash	2
	U. S. Attorney, Anchorage, Alaska	2*
DHEW	PHS, Seattle, Washington	2

1104 Participating Non-Federal Agencies:

State of Washington (DOE)	10
State of Oregon	5
State of Alaska	*

* Distribution to be made by 17th Coast Guard District.

ANNEX II

1200 NOTIFICATION AND REPORTING

1201 General

1201.1 The notification system on which this Plan is based begins with the initial notice, either formal or informal, of discovery. The discovery of a polluting discharge could originate with any public or private source, accidentally in the normal course of other business or intentionally as the result of official surveillance activity by a responsible agency. Initial notice should be channelled into the notification net preferably directly to the USCG or EPA. The system is then alerted as appropriate.

1201.2 The subsequent requirements for formal notification and reporting of spillage are dependent on the degree of severity of the spill. There are a number of factors that must be taken into account when determining the severity including the reliability of the reporting source, the location, the quantity and type of material and the proximity and nature of adjoining critical water use areas. Considering the degree of severity the spill should be classified as either a minor, medium or major spill. This initial classification will be used to determine notification procedures at least until the degree of severity can be confirmed.

1210 Notification Requirements

1211 Initial Notice of Discharge

1211.1 The first agency that receives notice of a polluting spill from whatever source will forward the report to the nearest Coast Guard office by the most expeditious means. If no additional delay would be incurred notice should be passed to either Captain of the Port, Seattle, (206) 284-2361, or Captain of the Port, Portland, (503) 285-4564, depending on the area in which the pollution is discovered. COTP areas of responsibility are outlined in Annex IV. The more complete the initial information available, the better, but notice should not be held up pending further investigation. The Coast Guard will dispatch investigators to gather more complete information when notice is received.

1211.2 Initial notification of interested agencies and organizations will be accomplished by either telephone or message. Messages will be in the POLREP format. The detailed instructions for the message formats and addresses are outlined in Annex V. Normally the agencies receiving initial notification would receive subsequent POLREPs pertaining to the case.

1212 Minor Spills. All minor spills must be reported to the nearest Coast Guard office. Action and notification of the RRC will be in accordance with Coast Guard directives.

1213 Medium Spills. All medium spills or potential medium spills must be reported to the RRC. This should be accomplished as soon as possible by message or telephone. The Coast Guard representative on the RRT will notify the RRT and the NRC of all reports of medium spills as soon as possible using teletype or telephone, whichever is appropriate. Further reporting will be accomplished as indicated by the situation.

1214 Major Spills. All major or potential major spills must be reported to the RRC immediately. This will be accomplished by telephone and verified by message. Activation of the RRT shall be automatic in the event of a major or potential major spill. Notification of the RRT and NRC will be accomplished by the Coast Guard representative on the RRT. The RRT will be advised by POLREPs originating from the RRC.

1220 National Level Notification

1221 During working hours, the NRC should be notified by contacting the Maritime Environmental Protection Branch, U. S. Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington, D. C. After hours and on weekends and holidays, the NRC should be notified by contacting the Duty Officer, U. S. Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

1222 Telephone notification received by the NRC will be evaluated by the Coast Guard member of the RRT. Notification of the remainder of the RRT will be accomplished by the Coast Guard member of the RRT if considered appropriate. Message reports to the RRT will be addressed to all primary agencies. (See Section 1552.)

1230 Regional Level Notification

1231 The RRC can be notified by contacting the Duty Officer, Thirteenth Coast Guard District Headquarters, Seattle, Washington (206-624-2902), for Washington and Oregon; the Duty Officer, Seventeenth Coast Guard District Headquarters, Juneau, Alaska (907-586-2680), for Alaska.

1232 Notification received by the RRC will be evaluated by the Coast Guard member of the RRT. Notification of the remainder of the RRT will be accomplished by the Coast Guard member of the RRT if considered appropriate.

1240 The OSC can be notified by contacting the COTP Duty Officer of the respective areas.

1250 Notification of state or local cognizant officials shall be in accordance with the sub-regional plans as contained in Annex XX to this Plan.

1260 Pollution Report Requirements

1261 Timely information on a spill including the situation and response activities is essential to the proper evaluation of the case. This information should be submitted in the POLREP format. The POLREP format is contained in Annex V.

1262 The OSC shall submit POLREPs (priority precedence) in a timely manner as developments occur and at 0700 and 1900 local time of each day of operation to the RRC on all medium and major spills. The Coast Guard representative on the RRT is responsible for keeping the RRT and NRC advised. This may be accomplished by double-heading the OSC's POLREPs or initiation of new POLREPs.

TELEPHONE NOTIFICATION

APPENDIX A

TO

ANNEX II

II-A-1

NOTIFICATION DIRECTORY

U. S. COAST GUARD

REPRESENTATIVE:

LCDR L. D. Gordon
618 Second Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Off: 206-624-2902
Home: 206-775-2981

ALTERNATE:

LT J. L. Phaup
618 Second Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Off: 206-624-2902
Home: 206-743-9423

OSC Portland (COTP Portland)

Off: 503-285-4564 (24 hr)

OSC Seattle (COTP Seattle)

Off: 206-284-2361 (24 hr)

Regional Response Center
(Duty Officer, CCGD13)

Off: 206-624-2902 (24 hr)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REPRESENTATIVE:

Robert S. Burd
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101

Off: 206-442-1237
Home: 206-747-1363

ALTERNATE:

James C. Willmann
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101

Off: 206-442-1263
Home: 206-842-5991

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Portland District

REPRESENTATIVE:

F. R. Brockschink
2850 S. E. 82nd Avenue
Portland, OR 97266

Off: 503-777-4441-373
Home: 503-252-5444

1ST ALTERNATE:

J. F. Bechly
2850 S. E. 82nd Avenue
Portland, OR 97266

Off: 503-777-4441-394
Home: 503-693-4417

2ND ALTERNATE:

R. M. Hay
2850 S. E. 82nd Avenue
Portland, OR 97266

Off: 503-777-4441-392
Home: 503-253-3744

3RD ALTERNATE:

R. N. Oberst
2850 S. E. 82nd Avenue
Portland, OR 97266

Off: 503-777-4441-392
Home: 503-644-7924

4TH ALTERNATE:

D. H. Sims
8010 N. W. St. Helens Road
Portland, OR 97210

Off: 503-221-2427
Home: 503-232-9931

5TH ALTERNATE:

J. E. Shelver
Fort Stevens Field Office
Hammond, OR 97121

Off: 503-861-1112
Home: None

Seattle District

REPRESENTATIVE:

W. C. Alguard
1519 Alaskan Way South
Seattle, WA 98134

Off: 206-MU2-2700-506
Home: 206-743-3332

ALTERNATE:

D. W. Thuring
1519 Alaskan Way South
Seattle, WA 98134

Off: 206-MU2-2700-521
Home: 206-EM2-2541

North Pacific Division

REPRESENTATIVE:

COL A. R. Marshall
210 U. S. Customhouse
Portland, OR 97209

Off: 503-221-3701
Home: 503-244-3945

ALTERNATE:

Donald R. Cox
210 U. S. Customhouse
Portland, OR 97209

Off: 503-227-3774
Home: 503-253-5587

ALTERNATE:

Frank J. Bertinchamps
210 U. S. Customhouse
Portland, OR 97209

Off: 503-227-3778
Home: 503-649-1031

ALTERNATE:

COL Paul L. Triem
2850 S. E. 82nd Avenue
Portland, OR 97266

Off: 503-777-4441
Home: 503-659-5688

ALTERNATE:

LTC H. W. Munson, Jr.
1519 Alaskan Way South
Seattle, WA 98134

Off: 206-682-7305
Home: 206-282-2064

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

REPRESENTATIVE:

Emmet E. Willard
P. O. Box 3621
Portland, OR 97208

Off: 503-234-5138

ALTERNATE:

Dr. L. Edward Perry
P. O. Box 3737
Portland, OR 97208

Off: 503-234-4051
Home: 503-292-9673

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Maritime Administration

REPRESENTATIVE:

Frank I. Huxtable
311 Alaska Building
Seattle, WA 98104

Off: 206-442-5348
Home: 206-SU3-3367

ALTERNATE:

G. A. Miller
311 Alaska Building
Seattle, WA 98104

Off: 206-442-5347
Home: 206-EM2-7611

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
Northwest Pacific Fisheries Center

REPRESENTATIVE:

Maurice Stansby
2725 Montlake Boulevard East
Seattle, WA 98102

Off: 206-442-7737
Home: 206-LA2-0374

ALTERNATE:

Dr. Gerald B. Collins
2725 Montlake Boulevard East
Seattle, WA 98102

Off: 206-442-4445
Home: 206-HU6-4697

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
Pacific Fishery Products Technology Center

REPRESENTATIVE:

Dr. Maynard A. Steinberg
2725 Montlake Boulevard East
Seattle, WA 98102

Off: 206-442-7749
Home: 206-SH6-2363

ALTERNATE:

John A. Dassow
2725 Montlake Boulevard East
Seattle, WA 98102

Off: 206-442-7706
Home: 206-AD2-1408

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service

REPRESENTATIVE:

Norman A. Matson
1121 Federal Office Building
Seattle, WA 98104

Off: 206-442-5498
Home: 206-GL4-9614

ALTERNATE:

Frank W. Reanier
1121 Federal Office Building
Seattle, WA 98104

Off: 206-442-5498
Home: 206-CH2-7817

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Pacific Oceanographic Laboratories

REPRESENTATIVE:

Dr. Glenn A. Cannon
University of Washington
Seattle, WA 98105

Off: 206-543-5284
Home: 206-LA4-3799

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

REPRESENTATIVE:

Donald V. Leatherman
Arcade Plaza Building/Mail Stop 625
1321 Second Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101

Off: 206-442-0496
Home: 206-PA3-8949

ALTERNATE:

David K. Brown
Arcade Plaza Building/Mail Stop 623
1321 Second Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101

Off: 206-442-0406
Home: 206-AD2-1626

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

District of Oregon

REPRESENTATIVE:

Sidney I. Lezak
P. O. Box 71
Portland, OR 97207

Off: 503-221-2101
Home: 503-246-2798

ALTERNATE:

D. Richard Hammersley
P. O. Box 71
Portland, OR 97207

Off: 503-221-2101
Home: 503-643-2049

District of Western Washington

REPRESENTATIVE:

Bruce D. Carter
1012 U. S. Courthouse
Seattle, WA 98104

Off: 206-442-7970
Home: 206-284-9285

ALTERNATE:

Stan Pitkin
1012 U. S. Courthouse
Seattle, WA 98104

Off: 206-442-7970

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

REPRESENTATIVE:

Ray Willman
Bothell, WA 98011

Off: 206-486-0721
Home: 206-259-3541

ALTERNATE:

Hugh Fowler
Bothell, WA 98011

Off: 206-486-0721
Home: 206-568-6929

WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

REPRESENTATIVE:

Wesley Hunter
P. O. Box 824
Olympia, WA 98501

Off: 206-753-2242
Home: 206-357-5686

ALTERNATE:

Harry Tracy
P. O. Box 824
Olympia, WA 98501

Off: 206-753-6881
Home: 206-491-1618

OREGON STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

REPRESENTATIVE:

Kenneth H. Spies
Portland, OR

Off: 503-226-2161-228
Home: 503-282-9657

ALTERNATE:

E. J. Weathersbee
Portland, OR

Off: 503-226-2161-228
Home: 503-253-0174

ANNEX III

1300 Regional Response Center and Regional Response Team

1301 The Regional Response Center (RRC) will be located at the Thirteenth Coast Guard District Headquarters, Seattle, Washington, for Washington, Idaho and Oregon. The RRC for Alaska will be located at the Seventeenth Coast Guard District Headquarters, Juneau, Alaska. These RRCs will provide the facilities necessary for the functioning of the RRT. These facilities include communications, plotting and display facilities, technical library, etc.

1331 Regional Response Team

1331.1 The Regional Response Team (RRT) consists of representatives of the primary and advisory agencies. It functions as an emergency response team and shall be called for continuous consultation in the event of a major spill. (It may be activated for any other spill if requested by any member of the team.) The RRT may assemble at the RRC, the sub-regional response center, at the scene or at such other locations that may be designated. The Coast Guard member of the RRT will act as chairman.

1331.1-1 The Seattle Coastal Regional Response Team consists of the following representatives.

PRIMARY AGENCIES

- Agency: Thirteenth Coast Guard District
- Agency: Environmental Protection Agency, Region X
- Agency: Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, North Pacific Division
- Agency: Department of Interior, Region X

ADVISORY AGENCIES

- Agency: Office of Emergency Preparedness, Region Eight
- Agency: Department of Health, Education and Welfare
- Agency: Department of Commerce
- Agency: Department of Justice
- Agency: Washington State Department of Ecology
- Agency: Oregon State Department of Environmental Quality

ANNEX IV

1400 GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES

1401 Department of Interior Regional Boundaries

1401.1 The Northwest Regional Office is responsible for an area including Alaska, Washington, Oregon, Idaho and western Montana.

1410 Department of Transportation Boundaries

1410.1 Thirteenth Coast Guard District is responsible for Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana.

1410.2 Seventeenth Coast Guard District is responsible for the state of Alaska only.

1420 Department of Defense Boundaries

1421 Sixth U. S. Army, Presidio of San Francisco, California.

Washington
Oregon
Idaho
Montana

1422 Thirteenth Naval District, Seattle, Washington.

Washington
Oregon
Idaho
Montana

1423 U. S. Air Force, Hamilton Air Force Base, California.

West coast of the United States.

1424 Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, North Pacific Division.

Washington
Oregon
Idaho
Western Montana

1424.1 Seattle District. Washington state except Columbia River below the Tri-Cities, Washington, Northern Idaho and Western Montana.

1424.2 Portland District. Western Oregon including the Columbia River below the John Day Dam.

1424.3 Alaska District. Alaska (headquarters in Anchorage).

1424.4 Walla Walla District. Eastern Oregon including the Columbia River from the John Day Dam to the Tri-Cities, Washington, Idaho south of the St. Joe River, and that portion of Wyoming continuing to the Snake River and Jackson Lake.

1430 Health, Education and Welfare Boundaries

1430.1 Region X, Seattle Office.

Alaska
Washington
Oregon
Idaho

1430.2 Region VIII, Denver.

Montana

1440 Office of Emergency Preparedness Boundaries, Region Eight, Seattle, Washington.

Alaska
Washington
Oregon
Idaho
Montana

1460 Coastal Sub-Regional Areas

(a) State of Washington.

(b) State of Oregon.

(c) State of Alaska.

1480 OSC Areas of Responsibility

1480.1 Captain of the Port, Seattle, Washington.

1480.1-1 Puget Sound, Strait of Juan de Fuca, the Washington coast southward to Point Grenville, Washington and all adjacent navigable waters including all waters of principal rivers to seaward of the following landmarks.

STATE OF WASHINGTON

<u>NAME OF RIVER</u>	<u>BOUNDARY LINE</u>
Nooksack River	Route 540 Bridge north of Marietta
Skagit River, North Fork	Route 511 Bridge five miles southwest of Mt. Vernon
Skagit River, South Fork	Bridge at Conway
Stillaguamish River	Great Northern Railroad Bridge at Silvana
Snohomish River	Great Northern Railroad Bridge at Preston Point
Duwamish River	Terminal 107
Puyallup River	Interstate Highway Five Bridge
South Fork Skokomish River	Route 106 Bridge
Queets River	Route 101 Bridge at Queets
Lake Union	Entire lake
Lake Washington	Entire lake
Lake Washington Ship Canal	Entire length

1480.2 Captain of the Port, Portland, Oregon.

1480.2-1 Washington coast from and including Point Grenville south, the entire coast of Oregon, the Columbia River to the Bonneville Dam including both shores. The Willamette River from the mouth to the dam at Oregon City, Oregon, and all adjacent navigable waters including all waters of principal rivers to seaward of the following landmarks.

STATE OF WASHINGTON

<u>NAME OF RIVER</u>	<u>BOUNDARY LINE</u>
Palix River	Route 101 Bridge
Noquiam River	Route 101 Bridge
Humptulips River	Route 109 Bridge

Wiskah River	Route 101 Bridge at Aberdeen
Chehalis River	Route 107 Bridge south of Montesano
North River	Route 105 Bridge
Willapa River	From entrance of Ellis Slough
North Nemah River	Route 101 Bridge at Nemah
Naselle River	Route 101 Bridge
Columbia River	Bonneville Dam
Grays River	Route 4 Bridge at Roseburg
Cowlitz River	Route 4 Bridge at Kelso
Kalama River	Interstate 5 Bridge
Lewis River	Interstate 5 Bridge at Woodland

STATE OF OREGON

<u>NAME OF RIVER</u>	<u>BOUNDARY LINE</u>
Columbia River	Bonneville Dam
Willamette River	Oregon City Dam
Clatskanie River	Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railroad Bridge 1 mile north of Clatskanie
Sandy River	Route 80N Bridge at Troutdale
Nehalem River	Route 53 Bridge
Nestucca River	Bridge, Pacific City to Woods
Siletz River	Route 101 Bridge, Kernville to Gleneden Beach
Yaquina River	Line due west from Oneatta Pt.
Alsea River	A line north from mouth of Eckman Slough
Siuslaw River	A line due south from Cushman

NAME OF RIVER

BOUNDARY LINE

Umpqua River

Overhead power cable 1.6
miles east of Reedsport

Coos River

West end of Marshfield
Channel and Isthmus Slough
to Millington Lumber Dock

Coquille River

Route 42 Bridge at Coquille

Elk River

Route 101 Bridge

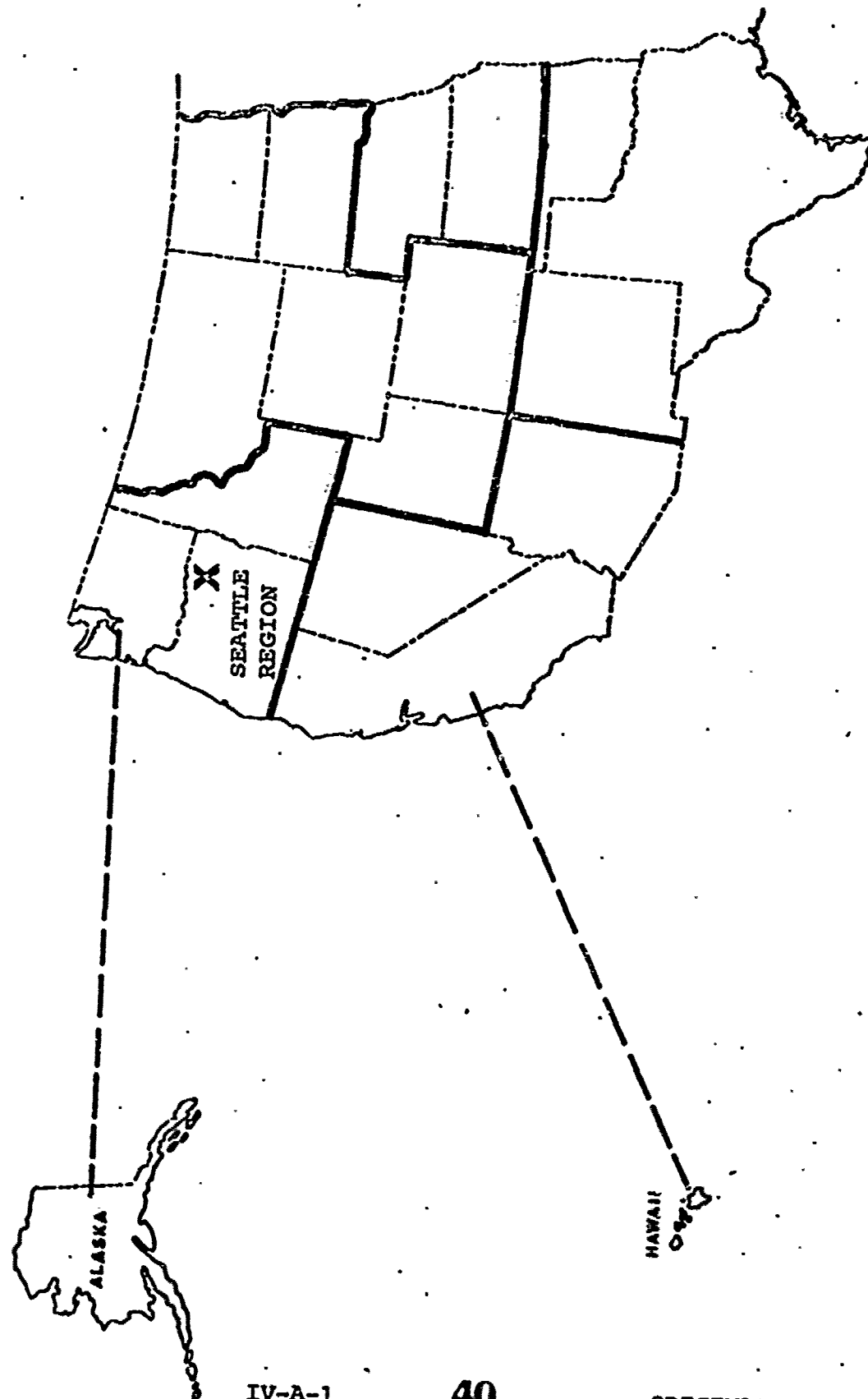
Rogue River

Route 101 Bridge, Wedderburn
to Gold Beach

Chetco River

Route 101 Bridge, Brookings
to Harbor

PRESIDENTIAL STANDARD REGIONS

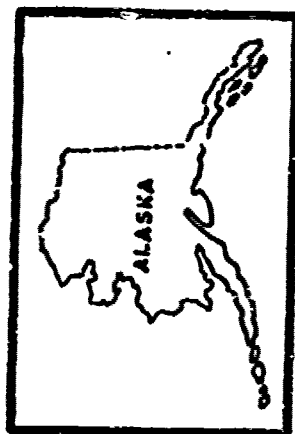


IV-A-1

40

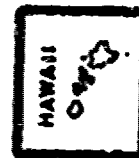
ORIGINAL

FEDERAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL ADMINISTRATION REGIONS

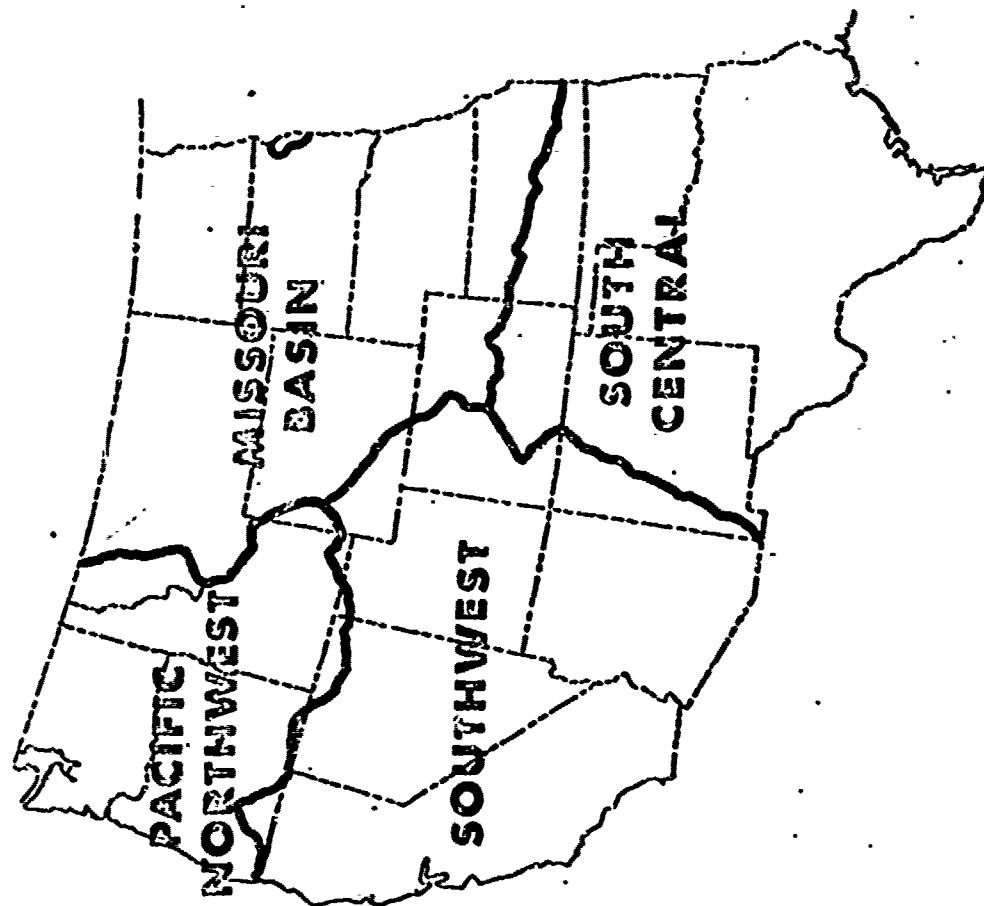


IV-A-2

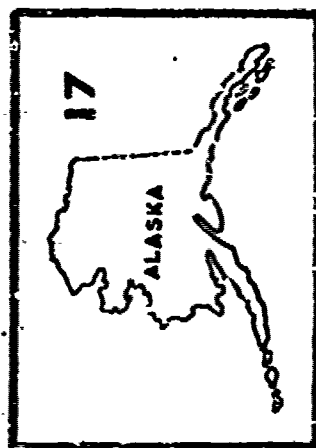
41



ORIGINAL

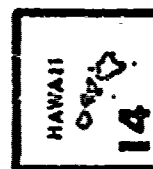


COAST GUARD DISTRICTS

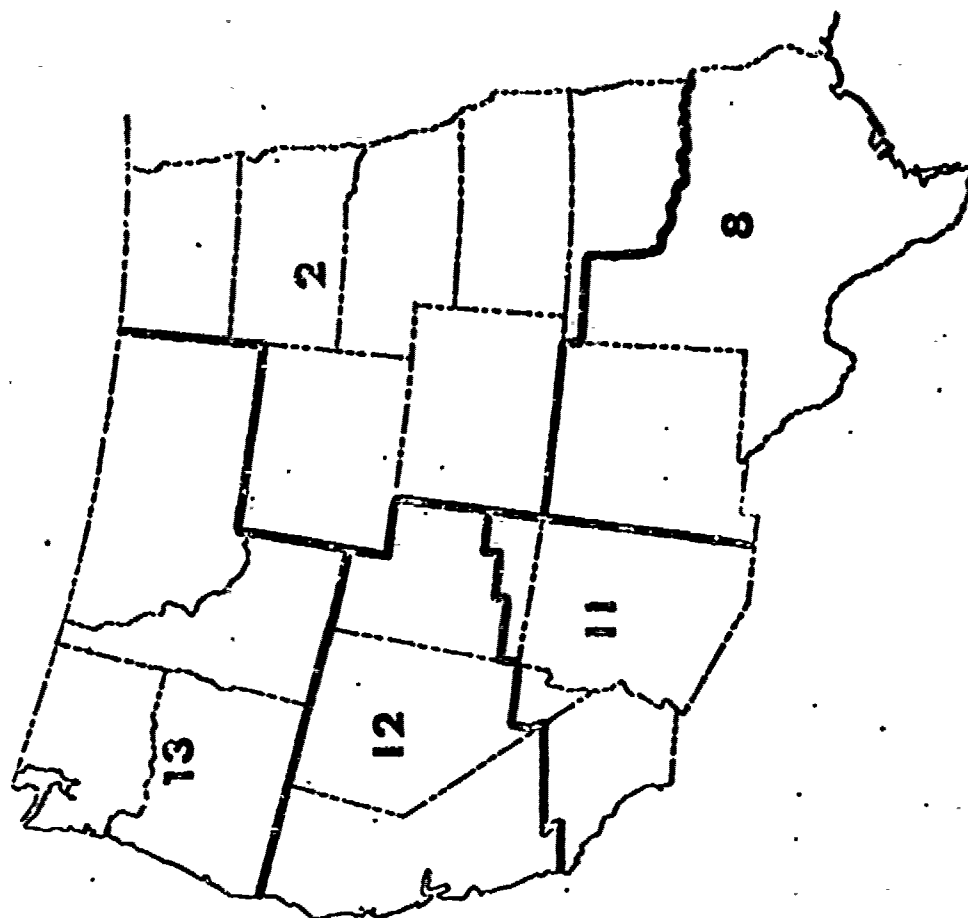


IV-A-3

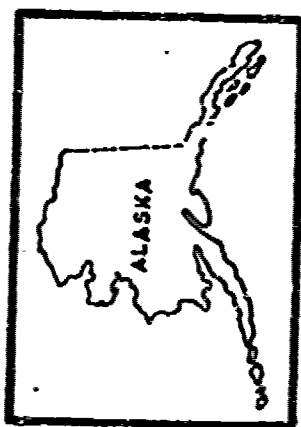
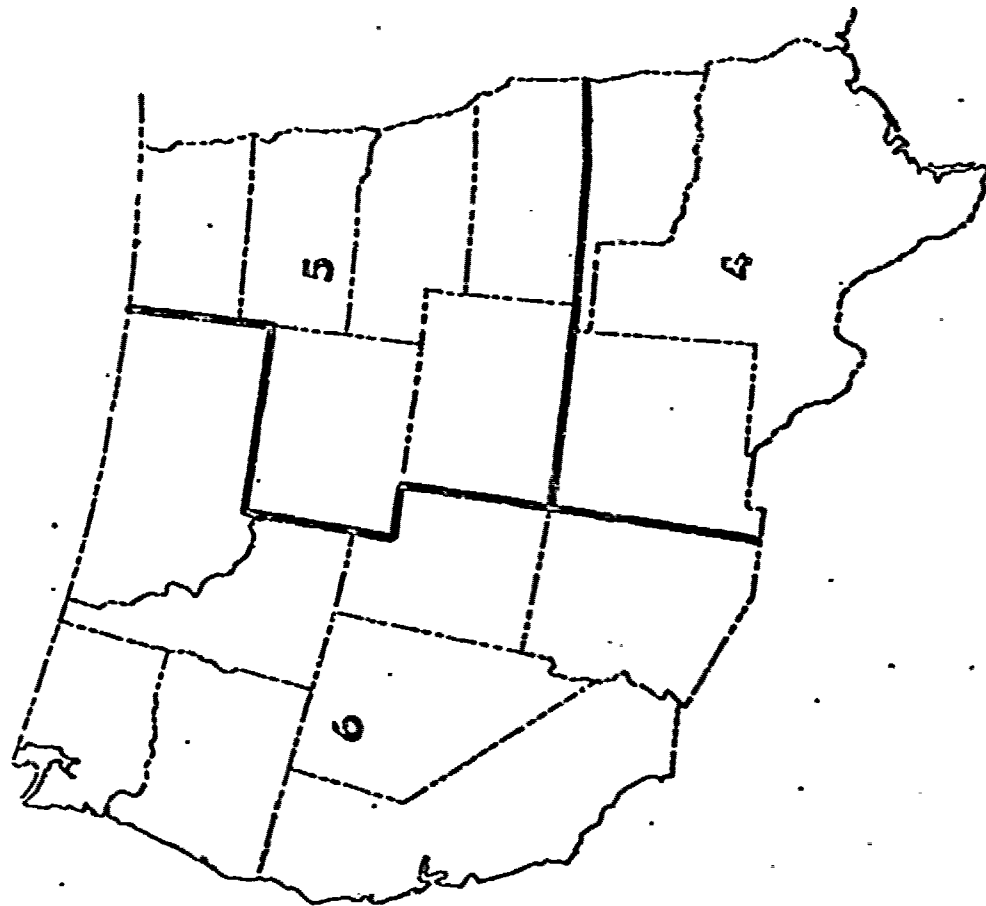
42



ORIGINAL



U. S. ARMY CONTINENTAL AREAS

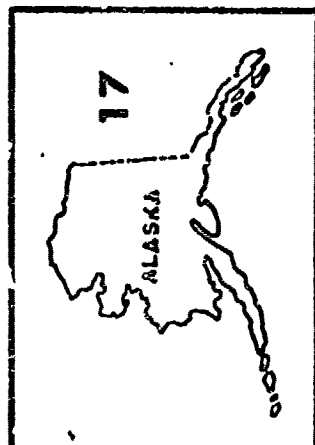
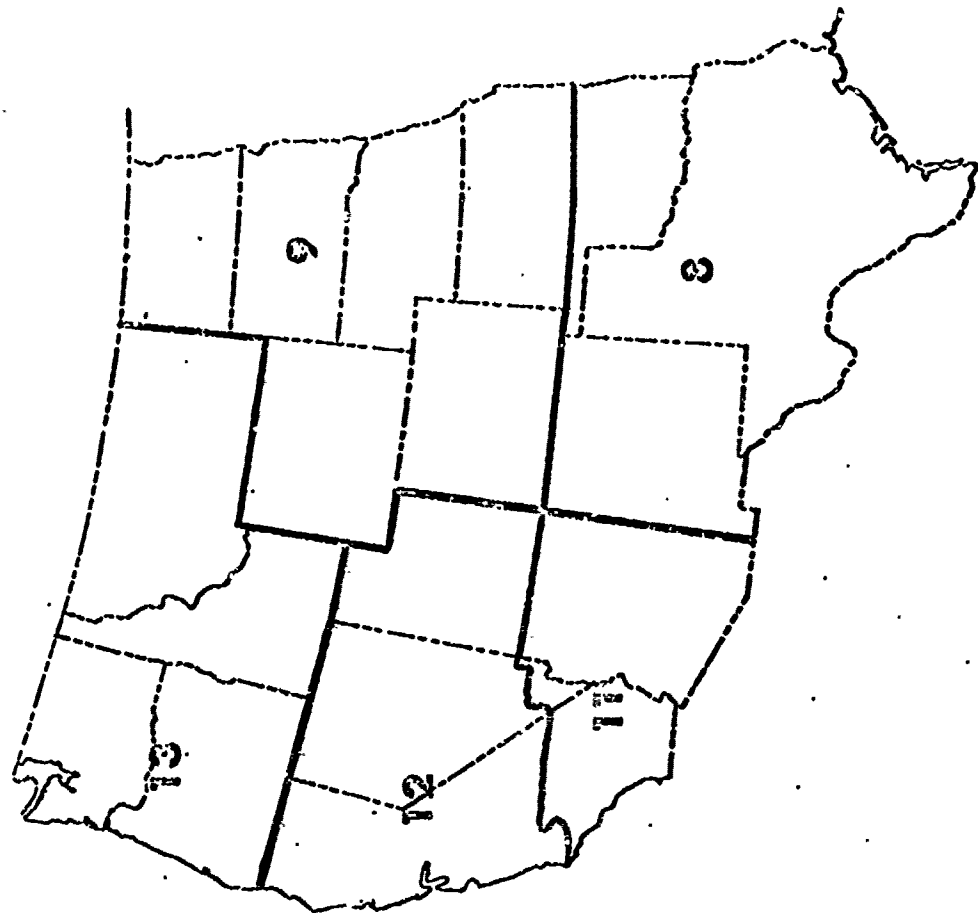


43

IV-A-4

ORIGINAL

NAVAL DISTRICTS

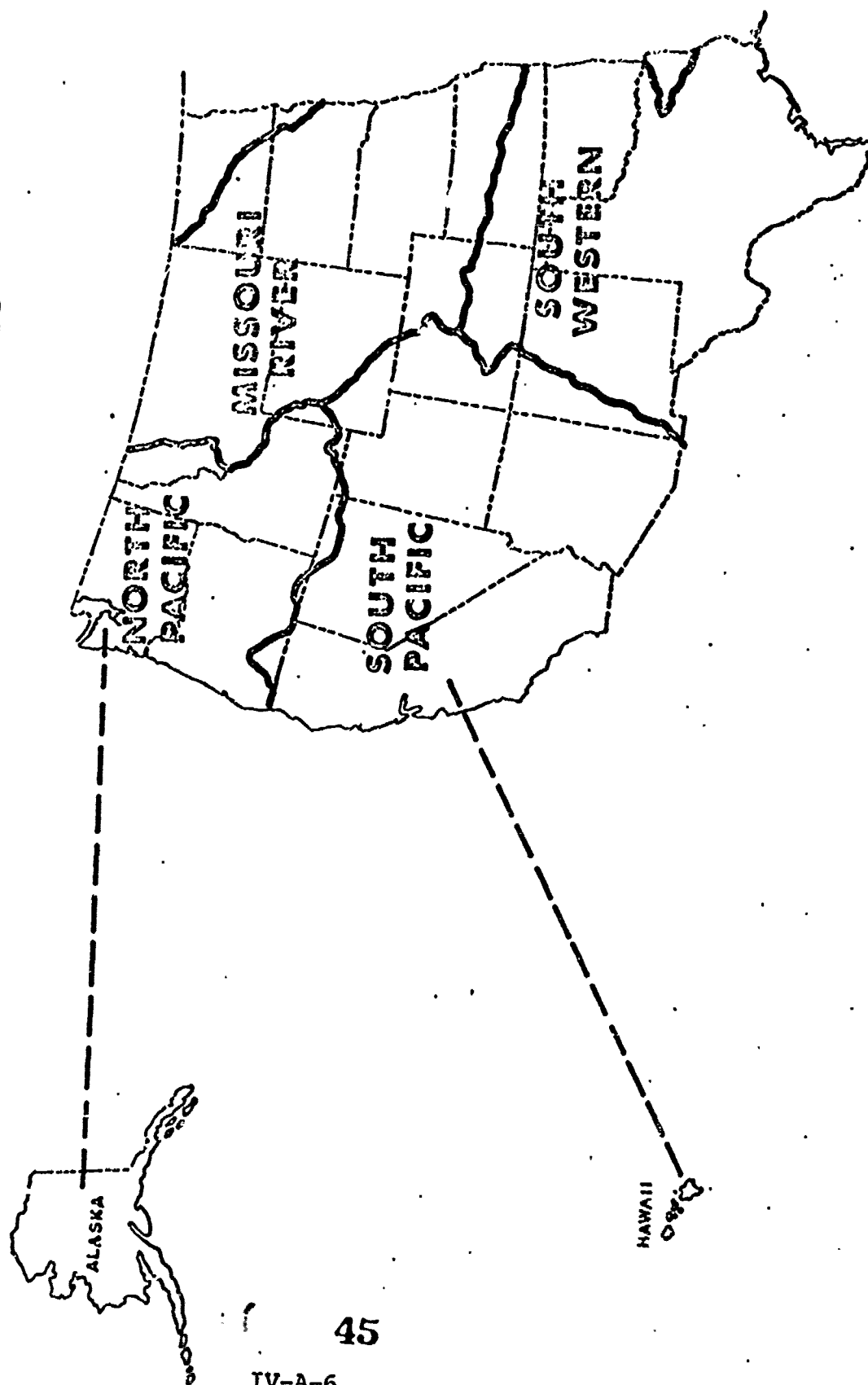


44

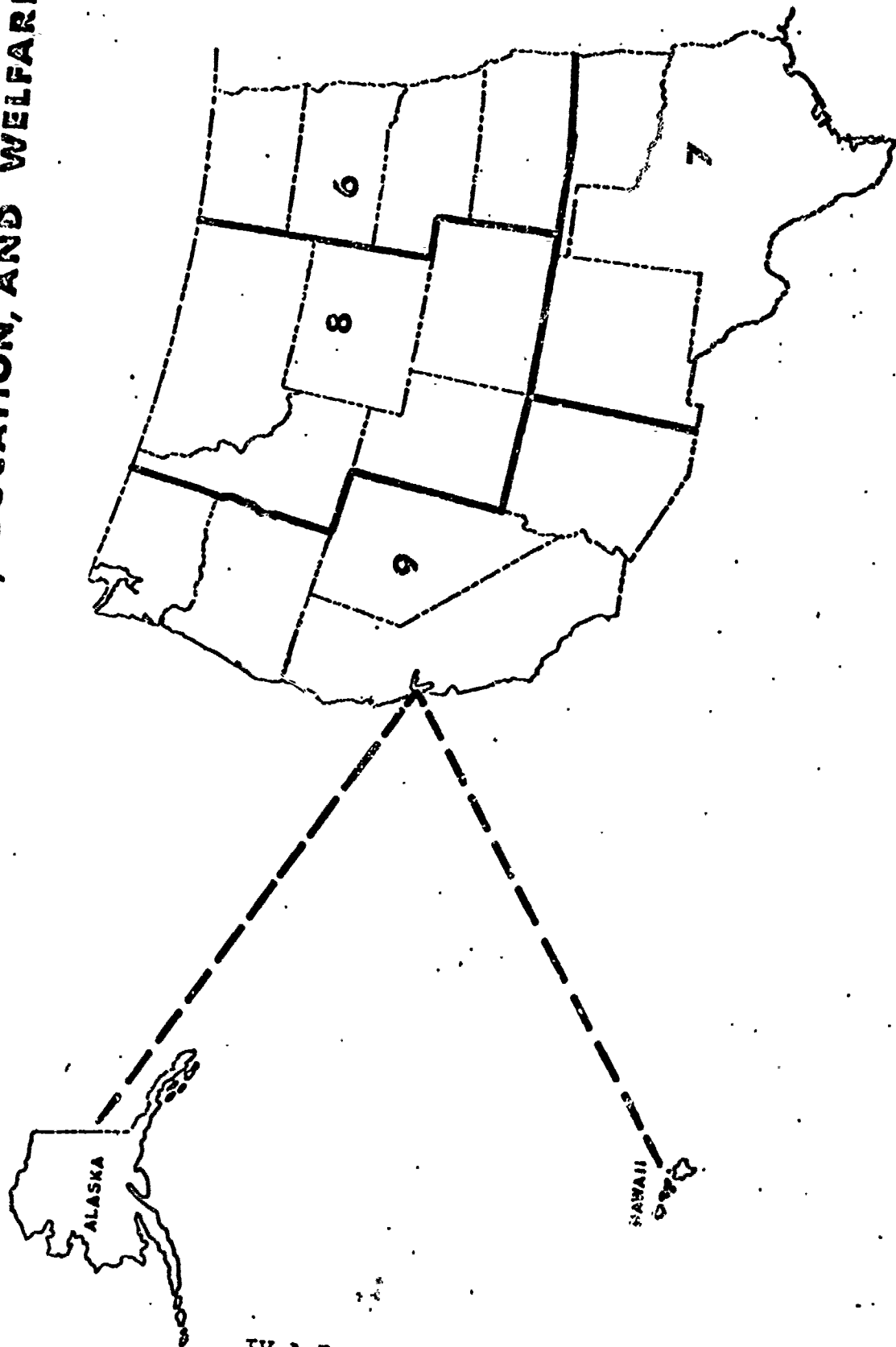
IV-A-5

ORIGINAL

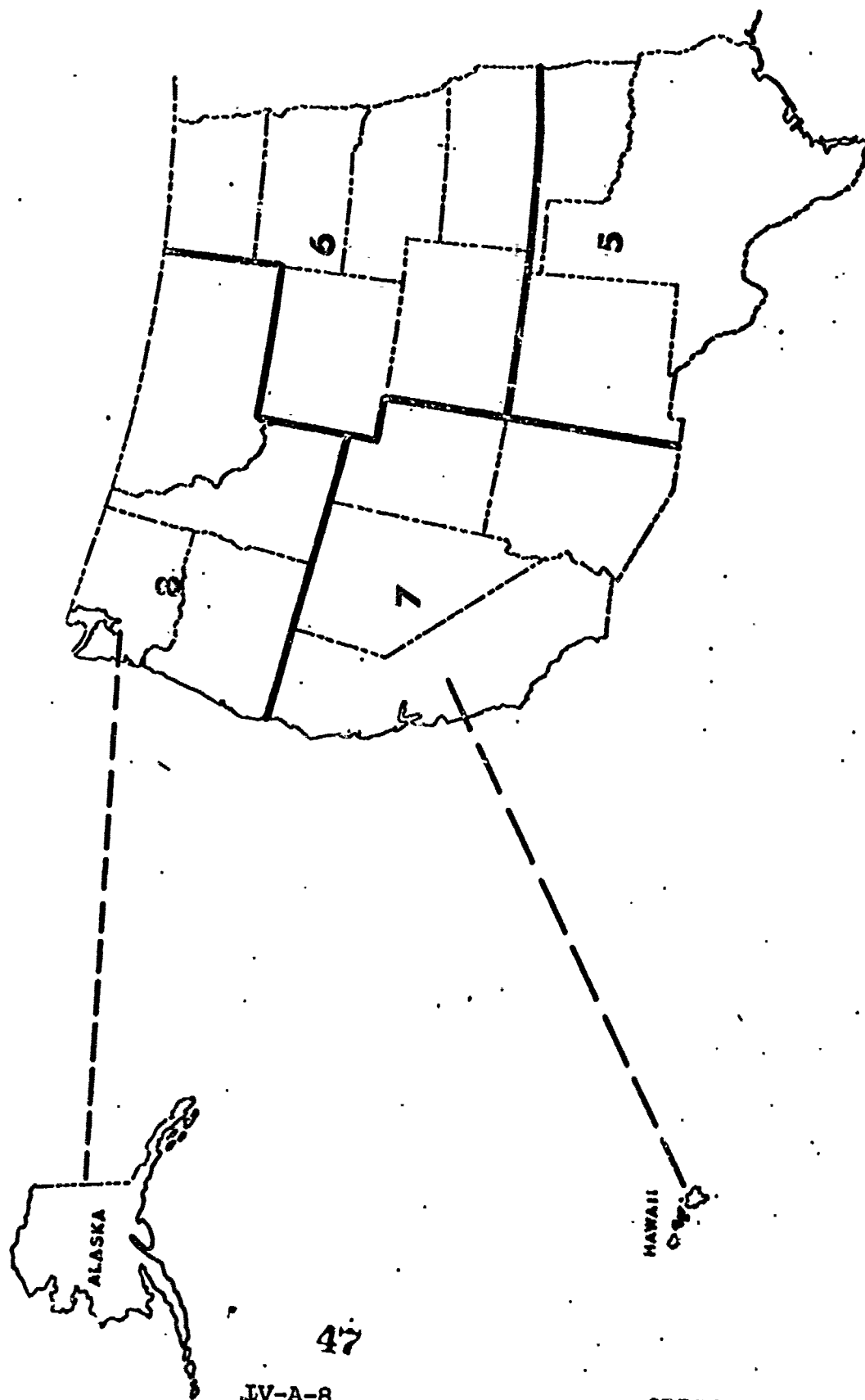
CORPS OF ENGINEERS DIVISIONS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE



**OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS
REGIONS**



47

LV-A-8

ORIGINAL

ANNEX V

1500 COMMUNICATIONS

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, EPA 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 communications 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 the RRC.

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

1503.3 POLREPs (pollution reports) will be submitted by the chairman of 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 Spill Reports

1504.1 At the conclusion of Federal activity resulting from a medium or major spill the OSCs involved will, pursuant to applicable instructions, submit an administrative report of the incident and the actions taken. Copies will be furnished to

the RRT and NRT. The NRT will then evaluate each situation and will make appropriate recommendations.

1504.2 In addition to the report required for medium and major spills, any spill which indicates a need for amendment to the plans, introduces new control techniques or is otherwise of widespread interest should be documented and reported to the RRT and/or the NRT as appropriate.

1504.3 The primary purpose of these reports is for evaluating control techniques and Federal response activities. Lengthy narrative not required for an understanding of the problems or recommendations need not be included. Sufficient descriptive information should, however, be included to permit full evaluation of the report.

1550 Message Addressees

1551 Messages intended for the NRC should be addressed to the Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard.

1552 Messages intended for the NRT should be addressed to the Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard, for action. Information addressees include the Department of Transportation, Washington, D. C.; Chief of Naval Operations; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D. C.; Chief of Engineering, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.; and Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D. C.

1553 Messages intended for the RRT/RRC for Washington and Oregon should be addressed to Commander, Thirteenth Coast Guard District, Seattle, Washington, for action. Messages intended for the RRT/RRC for Alaska should be addressed to the Commander, Seventeenth Coast Guard District, Juneau, Alaska, for action.

1554 Sub-Region and On-Scene Coordinator Messages

(See appropriate Appendix of Annex XX to this Plan for communications and message addressee information on the various sub-regions and on-scene coordinators.)

1560 Communications Systems

1560.1 The communications nets available for responding to polluting spills in all sub-regions are listed in Tab G to the appropriate Appendix to Annex XX.

1570 POLREP Format

1571 General Instructions

1571.1 All messages pertaining to a spill should be in the pollution report (POLREP) format. This POLREP format consists of five basic sections including the situation, action, plans, recommendations and status of the case.

1572 Situation

1572.1 The situation section should provide the full details on the spill including what happened, type and quantity of material, who is involved, extent of coverage, times, areas threatened, success of control efforts and prognosis.

1573 Action

1573.1 The action section should include a summary of all action taken by the responsible party, state and local forces, the Federal government or any others.

1574 Plans

1574.1 The plans section should include all planned action by the responsible party, state and local forces, the Federal government and any others.

1575 Recommendations

1575.1 Any recommendations that the OSC has pertaining to the response should be included in the recommendations section.

1576 Status

1576.1 The status section would indicate case closed, case pending or Federal participation terminated, as appropriate.

ANNEX VI

1600 PUBLIC INFORMATION

1601 Introduction

1601.1 When a major pollution spill occurs, it is imperative that the public be provided promptly with accurate information on the nature of the spill 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 vice-chairman. 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 RRT, 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 combatting the spill 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.

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 the need for a Federal response is determined, information activities will be directed by the public information personnel of the same Primary Agency which will provide the predesignated OSC. These activities will be conducted in accordance with the information policies of the 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 spills 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 Spill 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.

1610 On-Scene Public Information

1610.1 The RRT will designate a representative of one of the participating agencies to act as the public information representative and to work directly with the OSC. This on-scene public information representative will keep the public information center at the RRT informed of latest developments. The on-scene public information representative will normally be drawn from the Coast Guard command providing task force personnel and may be aided by additional personnel when the situation warrants.

ANNEX VII

1700 LEGAL AUTHORITIES

1700.1 Federal Statutes, 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. COMPS 2. U.S.C.G. 3. Customs 4. 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. EPA 2. DOT 3. COMPS 4. Customs 5. 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 to \$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 GT(b) off-shore/shoreline 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. COMPS 4. Justice 5. State	1. Any discharge or escape of persistent oil from vessels subject to Act 1e. 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 a) reasonable precautions taken after damage occurred or leakage discovered (c) Of residue from fuel or lube oil purification or clarification as far as possible.

(B) Section 12, Fed. Water Pollution Control Act, as amended by P.L. 91-224 (Apr. 3, 1970) (33 U.S.C. 1151, et. seq.).

Same as 1712

President shall make recommendation to Congress not later than Nov. 1, 1970. Clean up fund of Section 11 available here.

1714 Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1151 et. seq.).

1. Administrator

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 vessel.

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 (1) fine - \$500.00 to \$1000. (2) 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.

1. To participate in oil & other hazardous substances pollution spills & 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 substances.
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 substances.

1. U.S. navigable waters & tributaries. Interstate waters as defined in this Act., including coastal 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

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, (c) 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. (d) If abandoned or under control of U.S.C.G., FHPA, 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 (1) U.S. navigable waters and high seas (2) 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 (42 U.S.C. 1331-1343)	Secretary of the Interior (a) Bur. of Land Mgmt. (b) U.S.G.S. Secretary of Transportation (a) U.S.C.G.	1. To regulate leases for exploitation of Shelf land, 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 Disaster Relief Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1744)	The President Director, Office of Emergency Preparedness per E.O. 11575, Dec. 31, 1970	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) Lending 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.

- 1.To aid distressed persons & protect property. Sec. 88 (b) in USNM and on the high seas.
- 2.To establish, maintain & operate aids to maritime navigation in USNM, waters above the U.S. continental shelf and other specified areas.
- 3.To mark for protection of navigation "wreck in USNM (Sec. 86) not properly marked by own U.S.C. 409)

- 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

- 1. U.S. Territorial waters

VII-4

1724 14 U.S.C. 81 et seq.

U.S.C.G.

1725 14 U.S.C. 141 (a)

U.S.C.G.

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.

1727 Dangerous Cargo Act
(46 USC 170)

U.S.C.G.

U.S. Territorial
waters

1. Authority to establish regulations for handling,
storage, and use of dangerous articles
or substances on board vessels

2. Authority to establish regulations for disposing
of dangerous articles or substances found to be
in an unsafe condition

1728 Tank Vessel Act
(46 USC 391a)

U.S.C.G.

U.S. Territorial
waters

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.

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 545)	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 505)	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 regulations to prevent pollution of seas by oil. 2. Article XXV - same for radioactive wastes & other harmful agents by vessels under its control	High Sea	***** 1. Not to exceed 12 miles outward from the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured.
1755	Geneva Convention on Territorial Sea & Contiguous Zone (1958) (15 U.S.T. 1806) (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 regulations within its territory or territorial sea.		*****
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 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 persistent 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

1801 Introduction

1801.1 The OSC of a spill 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 various phases in Federal response situations. Necessary information and sample collection must be performed at the proper times during the Federal involvement in a spill 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 notification that a spill has occurred the RRT members, as appropriate, shall notify their respective regional and departmental attorneys.

1802.2 Initial coordination of appropriate counsel will be effected by counsel of the Department responsible for furnishing the OSC. Coordination will be for joint and several actions concerning legal matters regarding the operation of the Plan, sending of notices, advice regarding the handling of evidence, preparation of evidentiary statements and referral of the matter to the appropriate U. S. Attorney or state attorney general's office or both if the situation warrants.

1802.3 The information and reports obtained by the OSC are to be transmitted to the RRC. Copies will then be forwarded to the RRC, 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.

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 a spill 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 must be effected pursuant to and in accordance with the National Contingency Plan and Federal regulations, identification of the OSC and direction that response activity be coordinated with the OSC. A sample legal notice is contained in Appendix A to this annex.

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 the following.

1804.1-1 Entry of the facility or vessel involved. The investigator should identify himself and explain his reason for being there. In those situations where statutory authority does not exist for entering or boarding and if entry or boarding is denied, the investigator should seek assistance of his parent agency.

1804.1-2 Furnish anyone who may be responsible for a criminal offense with an appropriate warning as to his rights.

1804.1-3 Question all persons who may be responsible for or have knowledge of the spillage and record the name, address and position of each witness.

1804.1-4 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.

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

1804.2 When investigation discloses that a polluting spill has occurred, collect samples of oil or other hazardous polluting 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 of 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 this Plan. Reports of laboratory analysis will be forwarded to the responsible agency for transmittal to counsel.

1804.4 Photographs should be taken to show the source and the extent of pollution, if possible, using both color and black and white film. 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 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 case may be an oil pollution or hazardous substances pollution violation 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 it 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 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 steam-cleaned with a strong detergent, thoroughly rinsed and dried may be used.

1805.2-3 Consult with the analysis laboratory personnel relative to special samples and unusual problems.

1805.2-4 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.

1807 Spill Pollution Report

1807.1 The appropriate information for each pollution spill should be obtained by the OSC and reported pursuant to the appropriate instructions.

APPENDIX A TO ANNEX VIII

SAMPLE LEGAL NOTICE TO SHIP OPERATORS AND OTHERS

TELEGRAM

TO _____
(owner or operator)

(address)

(address continued)

OIL IN HARMFUL QUANTITIES (BEING) DISCHARGED FROM

(name of vessel or name of facility)
(INTO) (AND) (UPON) (NAVIGABLE WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES)
(AND) (ADJOINING SHORELINES) (OF NAVIGABLE WATERS OF THE UNITED
STATES) (AT) (VICINITY OF) _____
(location)

COAST GUARD WILL ARRANGE FOR REMOVAL WITH ACTUAL COSTS TO YOU
UNLESS YOU IMMEDIATELY ARRANGE PROPER REMOVAL PURSUANT NATIONAL
CONTINGENCY PLAN.

or

COAST GUARD (ARRANGING) (ARRANGED) FOR REMOVAL WITH ACTUAL COSTS
TO YOU.

or

COAST GUARD (REMOVING) (REMOVED) WITH ACTUAL COSTS TO YOU.

IMMEDIATELY CONTACT COAST GUARD ON-SCENE COORDINATOR

(rank or rating and name) (address)

(address continued) (telephone numbers).

AS TO INTENTIONS AND FOR COORDINATION.

REFER TITLE 33 U. S. CODE SECTION 1161, AND TITLE 18 CODE OF
FEDERAL REGULATIONS PART 610, AND TITLE 33 CODE OF FEDERAL
REGULATIONS PART 153, AND NATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN EXTRACTS
IN VOLUME 35 FEDERAL REGISTER BEGINNING PAGE 8508, JUNE 2, 1970.

(name)

(rank) USCG

(title)

ANNEX IX

1900 FUNDING

1900 General

1900.1 The primary thrust of this Plan is to encourage the person responsible for a spill to take appropriate remedial actions promptly. Usually this will mean that the cost of containment, countermeasures and cleanup of spills should be borne by the person responsible for the discharge. The OSC and other officials associated with the handling of a spill should make a substantial effort to have the responsible person accept voluntarily this financial responsibility.

1900.2 Actions undertaken by the Primary Agencies in response to pollution spill emergencies shall be carried out under existing programs and authorities insofar as practicable.

1900.3 It is not envisioned that any Federal agency will make resources available, expend funds or participate in operations in connection with spills unless such agency can so respond in conformance with its existing authority. Authority to expend resources will be in accordance with agencies' basic statutes and, if required, through cross-servicing agreements. This Plan encourages 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.

1901 Funding Responsibility

1901.1 The funding, including reimbursement to Federal agencies, other agencies, contractors and others, of pollution removal activities is the responsibility of the agency providing the predesignated OSC. This funding may be provided through normal operating expense accounts of the agency or through special funding arrangements such as the Pollution Revolving Fund described hereinafter.

1901.2 Funding of response actions not associated with the removal activity, such as scientific investigations, law enforcement or public relations is the responsibility of the agency having statutory or executive responsibility for those specific actions.

1902 Agency Funding

1902.1 The Environmental Protection Agency can provide funds to insure timely initiation of cleanup actions in those instances where the OSC is an EPA representative. Funding of continuing cleanup actions, however,

will be determined on a case-by-case basis by the Headquarters Office of EPA. Inasmuch as EPA does not have funds provided for this purpose, by statute or regulation, initiation of containment and cleanup activities is funded out of operating program funds.

1902.2 The U. S. Coast Guard pollution control efforts are funded under "Operating Expenses." These funds are utilized in accordance with applicable regional plans and agency directives.

1902.3 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.)

1902.1 - 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.

1902.1 - 2 The U. S. Navy has funds available on a reimbursable basis to conduct salvage operations.

1903 Disaster Relief Funds

1903.1 Certain pollution control response activities may qualify for reimbursement as disaster relief functions. In making a declaration of a major disaster for a stricken area, the President may allocate funds from his Disaster Relief Fund, administered by the Director, Office of Emergency Preparedness. After the President has declared a major disaster and authorized allocation of funds, the Director may authorize certain reimbursements to Federal agencies for disaster assistance provided under direction of his office. Applicable policies and procedures are stated in Title 32, Chapter XVII, Part 1709, "Reimbursement of Other Federal Agencies Performing Major Disaster Relief Functions."

1903.2 The Director may also 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."

1904 Pollution Revolving Fund

1904.1 A pollution revolving fund (hereinafter referred to as the Fund) administered by the Commandant, USCG, has been established under the provisions of Section 11 of the Act. This Fund is available to pay specified costs associated with spill response operations. Regulations governing administration and use of the funds are contained in 33 CFR Part 153D, April 13, 1971.

1904.2 The Fund is available to pay the cost of removal of oil discharged into the navigable waters and adjoining shorelines of the United States. It is also available to pay the cost of removal of discharges of hazardous polluting substances, provided the material has been designated as a hazardous polluting substance pursuant to Section 12(a) of the Act.

1904.3 Examples of specific costs reimbursable to a Federal agency for spill response operations are:

1904.3 - 1 Costs incurred by industrial type facilities, including charges for overhead, in accordance with the agency's industrial accounting system;

1904.3 - 2 Out-of-pocket costs specifically and directly incurred as a result of recovery activities such as:

- 2.1 Travel, including transportation and per diem, when specifically requested by the OSC.
- 2.2 Supplies, materials and minor equipment procured specifically for response activities.

1904.4 Some limitations on use of the Fund are:

1904.4 - 1 Restriction of reimbursement for expenditures made for Phase II and Phase III response actions;

1904.4 - 2 Personnel and equipment costs which are funded by other appropriations and which would have been incurred during normal operations; and

1904.4 - 3 Costs of surveillance activities, restoration of damages following a spill, or investigative functions performed in support of enforcement action or scientific documentation.

1904.5 The Commandant, USCG, will prepare and distribute detailed instructions to assist in determination of appropriate costs by the OSC when available, these instructions shall be included in this Plan.

1905 General Limitations on Funding

1905.1 Care must be exercised to ensure that misunderstandings do not develop about reimbursement of funds expended for containment and 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 committing resources necessitating reimbursement.

IX-4

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 Environmental Protection Agency 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 gel, 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 predominately onshore, and only if other control methods are judged by EPA 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 Coordinator, when their use will:

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

2005.1 - 2 in the judgment of EPA, 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 EPA, 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 commercially 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 EPA, 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 EPA, in sufficient time prior to its use for review by EPA, on its toxicity, effectiveness and oxygen demand determined by the standard procedures published by EPA. [Prior to publication by EPA 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 oil, and

2007.3 - 7 date of production and shelf life.

2007.4 Information to be supplied to EPA 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 EPA or reasons why such analytical methods cannot be provided; and

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

***NOTE:**

In addition to those agents defined and described in Section 2002 above, the following materials which are not a part of this Schedule, with cautions on their use, should be considered:

1. Biological agents - those bacteria and enzymes isolated, grown and produced for the specific purpose of encouraging or speeding biodegradation to mitigate the effects of a spill. Biological agents shall be used to treat spills only when such use is approved by the appropriate State and local public health and water pollution control officials.
2. Burning agents - are those materials which, through physical or chemical means, improve the combustibility of the materials to which they are applied. Burning agents may be used and are acceptable so long as they do not in themselves, or in combination with the material to which they are applied, increase the pollution hazard and their use is approved by appropriate Federal, State and local fire prevention officials. *

ANNEX XI

2100 NON FEDERAL INTERESTS AND SCIENTIFIC RESPONSE

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 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 government 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 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 be available to offer advice.

2150 Scientific Response

2150.1 The scientific community can gather valuable information during spill situations. Liaison should be established and maintained with the various institutions within each sub-region, continuously. The types of spills in which they would be interested and the method of alerting their community when appropriate, should be determined and kept up to date.

2150.2 In all oil or hazardous materials spills, plans will provide for assembling, separate from the operating element, a group of ecologists, environmental scientists, engineers, economists, and others with relevant expertise in the areas concerned. This group of scientific experts will advise the Regional Response Team and recommend actions for appropriate studies and analyses to assess the effects of the spill. Identifying such a group of experts prepared to respond quickly will increase the chances that their advice will be available and that the important information will be gathered.

2160 Local Policy and Procedures

Detailed guidance, agreements and instructions are included in the Sub-Region Plans as contained in Annex XX to this Plan.

ANNEX XII

2200 OIL POLLUTION SURVEILLANCE

2201 Introduction

2201.1 Surveillance Surveillance is the action by which the On-Scene Commander is kept informed on the movement of an oil slick or hazardous substance from the time immediately after a spill is reported until the cleanup activity has been completed. The surveillance activity should make provision for such items as: (1) visual observations, (2) aerial sensing, (3) weather, sea and river forecasts, carrier forecasting, (4) physical/chemical monitoring, (5) measurement of movement, and (6) prediction of movement. With this information available to him, the On-Scene Commander can make accurate assessments concerning the land or water areas threatened and can make provisions for preventing damage in critical areas.

2201.2 Surveillance prior to the reporting of a spill is that required to detect the presence of oil or hazardous substances uncontrolled in the environment so that appropriate action can be taken.

2202 Preplanning

2202.1 Introduction Preplanning or preparedness to react to any spill requires a coordinated readiness posture on the part of the concerned agencies. Each sub-regional plan will incorporate requirements for surveillance necessary to the individual areas.

2202.2 Surveillance preplanning includes determination of need, determination of capability, making contact with those who have this capability, determination of availability and prior provision for response as reflected in firm written agreements.

2202.3 Identification of Critical Areas. There are two types of areas toward which surveillance preplanning should initially be directed. The first priority is those areas where a spill is most likely to occur as defined by the sub-regional plans. The other areas are those locations where a spill would cause difficulty

or economic loss.

2202.4 Data. Among the kinds of data that should be available to the on-scene commander are: climatological studies and summaries, navigational and bathymetric charts, tide and current tables (including data for rivers), physical and chemical characteristics not caused by pollutant, and relation of pollution to ecosystems. When it is determined that environmental data are inadequate, the on-scene commander designated will request that the gaps be filled.

2202.5 Basic Environmental Data. The responsibility for having the basic environmental data rests with each echelon under this Plan. For the sub-regions this rests with the on-scene commander designate. The kinds of data and the means of obtaining them will be included in each sub-regional plan.

2203 Monitoring/Prediction

2203.1 Techniques. A variety of monitoring and observation techniques are available and have been tried in examining the extent, dynamics and effects of an oil spill. These include visual observations on the ground, from the shore, surface craft, or aircraft, and photographic methods or other more sophisticated remote sensing techniques from low and high flying aircraft. Additionally, there are remote sensing capabilities from satellites.

2203.1-1 Observations from Aircraft. The primary value of visual observation from aircraft is the capability for covering large areas quickly in the initial stages of a spill. Experience indicates that there is a tendency to map the extent of an oil spill without an adequate description of open-water areas within mapped limits. This leads to over-estimates of the volume of oil that has been released and can initiate adverse reactions.

2203.1-2 Airborne Imagery. The most important procedures that have been learned to date are:

(a) When they can be obtained, photographs provide a permanent record. Accurately locate the aircraft when the photograph is taken. Location can be accomplished by including known land areas in each photograph and/or by tracking the aircraft by radar. Other navigational aids could be used where appropriate.

(b) Use cameras and filter systems with the best possible response for the conditions being photographed.

(c) For oil spills, use photographic techniques that are capable or designed to photograph the sun glint on the water. Mosaics made up of the sun glint will provide very detailed information on the extent and distribution of the oil.

(d) Ultra-violet imagery techniques are available. The wave lengths near 0.35 microns are useful to show the extent of the oil.

(e) Particularly promising is the airborne use of both active and passive radar. The first method is very sensitive to the change of wave slope that occurs because of the influence of oil. The second is sensitive to temperature changes. Both could possibly be calibrated for oil thickness. These methods should be particularly valuable because they are operable under essentially all weather conditions.

(f) Thermal infrared (8 to 14u) is useful in the immediate vicinity of a spill provided thermal differences exist between the pollutant and surface water or if water of a different temperature has been brought to the surface.

2203.1-3 Other Hazardous Materials. Many potentially hazardous materials are soluble and much more difficult to detect than oil. Florescent tracers, dyes, and Fraunhofer line discriminator monitoring capabilities are available. These techniques allow mapping of the rate of movement, dispersion and relative concentration. This capability would be of special significance when soluble hazardous materials are spilled into rivers,

lakes and estuaries where dilution rates may be slow.

2203.1-4 Plotting. Consistant plotting is necessary for monitoring of the spill, prediction of its movement and for record purposes. It should be done by the same team on the same plotting scheme. The on-scene commander will assign local responsibility for plotting.

2203.2 Capabilities

2203.2-1 Oil Spill Surveillance Capability. The major considerations for surveillance during an oil spill incident are locating the outer boundaries of the spillage, measuring the thickness and extent of the material and plotting this for graphic display.

2203.2-2 The Coast Guard can provide air and surface platforms for marine surveillance and personnel and vehicles for shore side surveillance during an oil pollution incident. This capability can be provided on an immediate response basis around the clock in the coastal areas and high seas adjacent to U. S. waters. In addition to the visual capability provided with the platforms, the Coast Guard's aircraft and vessels would be able to conduct standard black and white and color photography. The Coast Guard also has the capability to plot the results of the surveillance activity and to predict material movement. This material movement prediction would be based on carrier movement prediction provided by NOAA.

2203.2-3 DOD can provide some limited capability for high altitude or low level surveillance. This surveillance includes specialized sensor techniques such as microwave imagery or multispectral photography. However, this capability can not be made available on a continual basis. Arrangements can possibly be made under certain circumstances for availability for limited periods when other commitments do not conflict.

2203.2-4 Environmental prediction data for air, sea and river are available through NOAA on a 24-hr. basis. ESSA can provide the capability to predict carrier movement and detailed on-scene weather. The prediction of carrier movement would include air and water carrier movement. On-scene weather forecasting can provide detailed information on expected weather conditions for use of the operating units.

2203.2-5 Hazardous Materials Incidents Capabilities.

During an incident that involves hazardous materials, the major considerations are to obtain samples, conduct rapid analysis of these samples, plot the position of the material and plot its predicted path. Some hazardous materials might have characteristics similar to oil, in which case surveillance would be conducted in the same fashion as above.

2203.2-6 With other material, however, this would not be the case. Plots would be followed by field measurements of trace elements placed in the pollutant.

2203.2-7 The Coast Guard can provide the same capability as indicated above for oil surveillance. Additionally, personnel can be made available to collect samples.

2203.2-8 FWQA can provide laboratories for analysis of samples. They would also provide instructions on sampling techniques and in some cases, if necessary, provide technical personnel to actually conduct the sampling operations. Based on the analysis of the samples location of the material can be plotted. The laboratory will also provide a prediction of the duration of the threat. FWQA can provide mobile, radio-telephone equipped laboratories for use on-scene.

2203.2-9 HEW can also provide laboratories for analysis of samples. They would also provide instructions on sampling techniques and in some cases if necessary, provide technical personnel to actually conduct the sampling operations. Based on the analysis of the samples, location of the material can be plotted.

The laboratory will also provide a prediction of the duration of the threat.

2203.2-10 DOD can also provide laboratories that can be utilized as a backup to HEW and FWQA laboratories.

2203.2-11 ESSA can provide the same carrier movement predictions and on-scene weather forecasts as for oil surveillance.

2204 Operational

2204.1 Operational requirements for surveillance will be dependent on the circumstances surrounding each spill and must be evaluated in the same manner as other response requirements. Such factors as type and quantity of material, location, apparent direction and speed of movement, proximity to critical water use areas and availability of response resources should be considered. Even after a determination is made that a surveillance response is required, it will be necessary to determine the type, extent and duration of the surveillance coverage. This will have to be constantly reevaluated as the situation progresses. The following sections contain some general guidelines that should be considered when determining surveillance needs. These should not be considered as limiting but should be used as a planning base.

2204.2 Non-Incident Spills. Normally, surveillance activities for non-incident spills will be conducted utilizing the information to and the resources of the on-scene commander. Provision is made in this plan to assure availability of technical data and to delineate reporting and liaison procedures.

2204.3 In minor spills, normally, special surveillance activity will not be required. However, during other spills, although they may not reach incident proportions, considerable special surveillance capability may be required.

Arrangements have been made to obtain this information for the regional and sub-regional response centers as appropriate. This plan outlines interagency alerting procedures and necessary liaison to obtain such additional data as can be made available during routine operations of other agencies. This will assist in the phase over to the incident response situation if an incident is later declared.

2204.4 Incident Spills of Oil. During an incident spill some form of special surveillance will be maintained. Regardless of the type of surveillance, it is reasonable that if the situation is of such serious nature to warrant declaration of an incident, it must be closely monitored. This may consist merely of visual surface observations or complex aerial electronic monitoring. The operational aspects of surveillance activity have been separated into oil and other materials. This is not as result of the operational considerations but rather as a result of the techniques or methods that would have to be employed.

2204.5 The surveillance activity associated with an oil pollution incident will take two different aspects. These are (1) determination of the coverage and (2) prediction of the problem, many of the parameters determined during one phase are utilized in the other phase.

2204.6 The initial function of surveillance will be to identify whether or not an incident or potential incident exists. In some situations this may be self-evident, and some situations may be declared an incident long before initial surveillance resources are on scene. The next function of surveillance activity will be assessment of the actual threat. In many situations these two functions will be combined and accomplished during the initial surveillance sortie. These functions will provide the on-scene commander with information as to the degree of further response activity required, including the need for additional surveillance.

2204.7 During the incident it will be necessary to monitor the situation. This will consist of tracking and plotting. This tracking and plotting may be required on a continuous basis or may be periodically accomplished, depending on the degree of threat. Plots should be labelled and retained in sequence together with the available meteorological and oceanographic data to permit appropriate review and study to assist in the long-range determination of the behavior of oil on water.

2204.8 Information obtained during monitoring operations is of limited value unless movement prediction can be made from them. Generally, it will be necessary to estimate the movement of the pollutant. There will be made available to the National Response Team, the Regional Response Teams, and the predesignated on-scene commanders, a compilation of the latest empirical relationships for pollutant movements - for example, the movement of an oil slick relative to the windflow. Until such compilation is available, tests and experience have shown that movement of the oil at approximately 3% of the wind velocity may be used as a rule of thumb.

2204.9 The ESSA Weather Bureau Forecast Offices (WBFO) prepare routinely several times daily 24 to 36 hour forecasts of weather and wind for areas of about an average state. These will usually be available at the Regional Response Center. River flow predictions are also issued routinely.

2204.10 A forecast office will have additional information, either permitting more detail in the prediction, taking into account for instance, local topography, or information concerning a longer range prediction. All WBFO's operate 24 hours daily, seven days a week, and are available for immediate response for weather information.

2204.11 Contact with the Weather Bureau will be maintained by the Regional and Sub-Regional Response Teams. The Bureau contact at the Regional level will make general arrangements for special data and forecasts, for wind, sea-state.

and river flow, as appropriate. This may be by telephone, teletypewriter circuits, radio or some combination. If considered necessary or helpful, and resources are available, a forecast specialist will proceed to the incident and report to the on-scene commander for staff assistance during the period of the emergency. This on-scene support may include a mobile unit.

2204.12 Carrier predictions will serve as the base for material predictions. In the absence of wind, movement is with the surface current. Energy coupling involving wind and current movements is essential to know for these predictions also. The on-scene commander will make the estimate of the carrier movement based on all available data.

2204.13 If specific of other agency environmental prediction programs are required because of the area or unusual conditions, and if requested by the on-scene commander, the Weather Bureau will be prepared to coordinate the prediction efforts.

2204.14 Incident Spills of Hazardous Matter. Surveillance activity during an incident spill assumes even greater importance when the material is hazardous matter other than oil. Here the surveillance function is more difficult, however, for behavior of many of the possible products that can be involved is not as well understood as the behavior of oil. This problem can be further compounded since many of the substances will not be amenable to visual or electronic detection techniques.

2204.15 Materials that are soluble or otherwise precipitate in water will probably be affected primarily by subsurface currents. It will be necessary to sample periodically with suitable techniques to determine if the predictive movement corresponds to the actual movement. In some cases it may be advantageous to add a trace element to the water way, since many elements may be difficult to trace through direct sampling techniques. Prediction of carrier movement should be accomplished in the preplanning phases, since it will probably not be possible to compile accurate predictions

within a suitable time frame during an actual incident.

2204.16 Materials that are non-soluble in water or otherwise precipitate and sink as solids will seldom travel far from the point at which they sank, even in relatively high currents. The main problem in this case will be actually locating the material. This might be accomplished by bottom sampling, underwater search, either visual or magnetic, or dragging. When located, and if required, the limit of the spill should be marked by suitable buoys.

2204.17 Non-soluble materials that float should be handled in the same fashion as oil.

2204.18 Because of the diversity of characteristics of these and other materials, it may be necessary to modify these general procedures to meet particular situations. The same general principles should be applied, however. Adequate, timely data--in a form that can be used--is a first priority requirement.

ANNEX XV

2500 TECHNICAL INFORMATION

2501 Technical Library

2501.1 A technical library of pertinent pollution control technical documents will be maintained in the RRC. Such information should be useful as reference information to the OSC and instructional for other personnel.

2502 Specific Responses

2502.1 As a minimum the following reference documents will be maintained in the 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, FWPCA, 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 (Batelle 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.

2502.2 In addition to this minimum library, additional technical information of a pertinent nature will be maintained in the RRC library. Such items as State or local Pollution Control Contingency Plans and disaster plans are 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 pressures 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
Gal(U.S.)	1.000	0.023810	0.83268	0.13268	3.7853
Barrel	42.0*	1.0000	34.9726	5.6146	158.984
Gal(IMP.)	1.2009	0.02859	1.000	0.1605	4.546
Cu.Ft.	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*	1.000	0.89286	0.90718
Ton (long)	2240.0*	1.120	1.0000	1.0160
Ton (metric)	2204.6	1.1023	0.98421	1.0000

One Mectolitre equals 100 Litre.

One Ton (Metric) equals 1000 Kilograms.

Conversions marked (*) are exact by definition.

2503.12 APPROXIMATE CONVERSIONS:

<u>Material</u>	<u>Barrels per Ton (long)</u>
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 PERSONAM: An action in personam 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 dependent.

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 sea water 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:

<u>standard term</u>	<u>gallons of oil per square mile</u>	<u>appearance</u>
"barely visible"	25	-- barely visible under most favorable light conditions
"silvery"	50	-- visible as 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 sq. 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 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 STROKE: The unit of kinetic 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 light or in 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 condition. 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 which a tank or vessel lacks of being full (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.

2504 CONTAINMENT, CLEANUP AND DISPOSAL TECHNIQUES

COMBATING THE OIL AFLOAT

2505 MECHANICAL CONTAINMENT

Mechanical containment includes all methods for preventing oil spills from spreading by confining the oil at the source. They are particularly desirable because they can localize the spill at the source and prevent the oil from spreading, thereby enhancing all other removal and/or dispersal methods. Furthermore, they are innocuous to marine life. Mechanical containment includes systems which (1) have floating mechanical barriers, (2) include hydrodynamic flow to retain the oil, or (3) when moved by a vessel, collect the oil.

2505.1 FLOATING BOOMS

2505.1-1 Mechanism. Spilled oil can be contained by floating booms which extend downward into the water and upward into the air to keep the oil from flowing under and slopping over. Typical booms have a flotation chamber filled with air, foam, or other types of flotation material; a skirt which is weighted to keep the boom upright and can act as a barrier between wave troughs; and sturdy oil-tight joints for joining sections. Booms can be used as permanent barriers in places where spills are likely to occur or else they can be put into position when needed, to contain a spill.

2505.1-2 State-of-the-Art. Most floating booms used for oil containment have been designed for use principally in calm waters in harbors and around oil tanker loading docks. The equipment designed for this purpose is effective and easily deployed. Some booms for open sea containment are extrapolations of calm water designs and have not been successful.

The difficulties associated with open sea booms include a requirement for heavy-duty anchors and related ground tackle. In addition, the present heavy-duty booms do not have the strength to withstand the strong forces built up by wind and wave action in the open sea. Failures have occurred in the anchoring fittings as well as in the anchors and ground tackle. The available booms are reported to be ineffective in the open sea under moderate sea conditions. Until booms are developed which conform to the surface of the sea, oil containment by buoyant booms under open sea conditions will not be particularly effective.

None of the presently available booms are effective for use on the open sea or in unprotected waters where wind, wave action and tide or current make these devices useless. Furthermore, none of these available booms can be effectively towed to capture

oil slicks or to retard floating oil against a tide or current. The hydrodynamic forces and boom dynamic instabilities at currents greater than about 3 knots allow oil to escape both under the skirt and over the top.

2505.2 AIR CURTAIN

The air-curtain concept for containing oil spills uses a pipe located below the surface of the water with numerous small holes spaced along its axis through which air is pumped. The rising air bubbles from these holes create an upward flow of water by momentum transfer. This upward flow generates a flow gradient on the surface of the water which retards the spreading oil.

Air-curtains which are used for harbor installations are placed on the bottom of the harbor with suitable anchors. Air-curtains which are used on open ocean should be located approximately $1/2$ wavelength below the surface and will require both a buoyancy chamber and an anchoring system.

Large quantities of compressed air are required for operating the air-curtain. The compressors must be located near the air-curtain device in order to minimize the pressure loss associated with transporting compressed air over any distance. The capacity and pressure level of the air compressor is determined by the length of the air-curtain, the diameter and number of the holes, and the depth below the surface at which the air-curtain distribution pipe is located.

2506 MECHANICAL REMOVAL

The effectiveness of mechanical removal techniques depends upon the thickness of the oil film on the surface of the water. When the film thickness is less than about $1/4$ ", many techniques require pumping large

amounts of water with very small amounts of oil. Separating oil from water is less difficult than removing it from the water surface. For example, separation is easily accomplished by gravity when oil and water are allowed to settle in a tank.

Equipment now available for removal and separation of oil from water has been designed primarily for use in the calm water of harbors. This system operates by mechanical surface skimming, which removes the top layers of water and oil from the surface.

Equipment for collecting oil within a containment area has a fundamental advantage in efficiency because the oil thickness will be larger than away from the area; vacuum tanks and floating suction platforms have been used in harbors and in relatively calm open seas.

2506.1 SURFACE MECHANICAL SKIMMERS

The mechanical surface skimmers usually are self-propelled, special duty barges which are capable of separating a small amount of oil from a large amount of water. These units remove the top layer of oil and water from the water surface by suction pumps, overflow dams, or scoops and separate the oil from the water by gravitational action. These units have been used exclusively in calm water of harbors and their effectiveness for open sea operation has not been demonstrated.

2507 CHEMICAL DISPERSION

Large numbers of proprietary chemical formulations have been used to combat oil spills. Reports of their efficacy and their effects on ecology have varied widely. Paragraph 2000 of this plan should be reviewed regarding policy on the use of chemicals.

Chemicals are supplied as liquids or solids, usually as aqueous or organic solvent-based liquids. Typical shipments are in five gallon cans or fifty-five gallon drums. The densities of the liquids are in the same range as oils and saline waters, and their viscosities vary widely according to the concentration of the chemical, the type of solvent carrier, and the temperature. Pour point has similar variations, while the flash point depends primarily upon the nature of the organic solvent and, to a lesser degree, upon the nature of the active ingredient for the dispersant chemicals. The freezing point of liquid chemicals varies widely, depending on the chemical and the nature of the solvent carrier. The storage period during which chemicals retain their effectiveness is usually not known; many manufacturers state periods in excess of one year, but do not state a maximum limit.

The toxicity of chemicals to personnel during handling and to flora and fauna after distribution is of major importance. Dermatitis and throat, lung, and eye irritation are always dangers when using chemicals like those apt to be effective in combating oil spills. Precautions typical of those used by the chemical industry are required.

Toxicity in a natural environment depends not only on time and concentration, but also on such variables as migration of mobile species from the area, temperature variability, and rapidity of mixing. Therefore, it is virtually impossible to establish a single set of applicable rules. For example, restricting the total concentration of chemicals to an arbitrary depth of water could limit their effectiveness and make their use economically impractical.

Using large quantities of dispersant chemicals on oil which has washed upon beaches and rocky shores or concentrated in coves should be a last resort because the potential for large-scale destruction of marine life is much greater on shorelines than on the open seas. Moreover, the task of applying dispersant chemicals on shorelines should not be relegated to relatively untrained personnel.

2508 PHYSICAL ABSORPTION

2508.1 STATE-OF-THE-ART

In recent years, we have seen the use of four types of absorption materials; (1) solid inorganic (treated or untreated) absorbents, (2) lightweight porous inorganic (treated or untreated) absorbents, (3) natural organic absorbents, and (4) polymeric absorbents.

Absorption is a physical method of oil removal in which additives are used to absorb the oil. Removal of oil from the water by absorption may be considered as a four-step process: (1) application of the absorbing material to the oil-covered area, (2) absorption (and adsorption) of oil and/or water by the material, including any necessary agitation or time required for efficient absorption, (3) collection of the oil-absorbent mixture and removal from the water surface, and (4) disposal of the oil-absorbent mixture or separation of the oil from the absorbent. Most absorbents are usually both distributed on the oil surface and subsequently collected by hand; however, mechanized spreaders and collection devices have been proposed and have been developed to a very limited extent.

2508.1-1 Inorganic Solid Absorbents. Silica and talc are typical or solid inorganic absorbents used in both the open water and on beaches. These materials have a fine particle size and therefore present a large surface area for absorption.

2508.1-2 Lightweight Porous Inorganic Absorbents. Expanded perlite, glass wool, mineral wool, Fuller's earth, and vermiculite are lightweight porous inorganics which have been used as oil absorbents.

2508.1-3 Natural Organic Absorbents. Peat, tannery waste, bark, sawdust, cotton waste, paper, rope, bagasse, and straw are natural organic absorbents that have been used for oil removal from beaches and the open water. These materials are either shredded in particle or fiber form, or in long thin rods.

Straw continues to be the classic natural absorbent for oil. In addition to the low cost, it appears to have many of the required characteristics of a good absorbent. Straw and similar floating absorbents are probably innocuous to most marine life.

Straw has a porous structure, a low density, and seemingly advantageous surface properties to promote preferential oil absorption. It has been used for many years in filtration and removal of oil from water streams, in the Torrey Canyon incident, and regularly by oil spill clean-up contractors.

The quality, type, consistency, and density of straw depend upon the grains from which it came. Straw usually comes in 50-pound bales about 15" x 15" x 40". Its effectiveness for oil removal depends upon the type of straw, the nature of the oil (e.g., the viscosity, surface tension, weathering), and the method of application. Straw can absorb 5 to 40 times its own weight of oil; the maximum absorption can only be achieved by thorough mixing with the oil.

The two basic methods of straw application have been used: by hand, using small boats in harbor and shallow waters; with a mulcher or blower, from a vessel on the open water. Two men in a small punt can spread straw with a pitchfork and pick it up with a rake, seive, or pitchfork after oil absorption is accomplished at a rate of several bales per hour. Mulchers, on the other hand, can distribute the straw 50 feet or more from the boat, thereby rapidly covering a large area. The mulcher, however, must not shorten the straw segments, otherwise the effectiveness of the straw in "coagulating" the oil will be reduced and pickup impeded.

The application of straw and other similar absorbents, both in confined areas and on the open water, is simple. Collection is the limiting factor. Several schemes have been proposed for mechanical pickup, but have not been fully evaluated under realistic open ocean conditions.

A potential problem with straw and similar absorbents is the possibility of water absorption or leaching, which results in partial or complete sinking of the straw and subsequent redistribution of the previously absorbed oil. This would result in a widespread source of continued contamination.

2508.1-4 Polymeric Absorbing Materials. Polyurethane and polyethylene foams, polypropylene fibers, rubber shavings, and organic polymers have been used in limited quantities as oil absorbents. Several methods of application and use of these materials have been proposed.

2508.2 EFFECTIVENESS

The technical effectiveness of the absorbent materials (the quantity of oil removed per quantity of absorbent) varies with the type, and degree of weathering of the oil, viscosity and temperature of the oil water mixture, the environmental conditions, and the method of application. Experiments under ideal conditions indicate that the relative effectiveness of absorbent material is approximately as follows:

Oil Removal Effectiveness

Solid inorganics	20 - 70% by weight
Porous inorganics	2 to 6 times the weight of absorbent
Polymeric materials	5 to 10 times the weight of absorbent
Natural organic materials	5 to 40 times the weight of absorbent

Although these ranges are broad, they reflect the theoretically expected characteristics and the nature of the absorbents.

2509 PHYSICAL SINKING

In contrast to absorption, sinking involves only one process - distribution of a particulate material over an oil slick to sink the oil. The problems of sinking are significantly different from those of absorption and include toxicity, ecological effects, and resurfacing of the oil. The same policy applies to the use of sinking agents as applies to chemical dispersion. Refer to paragraph 2000.

2509.1 MECHANISM

There are two principal mechanisms underlying the sinking method: (1) adding a sinking agent that will make the density of the oil greater than that of water; (2) adding a high density sinking agent that will absorb the oil as it sinks through the slick to the bottom.

2509.2 STATE-OF-THE-ART

Sinking methods/materials that have been used:

2509.2-1 Sand. Dry sand has been found to be satisfactory in sinking oil; however, large quantities are required.

2509.2-2 Gypsum Residue. Gypsum residue from the manufacture of phosphoric acid having the trade name "Stucco", when dispersed onto an oil slick, binds the oil, thus forming a hard cake which entraps the oil on the sea bed. The effectiveness has not been evaluated.

2509.2-3 Treated Ash. Treated fly ash, or pulverised fuel ash, when properly distributed, absorbs and sinks oil. The effectiveness of the siliconized ash has not been adequately determined. Estimates of the ash/oil ratio vary from about 2.1:1 to 6:1. The cost of the ash is about \$24 - \$26 per ton. The ash is reportedly not very effective on highly weathered oil.

2509.2-4 Other Materials. Fuller's earth, Franco-lite, cement dust, chalk, vermiculite and clay have been used to sink oil. There is no evidence to indicate that these materials are any better or worse than those described above.

2509.3 EFFECTIVENESS

Serious questions raised have been about the ecological effects of sinking methods, since there is almost no data to substantiate whether or not the sunken oil will have adverse effects on the benthic ecology. Almost all ecologists agree that sinking oil in harbors, in the intertidal zone, and in shellfish producing areas would not be desirable. There is also the uncertainty of the toxicity of the additives used with the sinking agents. Until the mechanism of sinking - in granules or large particles - and the mobility of the rate of decay of the sunken oil are established, the ecological effects cannot be fully evaluated.

2510 COMBUSTION

Burning of oil slicks has not yet reached the level of development where it can be effectively used without serious considerations of the consequences and limitations. Under certain circumstances, burning offers an inexpensive and quick method for removal of oil, gasoline, or LNG slicks on the surface of the water which could be competitive with other methods. However, precautions must be taken to assure that no increased fire hazard to property is produced. In the event property is abandoned and other competent techniques are not available, burning might be useful if the fuel drifted with the wind and currents at a rate such that combustion had stopped well before reaching a shore area or if the direction of steady drifting was toward the open ocean.

If the temperature of the vapor above the surface of a flammable liquid is raised in the presence of a pilot flame, a point is reached when the vapor will ignite and react with the available oxygen. This "flash point"

XV-17

occurs when the vapor and air is just within the flammability limits. A thin layer of oil floating on a large body of calm cold water is difficult to ignite because of the conduction heat losses into the water.

2510.1 STATE-OF-THE-ART

In order to burn an oil slick which is below the critical thickness the following techniques have been employed or suggested:

a. The immersion of a material which could act as a wick in the oil slick, very much like the wick in a wax candle. The wick could be in the form of powder or a porous solid. Once the wick is ignited by an outside source, heat from the flame reduces the viscosity of the surrounding fuel which, in turn, is drawn by capillary action into the burning zone.

b. Local heating by a secondary flame which makes up for heat losses to the water. This could be achieved with flame impingement or by burning more volatile fuels in pools on the surface of the heavy fuel.

c. Addition of an oxidant to the surface of the oil. Oxidants produce higher flame temperatures which, in turn, can generate more fuel vapor to sustain burning. However, oxidants tend to sink because they are generally heavier than oil and water and they are soluble in water, thus, if the oil is not burned immediately, they may be leached by wave action.

d. Foaming of the liquid fuel to increase its specific area.

2510.2 EFFECTIVENESS

A crude oil slick becomes increasingly difficult to burn when it remains on the water because of evaporation of the lighter fractions, emulsification of water within the oil, the decrease in thickness accompanying spreading, and large areas involved.

Water temperature is another factor influencing burning rate. For the same oil slick thickness and composition, the same burning rate would probably not be observed in the Gulf of Mexico as on the Northern Coast of Alaska. Lower water temperatures not only increase heat losses from the oil but also increase its viscosity, thus reducing the flow of oil to the burning area. Adverse weather conditions such as wind, rain, and heavy seas also limit the use of burning. However, the principal limitation is the critical thickness of an oil slick on the water below which combustion without enhancement is not possible. Because there will always be a residual oil layer when this thickness is achieved, it seems imperative to use additives or other methods to enhance combustion.

Burning should not be considered for removing heavy or light fuel spills under adverse weather conditions when the slick thickness is small (less than 1/8 inch) or when the fuel has become emulsified with water.

2511 COMBATING THE OIL ASHORE

Shoreline restoration demands either the physical removal of the upper layers of the beaches or processing each grain of contaminated sand and every square inch of oil-covered rock surface - a process made very difficult by the physical adhesion and absorption of the oil. The diversity of the topography, the tidal range, and the physical, biological and geological structure of the shoreline of Alaska further complicate restoration. In fact, shoreline restoration - difficult at best in many areas - may be impossible in areas inaccessible to men or machinery.

In all the major oil pollution catastrophes of the last few years, the methods of restoring the shoreline were essentially the same - brute force and manual labor. In every case hundreds of men and a great deal of machinery were used to deploy available materials (e.g., absorbing agents like straw and sawdust, etc., and

chemicals of both the solvent and waterbased variety). Construction equipment, pumping machinery, and vehicles were also used. Oil pollution control contractors experienced in cleaning coastline areas primarily use standard construction equipment and vacuum trucks to collect and remove the contaminated materials.

2511.1 PHYSICAL TREATMENT

2511.1-1 Removal. Beaches which are accessible to standard road building equipment such as bulldozers, graders, front end loaders, and dump trucks, can be cleaned by removing the contaminated upper layers of beach and disposing of the oil-soaked sand (usually in road-tarring operations).

2511.1-2 Burial. Under conditions of light to moderate contamination, oil-soaked sand can be buried, either by plowing it under in place or by collecting large volumes for burial in central locations. This is probably the least costly and most rapid restoration method, but it can result in very serious problems. Because of the uncertainties of beach dynamics and the annual migration of beach sands, buried oil could resurface sometime in future. Furthermore, if the oil is buried in a horizontal layer, it could severely alter the vertical drainage characteristics of the beach, destroy its stability, and promote erosion by the tide. If the oil remains buried and the beach stable, the oil will degrade anaerobically under the surface, possibly resulting in toxic by-products or in odorous gases, such as hydrogen sulfide, which would find their way to the surface and might persist for long periods of time.

Therefore, burial of contaminated sands is not a very realistic approach to cleaning beaches. Although it is economically attractive, the pollutants either in themselves or in secondary form can recur, or the beach may even be eroded.

XV-20

Water temperature is another factor influencing burning rate. For the same oil slick thickness and composition, the same burning rate would probably not be observed in the Gulf of Mexico as on the Northern Coast of Alaska. Lower water temperatures not only increase heat losses from the oil but also increase its viscosity, thus reducing the flow of oil to the burning area. Adverse weather conditions such as wind, rain, and heavy seas also limit the use of burning. However, the principal limitation is the critical thickness of an oil slick on the water below which combustion without enhancement is not possible. Because there will always be a residual oil layer when this thickness is achieved, it seems imperative to use additives or other methods to enhance combustion.

Burning should not be considered for removing heavy or light fuel spills under adverse weather conditions when the slick thickness is small (less than 1/8 inch) or when the fuel has become emulsified with water.

2511 COMBATING THE OIL ASHORE

Shoreline restoration demands either the physical removal of the upper layers of the beaches or processing each grain of contaminated sand and every square inch of oil-covered rock surface - a process made very difficult by the physical adhesion and absorption of the oil. The diversity of the topography, the tidal range, and the physical, biological and geological structure of the shoreline of Alaska further complicate restoration. In fact, shoreline restoration - difficult at best in many areas - may be impossible in areas inaccessible to men or machinery.

In all the major oil pollution catastrophes of the last few years, the methods of restoring the shoreline were essentially the same - brute force and manual labor. In every case hundreds of men and a great deal of machinery were used to deploy available materials (e.g., absorbing agents like straw and sawdust, etc., and

chemicals of both the solvent and waterbased variety). Construction equipment, pumping machinery, and vehicles were also used. Oil pollution control contractors experienced in cleaning coastline areas primarily use standard construction equipment and vacuum trucks to collect and remove the contaminated materials.

2511.1 PHYSICAL TREATMENT

2511.1-1 Removal. Beaches which are accessible to standard road building equipment such as bulldozers, graders, front end loaders, and dump trucks, can be cleaned by removing the contaminated upper layers of beach and disposing of the oil-soaked sand (usually in road-tarring operations).

2511.1-2 Burial. Under conditions of light to moderate contamination, oil-soaked sand can be buried, either by plowing it under in place or by collecting large volumes for burial in central locations. This is probably the least costly and most rapid restoration method, but it can result in very serious problems. Because of the uncertainties of beach dynamics and the annual migration of beach sands, buried oil could resurface sometime in future. Furthermore, if the oil is buried in a horizontal layer, it could severely alter the vertical drainage characteristics of the beach, destroy its stability, and promote erosion by the tide. If the oil remains buried and the beach stable, the oil will degrade anaerobically under the surface, possibly resulting in toxic by-products or in odorous gases, such as hydrogen sulfide, which would find their way to the surface and might persist for long periods of time.

Therefore, burial of contaminated sands is not a very realistic approach to cleaning beaches. Although it is economically attractive, the pollutants either in themselves or in secondary form can recur, or the beach may even be eroded.

2511.1-3 Absorption. Most of the absorbing agents discussed under Physical Absorption have been used in beach cleaning operations. These materials facilitate the physical collection of oil that remains above the surface of the beach, and thus reduce the amount of free oil that can penetrate into the sands. The materials are deployed either on the surface of the water behind the surf zone or on the free oil in the intertidal zone. The oil-soaked absorbents are then manually collected from the beach surface for disposal. Although these materials will remove much of the free oil, they do not prevent the contamination of the sands or obviate physical removal procedures.

In general, absorbing agents are directly useful on the beach only if there is free oil above the sand. When applied on the floating oil behind the surf zone during an advancing tide, however, these materials can absorb much of the oil and thus reduce the depth of penetration into the sand.

Furthermore, absorbents should only be used very close behind the surf zone of sandy beaches. When used along rocky shores, oil-soaked absorbents are deposited by the tide between the crevices of the rocks. In most cases, the absorbents will not prevent the rocks from being blackened by the oil, and collecting the oil-soaked interstitial absorbents is extremely difficult. Because most absorbents float, the tide and winds may remove some of the absorbent from between the rocks and distribute it over very large areas.

Therefore, absorbents are useful only under specialized conditions: i.e., when applied to the floating oil just behind the surf zone in front of sandy beaches. The most useful absorbents are those which can be most easily collected with standard implements. Absorbents will limit the degree of contamination, but physical removal of contaminated sand will still be necessary as part of the total restoration procedure.

2511.1-4 Suction. When large-scale oil pollution occurs, large amounts of oil will be deposited in thick layers on the surface of the beaches or in shallow tidal pools. Under these conditions, almost any kind of heavy-duty pump and storage-tank system can be used to remove the oil. However, the vacuum trucks used by the petroleum industry have proven to be the most effective. These devices operate by pumping the air out of a large tank, then sucking the oil into the tank without pumping any liquid. Liquid pump equipment such as septic tank cleaning equipment is less desirable because the pumps often become fouled by the debris in the oil.

Although vacuum trucks certainly have their place in the arsenal of oil pollution combatant equipment, they are useful only under very limited circumstances in catastrophic oil spills.

2511.2 CHEMICAL TREATMENT

When used on sand and rocks, chemicals emulsify and disperse the oil, necessitating washing of the emulsified oil into the sea. In areas where there is a good tidal range and flushing action, this can be accomplished effectively in the intertidal zone if the chemicals are applied just prior to an incoming tide. However, because of the biological activity in the intertidal zone and the high concentrations of chemical-oil mixtures in shallow water, chemicals may result in severe ecological damage.

Because toxicity depends on the concentration level, chemicals used in shallow water will cause greater biological damage than in the open sea.

Along rocky shores, chemicals and manual scrubbing have been used to remove oil. The success of this method has varied with the porosity of the rocks. In coral or other rocks of high porosity, chemicals have had very adverse effects because the oil is rapidly worked down into the pores of the structure, preventing any further restoration attempts. The method must be used just ahead of the advancing tide to limit the dispersion of the oil into the surrounding sands and to minimize the biological damage.

XV-22

Because of the possible detrimental consequences of chemical beach restoration methods, such operations must be carefully controlled and supervised. The excessive and injudicious use of chemicals can create problems much more severe than the presence of the oil itself. In areas where there is very little tidal range, in shallow bays and estuaries, and in areas where there is an active commercial shellfishery, chemical treatment may not be desirable. In any case, if the equipment necessary is not available to mix the chemicals thoroughly with the oil and sand, then the use of the chemicals alone will probably do more harm than good. Refer to paragraph 2000 of this plan in regard to use of chemicals.

XV-23

ANNEX XX

APPENDIX 1

3100 WASHINGTON COASTAL PLAN

3100.1 Scope

The Washington Coastal area consists of Puget Sound, the Strait of Juan de Fuca, the coast of Washington and the Washington shores of the Columbia River from its mouth to the Bonneville Dam.

For operational purposes the on-scene commander for Oregon exercises control over the Washington coast from Point Grenville south and both shores of the Columbia River from its mouth to the Bonneville Dam. The designated on-scene commander for the Washington coastal area is Captain of the Port, Seattle, Washington.

3100.2 Organization

The Washington Coastal Sub-Regional Response Center is located at the U. S. Coast Guard Station, Seattle, Washington (Captain of the Port). The SRC is the site from which the OSC will (at least initially) direct operations related to pollution incidents. The functional capabilities of the SRC are similar to those of the RRC.

The response functions of the SRT are the same as those delineated for the RRT in paragraph 305.4 of the Regional Plan. The SRT is an advisory body and does not exercise control over any operational elements. The Washington Coastal Sub-Regional Response Team is composed of the following members:

Captain of the Port, Seattle, U. S. Coast Guard
Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, Seattle, U. S.
Coast Guard
Appropriate District Engineer, Washington Department
of Ecology

All reports of pollution or potential pollution will be directed to Captain of the Port, Seattle, Washington, AT4-2361 or to the nearest Coast Guard unit. Any Coast

Guard facility to receive notification of a polluting spill will report in accordance with existing instructions.

In the event of a moderate or major pollution incident the osc will notify the RRC and SRT immediately by telephone. In the case of a minor spill the SRT will be notified on a routine basis with the exception of the Washington State Department of Ecology which shall be notified immediately of all spills.

The SRT will meet only in the event of a moderate or major spill unless otherwise agreed upon. The planning and preparedness functions of the Team are as follows:

- a. Develop procedures for inter-agency coordination.
- b. Monitor all actions of osc and make recommendations as to action and type of resources to be used.

3100.3 Enforcement Procedures

The enforcement procedures required of osc pertain to the gathering of information, samples and evidence for later use in identifying the responsible party in cleanup cost recovery and enforcement action under appropriate federal statutes. Investigative actions in instances of oil and other hazardous substance pollution may include:

- a. Board the vessel or visit the facility involved and obtain information from the master or personnel involved. In the boarding of a vessel the ship's log and the oil record book should be inspected to verify actions of ship's personnel.
- b. Question all persons who may have knowledge of or be responsible for the spill and furnish appropriate warning for anyone who may be responsible.

XX-I-2

c. Obtain signed statements wherever possible.

d. Obtain oil samples both from polluted waters and probable sources for comparison. All samples will be labeled and a chain of custody records maintained.

e. Photographs should be taken, if possible, using color type film and should be labeled as to location, photographer, witness, type of film and camera settings. If applicable a sketch of the situation could be made.

An Oil Pollution Kit will be kept in each Coast Guard Patrol Vessel (UTB) and designated vehicles, and will contain the following:

Form CG-3639; CCGD13-244; Statement forms; scratch paper

Sample bottles (4 ea.) containing numbered seal and custody labels

Sample collector (ladle or skimmer type)

Camera and color film (if available)

ANNEX XX

APPENDIX 1

TAB A

3110 CRITICAL WATER USE AREAS

3110.1 Critical water use areas are those where the spillage of oil or other hazardous materials would impair water areas deemed critical or vital, or impair, or threaten, adjacent beaches and lands vital to the area. As all water areas of the state have some vital use, all waters of the state are divided into three categories as follows: group I - most critical, group II - critical, group III - less critical.

3130.2 The following order of critical water use areas is established based on commercial, recreational and environmental factors. (specified factors considered are included).

Group I Seattle, Elliot Bay - (large population, extensive industrial land use, and shipping & fisheries).

Greater Seattle north to Point Wells, Port Madison, south to Vashon - (large population, fisheries, recreation land use).

Lake Washington, Lake Union and the Lake Washington ship canal.

Tacoma, Commencement Bay - (large population, industrial land use, shipping fisheries).

Group II Lower Puget Sound - including Tacoma Narrows - (shell fisheries, fin fisheries, recreation use, moderate population).

Bellingham - Anacortes - (moderate industrial, moderate population, fisheries).

Hood Canal - (shell fisheries, fin fisheries, moderate population).

Admiralty Inlet - fisheries migration, industrial shipping.

Bremerton - Port Orchard

Group III San Juan Islands - fisheries, recreation
Strait of Juan De Fuca - fisheries
Washington Coast - fisheries, recreation

ANNEX XX

APPENDIX 1

TAB B

3120 CLEANUP AND DISPOSAL TECHNIQUES

3120.1 The policy of the federal government is to take corrective action only for those spills which are beyond the capability of the state and local governments and private parties concerned. The SRC will review all actions taken in the phases of containment, cleanup and disposal to insure adequate action is being taken. In a spill where corrective action is being taken the OSC will make contact with the responsible party, monitor the situation and gather information for possible enforcement action.

The OSC will provide for protection of public health and welfare by taking the following action as appropriate in the immediate vicinity of the spill:

- a. Secure all possible sources of ignition.
- b. Establish a security zone if the spill is located in or near shore facilities, anchorages or other high traffic areas to restrict traffic and control actions of persons entering the area.

3120.1 If private action is considered insufficient by the OSC, he and the SRT will initiate action as required. Action to be taken by the responsible party, or the OSC if the responsible party is unwilling or unable to take action, could include but is not specifically limited to the following:

- a. Place physical barriers to halt or slow the spread of a pollutant or protect specific installations or areas. This would include log booms, inflatable booms, foam booms and air curtains.
- b. Employ skimmers, vacuum trucks or other apparatus for mechanical removal of spills with a thick film on the water. Vacuum trucks can be used to remove saturated absorbants.

c. Apply organic or inorganic materials for physical absorption. The various materials include straw, sawdust, cotton waste, silica and talac, expanded perlite, vermiculite, polyurethane and polyethylene foam. Hay is the best natural absorbant and can be spread either by hand or by a mulcher. Other synthetic absorbents are available such as "Sorbent Type C". Absorbents are of prime importance where the oil is too thin to be picked up by skimmers. The saturated absorbents can be retrieved by hand or vacuum.

d. Apply chemical dispersants in an emergency or as a last resort where no other method is effective. Permission must be obtained from the Washington State Department of Ecology or FWQA before dispersants can be applied unless determined by the OSC to be necessary due to an emergency situation.

3120.3 The choice of containment and cleanup procedure or combination thereof to be used is entirely dependent on the situation and will be decided by the OSC. Tab C, ANNEX XX-I lists available material in the Washington Coastal Sub-Region and will be amended periodically to reflect any changes.

TAB B OF APPENDIX I TO ANNEX XI

OIL POLLUTION CLEANUP ESTIMATED MINIMUM EQUIPMENT GUIDE

EQUIPMENT

	<u>SPILL LESS THAN 50 BBLs</u>	<u>SPILL 500-1000 BBLs</u>	<u>SPILL 5000-20,000 BBLs</u>
Boom w/appendages	200-500 Ft	500-1,000 Ft	5000-20,000 Ft
Dispersants	2-10 Drums	10-20 Drums	100-400 Drums
Straw (absorbent)	10-25 Bales	25-100 Bales	250-2000 Bales
Work boat, small	2	2-5	5-10
Skimming device	1	2-3	20-30
Oil recover, barge	-	1	2-4
Work barge w/crane	-	1	2
Tug or rig tender	1	2	4
Eductor	1	1	2
High pressure pump	-	1	2
Miscellaneous:	As required	As required	As required
Hand tools			
Straw blower			
Spraying equipment			
Means of Agitation			
Empty drums			
Rough terrain fork lift			
Dump trucks			
Wood pallets			
Respirators			

ANNEX XX

APPENDIX I

TAB C

3130 EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES

3130.1 United States Coast Guard

Within the Washington Coastal Sub-Region all of the Coast Guard personnel, facilities and equipment are available for use during a pollution incident commensurate with the requirement for operations necessary for the preservation of life and property. Present operations provide pollution surveillance on a routine basis by all Coast Guard inspection and boarding parties, aircraft and surface craft patrols and training missions. Coast Guard units within this sub-region include:

Coast Guard Station Seattle (Captain of the Port) -
AT4-2361

Personnel - 63; 40' Utility Boats - 5

Coast Guard Base Seattle

Personnel - 57; 45' Buoy Boat - 1; 17' Utility Boat - 1

Coast Guard Air Station, Port Angeles

Personnel - 145; 40' Utility Boat - 1; Short Range
Helicopters - 3; Twin Engine Fixed Wing Aircraft - 3

Coast Guard Station Neah Bay

Personnel - 18; 44' Motor Lifeboat - 1; 40' Utility
Boat - 1

Coast Guard Station Quillayute River

Personnel 17; 44' Motor Lifeboats - 2

Coast Guard Station Grays Harbor

Personnel - 30; 52' Motor Lifeboat - 1; 44' Motor
Lifeboat - 1; 40' Utility Boats - 2

XX-I-C-1

Coast Guard Station Willapa Bay
Personnel - 15; 44' Motor Lifeboat - 1; 40' Utility
Boat - 1; 36' Motor Lifeboats - 2

Coast Guard light stations with approximately 4
personnel, 1 vehicle where applicable and 1 skiff each;

Coast Guard Light Station Turn Point
(Friday Harbor)

Coast Guard Light Station Patos Island
(Anacortes)

Coast Guard Light Station Burrows Island
(Anacortes)

Coast Guard Light Station Point No Point
(Hansville)

Coast Guard Light Station Mukilteo (Mukilteo)

Coast Guard Light Station West Point (Seattle)

Coast Guard Light Station Alki Point (Seattle)

Coast Guard Light Station Point Robinson
(Burton)

Coast Guard Light Station Cape Flattery
(Neah Bay)

Coast Guard Light Station Slip Point
(Clallam Bay)

Coast Guard Light Station New Dungeness (Sequim)

Coast Guard Light Station Smith Island
(Port Townsend)

Coast Guard Light Station Point Wilson
(Port Townsend)

XX-I-C-1-1

Coast Guard vessels include 3 High Endurance Cutters, 2 Ice Breakers, and 2 Buoy Tenders.

82' Patrol Craft each equipped with skiff are located in the following ports:

USCGC POINT GLASS (WPB 82336) (Gig Harbor)
USCGC POINT DORAN (WPB 82375) (Everett)
USCGC POINT BENNETT (WPB 82351) (Port Townsend)
USCGC POINT COUNTESS (WPB 82335) (Port Angeles)
USCGC POINT RICHMOND (WPB 82370) (Anacortes)

3130.2 Federal Water Quality Administration

The Northwest Regional Office, Portland, Oregon has technical advisory personnel available. In addition the FWQA has a laboratory in Portland for analysis of pollutants.

3130.3 Department of Health Education and Welfare

The responsibilities of the Public Health Service are related to those incidents involving a threat to public health, and primarily accidental contamination of a source of public water supply.

Resources Available: The PHS in cooperation with the Emergency Research Council maintains the Emergency Service on Poisons in Drinking Water located in Washington, D. C. with a 24 hour phone number (area code 202-963-7512). By giving the name of the chemical agent, amount induced, point of induction, and the volume of water at point of introduction, information as to the degree of toxicity as well as recommended emergency action will be obtained.

Personnel Available: Where commercial shellfish beds are endangered, the PHS through the Northwest Marine Sciences Laboratory will assist.

3130.4 Corps of Engineers

Upon receipt of a request from competent authority and citation of funds the Corps of Engineers can, consistent with its operational requirements, can provide the following:

One snagboat, 163'

One Survey boat, 30'

Various land equipment for emergency use (as available)

3130.5 National Marine Fisheries Service

The contribution of NMFS to Government efforts to control a major oil spill are in three areas: administration, oceanographic, biological.

Administration: Regional personnel experienced in determining the effect of oil control procedures will be available to serve in an advisory capacity.

Oceanographic: Oceanographers at the NMFS Biological Laboratory, Seattle have extensive knowledge concerning oceanographic currents in the Pacific Northwest and would be in a position to forecast with some certainty the movement of oil masses in this area.

Biological: Knowledge of aquatic species in the fresh water estuarine and marine environment in the Pacific Northwest is available from the Biological Laboratory. Extensive knowledge has been developed concerning currents and the behavior of fish and shellfish in this area and could provide information to guide those involved in making decisions concerning control methods into the selection of techniques which would minimize damage to aquatic resources.

Equipment: Three major vessels and several smaller craft could be available for scientific observations following a major oil spill.

3130.6 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

The input from the Bureau would include the assignment of one or more water quality experts, game management agents concerned with law enforcement and the protection of waterfowl, and fishery biologists. The Bureau will coordinate efforts of state and Federal agencies in protecting the aquatic resources and waterfowl.

3130.7 Equipment Available South Puget Sound

Service Boats Available

Foss Launch & Tug Co., Olympia
357-7746

Olympia Towing Co., Olympia
357-4854

Foss Launch & Tug Co., Tacoma
272-0362, MA3-8188

Olson Tug Boat Co., Tacoma
272-0689

Puget Sound Tug & Barge Co., Tacoma
627-1551

AIRCRAFT AVAILABLE

Tide Air, Inc., Tacoma, 383-4638 (Helo)

Farm & Forest Helicopter Service, Napavine, 262-3197 (Helo)

Tide Air, Inc., Tacoma, 383-4638 (Fixed Wing)

Cleanup Equipment

AIRO, Tacoma heavy cleaning, vacuum unit
537-6561

Farm & Forest Helicopter Service spraying contractors
Napavine
262-3179

Tom Martin Excavation beach cleanup
Olympia
491-6180

Lloyd I. Palm Construction, Lacey beach cleanup
491-4770

B & L Trucking & Construction, Tacoma beach cleanup
272-5656, 537-6041

Woodworth & Co., Tacoma 383-3585	beach cleanup
DuBois Chemical Company, Tacoma 627-2744	chemical - Actusol
Foss Launch & Tug Co., Tacoma 272-0362	chemical - Spill-X, Holl-Chem 622
U. S. Oil & Refining Co., Tacoma 383-1651	chemical - Spill-X
Casper's Farm Service, Tumwater 943-7772	hay and straw
Harvey's Olympia Feed Co., Olympia 352-8471	hay and straw
Puyallup Feed Co., Puyallup 845-5191	hay and straw
Waller Road Feed & Garden, Tacoma 537-5552	hay and straw
Washington State Highway Department Olympia, 753-5000	mulcher
Lee & Eastes Tank Lines, Inc., Olympia 943-9516	vacuum unit
Christel Septic Service, Tacoma 922-6125	vacuum unit
A-1 Sanitary, Puyallup 845-2873	vacuum unit

3130.8 Equipment available Central Puget Sound

SERVICE BOATS AVAILABLE

Horluck Transportation Co., Inc., Port Orchard
876-2300

Port Orchard Marine Railway, Port Orchard
876-2522

Dry Towing & Salvage Co., Marysville
659-1824

American Tug Boat Service Co., Everett
252-1117

Pacific Tow Boat Company, Everett
259-6818

Wick Towing Co., Everett
252-1764

Foss Launch & Tug Co., Seattle
285-1210

Fremont Tug Boat Co., Inc., Seattle
632-0151

Puget Sound Tug & Barge Co., Seattle
682-0660

Simmons Tugboat Company, Seattle
546-6222

Washington Tug and Barge Co., Seattle
622-3340

Yutana Barge Lines, Inc., Seattle
622-6309

Northwest Tank Service, Seattle
MA2-1090

AIRCRAFT AVAILABLE

Queen City Aviation, Seattle (helo)
RC2-0970

Olympic Helicopters, Inc., Seattle (helo)
R07-3055

Lirtzer Marine & Airplane Service Co., Seattle (fixed wing)
284-1234

CLEANUP EQUIPMENT

Pac-Mar Services, Inc., Seattle
622-3400

heavy cleaning,
inflatable boom,
skimmer, vacuum unit
heavy cleaning,
log boom

Foss Launch & Tug Co., Seattle
282-1210

Ryan & Haworth, Lynnwood
778-3131

heavy cleaning,
vacuum unit

Northwest Tank Service, Inc.,
MA2-1090.

heavy cleaning,
vacuum unit

Cascade Spraying & Landscaping, Everett
344-1511

spraying

Kvern Hild & Sons, Arlington
659-1296

beach clean up

North Kitsap Gravel & Asphalt
779-4445

beach cleanup

Joe Rieble, Port Orchard
871-0822

Boulevard Excavating, Inc., Seattle
762-0650

beach cleanup

Patricelli Construction, Inc., Seattle
722-7290

beach cleanup

J. & G. Rafferty, Seattle
363-6845, 784-5140

beach cleanup

DuBois Chemical Company, Seattle
MA2-7006

chemical-Actusol

Gulf Atlantic Warehouse Co., Seattle
682-2905

chemical-Cprexot 7664

Eureka Chemical Company, Seattle
623-6438

chemical-Sea Sweep

Farrel Chemical Company, Seattle
623-2993

chemical - Oil
Spill Remover

Holl-Chem, Inc., Seattle
623-7326

chemical - Holl-
Chem 622

Pacific Chemical Company, Seattle
794-9040

chemical-Spill-X

Bethel Feed Store, Port Orchard
876-4824

hay and straw

Peninsula Feed Co., Port Orchard
876-8711

hay and straw

Peninsula Feed Co., Silverdale
692-9312

hay and straw

Milt's Hay & Feed Co., Marysville
659-1523

hay and straw

C. L. Ranch, Arlington
652-7151

hay and straw

Kirk Feed Store, Seattle
CH4-8955

hay and straw

Lande Feed Company, Renton
255-2446

hay and straw

Sprague's landscape contractors, Lynnwood mulcher
776-0113, 774-1165, 776-5579

3130.9 Equipment available North Puget Sound

SERVICE BOATS AVAILABLE

Dun-Lap Towing Co., Anacortes
466-3114 Bryant's Marina, Anacortes (small boats only)
293-3145

Birch Bay Marina, Birch Bay (small boats only)
336-2192

Gramac Marina, Lummi Island (small boats only)
785-2565

Bellingham Tug & Barge, Bellingham
734-2240

Foss Launch & Tug Co., Bellingham
734-2240

Foss Launch & Tug Co., Anacortes
293-2931

Port of Bellingham, Bellingham
734-9110

AIRCRAFT AVAILABLE

Emco Helicopters, Inc., Burlington
757-1055

Emco Helicopters, Inc., Bellingham
733-4747

CLEANUP EQUIPMENT

Emco Helicopters, Inc., Bellingham 733-4747	spraying

Nelson Construction Co., Ferndale 384-1661	beach cleanup

J. I. Mayer, Anacortes 293-2050	beach cleanup

Jim Hoy Co., Bellingham 733-1716	beach cleanup

Wilder Construction Co., Inc., Bellingham	beach cleanup
733-2060	

Mobil Oil Corporation, Ferndale 384-1011	chemical - Spill-X, straw, oil boom, vacuum truck
Shell Oil Corporation, Anacortes 293-3111	chemical - Spill-X, straw, oil boom, vacuum truck
Texaco, Inc., Anacortes 293-2131	chemical - Holl- Chem, Spill-X, oil boom, vacuum truck
Bogaard Hay Co., Lynden 354-3398	straw
Mackner Hay Market, Lynden 389-2101	straw
McMillen Hay Co., Everson 354-3428	straw
Nooksack Valley Hay Co., Everson 966-5366	straw
Tjoelker Hay Sales, Everson 966-2371	straw
Leonard Munks, Anacortes 293-6581	straw
Jansen's Landscaping Co., Everson 398-1771	mulcher

3130.10 Equipment available West Puget Sound and Straits

SERVICE BOATS AVAILABLE

Foss Launch & Tug Co., Port Angeles
457-3688

Thunderbird Boathouse, Port Angeles

AIRCRAFT AVAILABLE

Puget Sound Airlines, Port Angeles
457-8023

CLEANUP EQUIPMENT

Delguzzi Construction Co., Port Angeles beach cleanup
457-8663

Mr. Lindsay, Port Townsend beach cleanup
385-2196

Clallam Grain Company Inc., Port Angeles straw
457-3663

Westerns Farmers Assn., Chima cum straw
385-0292

3130.11 CIVIL DEFENSE HEADQUARTERS

State and County

Telephone

STATE OF WASHINGTON Office of Civil Defense 753-5255
Olympic, Washington
753-5990
(emergency calls)
753-7575
(after 5:00 p.m., Sat.
Sun. and holidays)

SOUTH PUGET SOUND

Mason County	426-8151
Pierce County	383-3311, Ext. 549
Thurston County	352-0671

CENTRAL PUGET SOUND

King County	344-3830
Kitsap County	876-8077
Snohomish County	259-7163

NORTH PUGET SOUND

San Juan County	378-3151
Skagit County	336-6144
Whatcom County	733-8150

WEST PUGET SOUND
& STRAITS

Clallam County 457-8041

Jefferson County 385-1512

GRAYS HARBOR

Grays Harbor County 249-3911

Pacific County 875-5949

ANNEX XX

APPENDIX 1

TAB D

3140 LOCAL STRIKE FORCES

3140.1 Discussion.

At the SRC there will be available for dispatch to the scene of a pollution incident a basic force of one officer and five enlisted men who are trained and prepared to commence action to ameliorate the effects of the pollutant. This basic force will be the core about which the necessary additional forces form to execute the tasks necessary to combat the pollution.

3140.2 Activation.

For pollution incidents within the Washington Coastal Sub-Region the Captain of the Port, Seattle (OSC) will activate and dispatch the Washington strike force.

For pollution incidents outside of the Washington Coastal Sub-Region, the Seattle RRC will direct the activation and dispatch of the Washington strike forces.

ANNEX XX

APPENDIX 1

TAB E

3150 POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES

3150.1 Within Puget Sound all ports of shipping, refineries, and fuel transfer facilities are a potential source of pollution. The geographical layout of the Washington Sub-Region poses no unusual dangers to shipping which could result in pollution.

Major oil refineries are located at Anacortes, Bellingham, Ferndale, Point Wells and Tacoma. The amount of product handled in these locations is most significant.

ANNEX XX

APPENDIX 1

TAB F

3160 ADVISORY GROUPS

3160.1 SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY GROUP

An advisory group composed of members from the local scientific community will provide added support to the Sub-Regional Response Team. This group will assist the SRT in offering information and supporting data as to appropriate plans of action as circumstances require. This will include but not be limited to information and technical expertise in phases of containment, cleanup and environmental restoration.

The members of the Scientific Advisory Group will be assisted by the SRT on a not to interfere basis in gathering data during pollution incidents. This will provide source material for evaluation of containment and cleanup procedures to facilitate future actions of the SRT.

The Scientific Advisory Group will have no part in decisions made by SRT but will act only in an advisory capacity. The Scientific Advisory Group is comprised of the following members:

George W. Brown, Associate Professor, College of Fisheries; Director, Water Pollution Training Program, University of Washington Phone: 543-6194

Russell F. Christman, Associate Professor of Applied Chemistry, University of Washington. Phone: 543-2394

Eugene E. Welch, Assistant Professor of Applied Biology, University of Washington. Phone: 543-2632

3160.2 INDUSTRIAL ADVISORY GROUP

An advisory group composed of members from the industrial community will afford expertise on operations and

physical peculiarities of onshore and offshore structures, waterfront facilities, ships, barges and other sources where first hand knowledge of the sources may be advisable. The Industrial Advisory Group is comprised of the following members:

Resident Chemists
Sanitary Engineers
Petroleum industry representatives
Transportation industry representatives

The Scientific and Industrial Advisory Groups will meet in the event of a moderate or major spill when requested by the SRT.

ANNEX XX

APPENDIX I

TAB G

3170 COMMUNICATIONS, LOCAL ALERT, AND NOTIFICATION

3170.1 INITIAL NOTIFICATION AND ALERT

The first Coast Guard facility to receive notification of a polluting spill within the Washington Coastal Sub-Region shall notify CCGD13(o), Captain of the Port, Seattle and the cognizant Group Commander by message using the appropriate message format.

The Captain of the Port, Seattle shall initiate the notification and contact with the SRT and other cognizant local authorities. In the event of a moderate or major pollution incident the local agencies will be notified immediately by telephone. In the event of a minor spill these agencies will be notified on a routine basis with the exception of the Washington State Department of Ecology who shall be notified immediately of all spills.

3170.2 COMMUNICATIONS

Communications for command and control during pollution incidents shall normally be over USCG communications circuits. In the event the communications requirements of any Coast Guard unit selected as the command post for the OSC are overtaxed, providing additional equipment will be the responsibility of the OSC.

Messages will usually be in a SITREP format in accordance with CCGD13 policies and instructions. A sample message for initial notification is enclosed in this TAB.

3170.2-1 Frequency Plan

For operation in the immediate vicinity of Seattle including the area bordered on the south by Point Pully and the North by Point No Point and Possession Point, or

where most of the units involved are from Captain of the Port Seattle use:

Primary frequency - 157.15Mhz VHF/FM

Secondary frequency - 157.1 Mhz VHF/FM

In areas outside the immediate vicinity of COTP's and/or where most of the units involved are other than COTP units, use:

Primary frequency - 157.1 MHz VHF/FM

Secondary frequency - 157.15 MHz VHF/FM

For air-ground operations use:

Primary frequency - 157.1 MHz VHF/FM

Secondary frequency - 2670 khz

In addition to the primary and secondary frequencies for local operations and air to ground, the Coast Guard mobile radiostation has the following frequency capabilities:

<u>CW</u>	<u>Voice</u>
2690 khz	2670 khz
4337 khz	
6883 khz	2686 (daytime only)
8650 khz	2702 khz

3170.2-2 Initial Pollution Report Format

P
FM
TO CCGDTHIRTEEN
INFO GRUCOM _____
COTP _____
BT
UNCLAS
TO O
REPORT OF POLLUTION

1. DATE/TIME REPORTED OR SIGHTED

2. REPORTING SOURCE/NAME, ADDRESS, PHONE NO.
3. TYPE DISCHARGE/CRUDE OIL, GAS, PAINT, ETC.
4. AMOUNT (IF KNOWN)/SIZE OF OIL SLICK
5. LOCATION
6. SOURCE OF POLLUTANT/VESSEL INCLUDE NATIONALITY
7. HAS DISCHARGE STOPPED
8. ANY HAZARD CREATED BY THE POLLUTANT; FIRE,
PROPERTY, ETC.
9. WHAT ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN FOR CLEANUP
10. IS CLEANUP ACTION ADEQUATE
11. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

BT

170.3 POLLUTION INCIDENT TELEPHONE DIRECTORYUNITED STATES COAST GUARDTELEPHONE

A-After Hours

B-Access Code Number

C-Commercial

F-Fed. Tele.

R-Residence

AGENCY	NAME	
RRC	Duty Officer	C-F-B-206-624-2902-354
Seattle, Wash.	13CGD	C-F-B-206-624-2215
RRC	Duty Officer	C-907-586-7340
Juneau, Alaska	17CGD	AUTOVON - 907-388-1121
OSC	COTP	C-907-225-2297
OSC	Duty Officer	
Washington	COTP Seattle	C-206-284-2361
OSC	Duty Officer	C-503-285-4564
Oregon	COTP, Portland	F-503-226-3688
CG Water Pollution Officer, Alaska	Intell. & Law Enforcem't Officer	C-907-586-7366 (day)
	17th CG District	C-907-586-7340 (night)
CG Water Pollution Officer--Seattle & Alaska	Intel. & Law Enforcement Officer	C-F-206-6242-902
CG Water Pollution Officer	Intell. & Law Enforcement Officer	

POLLUTION INCIDENT TELEPHONE DIRECTORY (CONT.)

FEDERAL WATER QUALITY ADMINISTRATION
NORTHWEST REGIONAL OFFICE
PORTLAND, OREGON

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	
Technical Programs	James C. Willman	A-503-226-6198
Portland, Oregon	Sanitary Engineer	C-503-226-3361-2112
		F-B-503-226-3921
		R-503-644-1425
Technical Programs	Gary O'Neal	A-503-226-6198
Portland, Oregon		C-503-226-3361-2188
		F-B-503-226-2188
Technical Programs	Bill Schmidt	A-503-226-6198
Portland, Oregon		C-503-226-3361-2188
		F-B-503-226-2188
Technical Programs	Dan Sodien	A-503-226-6193
Portland, Oregon		C-503-226-3361-2188
		F-B-503-226-2188
		R-503-636-0156
Technical Programs	Richard Wagner	A-503-226-6198
		C-503-226-3361-2188
		F-B-503-226-2188
		R-503-255-4540
Portland, Oregon	John Vlastelicia	A-503-226-2770
	Director	C-503-226-3361-1921
	Technical Programs	F-B-503-226-3921
		R-503-775-3808
Water Quality Lab	Nick Malueg,	C-503-226-3361-1409
Portland, Oregon	Chemist	F-B-503-226-3400
		R-503-254-5370
Water Quality Lab	Dr. A.F. Bartsch	A-503-752-5842
Corvallis, Oregon	Chief, Eutrophication	C-503-752-4281-
	Research	431
		F-B-503-752-4315
		R-503-752-2951

3170.3 POLLUTION INCIDENT TELEPHONE DIRECTORY (CONT.)

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	
Bothell, Wash.	Raymond H. Willman	F-206-486-0721-291
	Natural Disastor	C-206-583-0111
	Coordinator	
Bothell, Wash.	Creath A. Tooley	F-206-486-0721-284
	Req. Dir.	
Bothell, Wash.	Loren G. Strawn	F-206-486-0721-284
	Req. Rep.	
Bothell, Wash.	John L. Makey	F-206-486-0721-287
	Req. Rep.	
Bothell, Wash.	Henry L. Molter	F-206-486-0721-287
	Req. Rep.	
Duty Officer on switchboard 24 hours		

3170.3 POLLUTION INCIDENT TELEPHONE DIRECTORY (CONT.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS - NORTH PACIFIC DIVISION

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	
N. Pacific Div.	Division Engineer	A-503-226-7389
Portland, Oregon		C-503-226-3361-2500
		or 2503
		F-B-503-226-2500
		or 2603
		R-503-654-1772
Portland District	District Engineer	A-503-777-1305
Portland, Oregon		C-503-777-4441-200
		or 201
		F-B-503-777-4201
		or 4200
		R-503-654-1772
Seattle District	District Engineer	A-206-682-2713
Seattle, Washington		C-206-682-2700-300
		F-B-206-682-7300
		or 7305
		R-503-784-1377
Walla Walla District		A-509-525-5500
	District Engineer	C-509-525-5100-100
		F-B-509-525-5100
		R-509-525-3178
Alaska District	District Engineer	

170.3 POLLUTION INCIDENT TELEPHONE DIRECTORY (CONT.)

U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	
DHEW, Portland, Oregon		C-503-226-3361-1751 F-B-503-226-3751 R-503-646-1592
DHEW, San Francisco, California	Kenneth Lauster	F-B-415-556-9000 Ask for DHEW
DHEW, Washington, D.C. Emergency Service - POISONS		F-B-202-963-7512 This is a 24-hour no. F-B-202-963-1110
DHEW, San Francisco, California - contamination less than emergency		F-B-415-556-9000 (Ask for DHEW)
DHEW, Seattle, Washington Public Health Service Hospital		325-8000

3170.3 POLLUTION INCIDENT TELEPHONE DIRECTORY (CONT.)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR -
SOLICITORS OFFICES

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	
Office of the	Fred March	C-503-234-3361-4228
Solicitor, Portland,		F-B-503-234-4228
Oregon		R-503-761-6439
Office of the	Leon Jourolman	C-503-234-3361-4227
Solicitor, Portland,		F-B-503-234-4227
Oregon		R-503-255-4769
Office of the	Eugene Briggs	C-503-234-3361-4209
Solicitor, Portland,		F-B-503-234-3761
Oregon		R-503-636-4954
Office of the	Joe Dwyer	C-503-234-3361-1008
Secretary, Portland,		or 1009
Oregon		F-B-503-234-3008
		or 3009
		F-206-695-4931
Asst. Solicitor	Theodore Rogowski	F-B-202-343-2879
Branch of Enforcement		R-703-481-8626
and Research, Washington, D.C.		

3170.3 POLLUTION INCIDENT TELEPHONE DIRECTORY (CONT.)

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	
NMFS, Seattle,	John D. Glude	F-B-206-583-7575
Wash.	Dep. Reg. Dir.	R-206-284-7933
NMFS, Seattle,	Don Johnson	F-B-206-583-7575
Wash.	Reg. Dir.	R-206-746-7653
NMFS, Seattle,	Dr. Gerald Collins	F-B-206-583-4445
Wash.	Lab. Director	R-206-486-4697
NMFS, Seattle,	Bruce Yaeger	F-B-206-583-7676
Wash.		R-206-522-5805

3170.3 POLLUTION INCIDENT TELEPHONE DIRECTORY (CONT.)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	
San Francisco, California	William Bowen Reg. Dir.	F-B-415-556-4196 Ext 3800 No. of Park Service F-B-415-556-4122
San Francisco, California	Ray Murphy	F-B-415-556-3440 R-415-897-3400
San Francisco, California	Jack Mahoney	F-B-415-556-3440 R-415-591-5233
San Francisco, California	Merle Stitt	F-B-415-556-2226 R-415-472-1538

3170.3 POLLUTION INCIDENT TELEPHONE DIRECTORY (CONT.)

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES & WILDLIFE

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	
Portland, Oregon	Jack Hemphill	C-503-234-3361-268 F-B-503-234-3268 Ext 4053 R-503-645-2296
Portland, Oregon	Clary E. Crawford	A-503-234-1113 C-503-234-3361-253 F-B-503-234-3264 Ext 4053 R-503-292-6881
Portland, Oregon	Dick Morgan	C-503-234-3361-1184 F-B-503-234-1184 Ext 4082 R-503-646-3457

3170.3 POLLUTION INCIDENT TELEPHONE DIRECTORY (CONT.)

U. S. ATTORNEYS

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	
Portland, Oregon	Sidney I. Lezak	A-503-226-3195 C-503-226-3361-1531 F-B-503-226-1531 R-503-246-8110
Seattle, Washington	Stan Pitkin	C-206-583-0111-4735 F-B-206-583-4735 C-284-2863
Seattle, Washington	Albert E. Stephen	C-206-583-0111-4735 F-B-206-583-4735 R-206-282-1421
Seattle, Washington	William C. Erxleben	C-206-583-0111-4735 F-B-206-583-4735

3170.3 POLLUTION INCIDENT TELEPHONE DIRECTORY (CONT.)WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	
Olympia, Washington	Harry Tracy	C-206-753-5000-6881 F-B-206-753-6881 R-206-491-1613
Olympia, Washington	Gene Asselstine	C-206-753-5000-6888 F-B-206-753-6888 R-206-491-2739
Olympia, Washington	Jerry Bollen	C-206-753-5000-6896 F-B-206-753-6896 R-206-491-3792
Redmond, Washington (King Co. & North)	Bob McCormick	C-206-885-1900
Olympia, Washington	Jerry Harper	C-206-753-5000-6897 F-B-206-753-6897 R-206-352-0155
Olympia, Washington (Clallum Co. & S. to Columbia River)	Nelson Graham	C-206-753-5000-2369 F-B-206-753-2369 R-206-491-6661
Olympia, Washington	Ron Pine	C-206-753-5000-6891 F-B-206-753-6891 R-206-491-1249
Spokane, Washington (E. of Cascades)	Tom Haggarty	F-B-509-838-4611, ask for 624-7414 R-509-924-0155

ANNEX XX

APPENDIX I

TAB H

3180 SUB-REGIONAL TEAM - SUB-REGIONAL RESPONSE CENTER

3180.1 Sub-Regional Response Team

The response functions of the SRT are the same as those delineated for the RRC in paragraph 305.4 of the Regional Plan. The SRT is an advisory body and does not exercise control over any operational elements. The notification of the SRT shall be in accordance with TAB G. The following are representatives for the member agencies on this team:

Captain of the Port Seattle - CAPT H. J. McCORMACK
Duty Office Phone: AT4-2361

Marine Inspection Office - CAPT F. J. MILLER
Duty Officer Phone: MA4-2902 Ext. 292

Washington State Department of Ecology - Appropriate District Engineer

Northwest Regional Office, Redmond, Washington
Mr. B. McCORMICK - Phone: 885-1900

Southwest Regional Office, Olympia, Washington
Mr. G. ASSELSTINE - Phone: 753-6838

3180.2 Sub-Regional Response Center

The Washington Coastal Sub-Regional Response Center is located at the USCG Station, Seattle, Washington.

ANNEX XX

APPENDIX II

3200 Oregon State Coastal Plan

3200.1 Scope

The Oregon Coastal area consists of the Coast of Oregon, the Columbia River from its mouth to Bonneville Dam and the Willamette River from its mouth to the dam at Oregon City, Oregon.

3200.2 Organization

The Oregon Coastal Sub-Regional Response Center is located at the U. S. Coast Guard Station, Portland, Oregon (Captain of the Port). The SRC is the site from which the OSC will (at least initially) direct operations related to pollution incidents. The functional capabilities of the SRC are similar to those of the RRC.

The response functions of the SRT are the same as those delineated for the RRT in paragraph 305.4 of the Regional Plan. The SRT is an advisory body and does not exercise control over any operational elements. The Coastal Sub-Regional Response Team is composed of the following members:

Captain of the Port, Portland, U. S. Coast Guard
Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, Portland, U. S.
Coast Guard
Appropriate District Engineer, Oregon Department of
Environmental Quality

All reports of pollution or potential pollution will be directed to Captain of the Port, Portland or to the nearest Coast Guard unit. Any Coast Guard facility to receive notification of a polluting spill will report in accordance with existing instructions.

In the event of a moderate or major spill the OSC will notify the RRC and SRT in the following order:

Oregon State Department of Environmental Quality
RRC (Thirteenth Coast Guard District) MA4-2902
U. S. Coast Guard Marine Inspection Office,
Portland 226-3800

In the event of a minor spill the OSC will notify the Oregon State Department of Environmental Quality on a routine basis.

The SRT will meet only in the event of a moderate or major spill unless otherwise agreed upon. The planning and preparedness functions of the Team are as follows:

- a. Develop procedures for inter-agency co-ordination.
- b. Monitor all actions of OSC and make recommendations as to action and type of resources to be used.

3200.3 Enforcement Procedures

The enforcement procedures required of OSC pertain to the gathering of information, samples and evidence for later use in identifying the responsible party in cleanup cost recovery, damage recovery and enforcement action under appropriate federal statutes. Investigative actions in instances of oil and other hazardous substance pollution may include:

- a. Board the vessel or visit the facility involved and obtain information from the master or personnel involved. In the boarding of a vessel the ship's log and the oil record book should be inspected to verify actions of ship's personnel.
- b. Question all persons who may have knowledge of or be responsible for the spill and furnish appropriate warning for anyone who may be responsible.
- c. Obtain signed statements whenever possible.
- d. Obtain oil samples both from polluted waters and probable sources for comparison. All samples will be labeled and a chain of custody records maintained.
- e. Photographs should be taken, if possible, using

color type film and should be labeled as to location, photographer, witness, type of film and camera settings. If applicable a sketch of the situation could be made.

An Oil Pollution Kit will be kept in each Coast Guard Patrol Vessel (UTB) and designated vehicles, and will contain the following:

- Form CG-3639; CCGD13-244; Statement forms; scratch paper
- Sample bottles (4 ea.) containing numbered seal and custody labels
- Sample collector (ladle or skimmer type)
- Camera and color film (if available)

ANNEX XX

APPENDIX II

TAB A

3210 CRITICAL WATER USE AREAS

3210.1 Areas to be considered critical are those in which a spill would seriously contribute to one of the following:

Damage to marine life

Damage to waterfront properties

Fire hazard to waterfront facilities

Residue deposits on marinas, small boat moorages or beach property.

Damage to watercraft

Fire hazard to vessels

Residue deposits on housboats, pleasure craft and other vessels.

Interference with water transportation

Damage to the aesthetic quality of the water

Interference with recreational activities

3210.2 Using these criteria, the following areas could be considered critical water use areas:

Willamette River from the Willamette Falls Locks to the Columbia River

North Portland Harbor

Columbia River at:

St. Helen's

Longview

Astoria

Vancouver to Bonneville Dam

Yaquina Bay

Coos Bay

Depoe Bay

Umpqua River

Rogue River

Pacific Ocean for the Trawl fishery - bottom fish
10 to 200 fathoms deep, off the coast at:

Cape Alava to Pt. Grenville

Gray's Harbor to Cape Lookout

Newport or Yaquina Bay

Coos Bay

Port Orford south to Oregon-California line

Pacific Ocean - Trawl fishery - shrimp 40 to 90
fathoms, off the coast at:

Ozette Lake

Pt. Grenville to Nehalem Bay

Cape Lookout

Winchester Bay to Coos Bay

Bandon

Port Orford

Brookings

Pacific Ocean - Trawl fishery - salmon - extends the
entire length of the Washington and Oregon Coasts.

Pacific Ocean - Crab fishery - Cape Alava south to
the Oregon-California border.

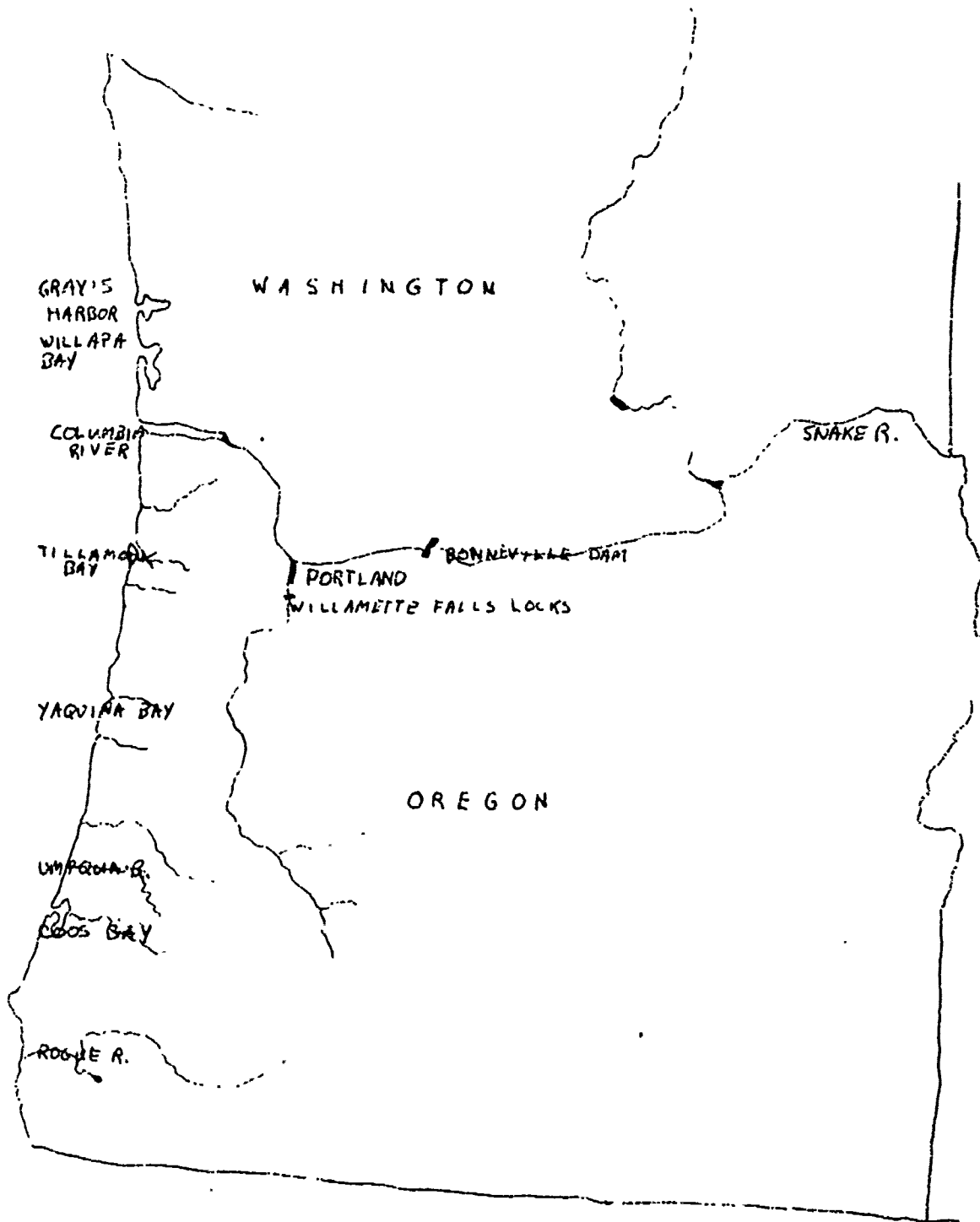
Pacific Ocean - Other fisheries

Kalalock and south for razor clams

Bay clams all areas

Smelt in vicinity of Kalalock

3210.3 Although the catches occur offshore for most of
the above listed fisheries, any pollution incident in the
bays, streams or estuarine areas along the coast would
have an adverse effect on the marine life populations.



OUTLINES CRITICAL WATER USE AREAS

XX-II-A-3

ANNEX XX

APPENDIX II

TAB B

3220 CLEANUP AND DISPOSAL TECHNIQUES

3220.1 The policy of the federal government is to take corrective action only for those spills which are beyond the capability of the state and local governments and private parties concerned. The SRC will review all actions taken in the phases of containment, cleanup and disposal to insure adequate action is being taken. In a spill where corrective action is being taken the OSC will make contact with the responsible party, monitor the situation and gather information for possible enforcement action.

The OSC will provide for protection of public health and welfare by taking the following action as appropriate in the immediate vicinity of the spill:

- a. Secure all possible sources of ignition.
- b. Establish a security zone if the spill is located in or near shore facilities, anchorages or other high traffic areas to restrict traffic and control actions of persons entering the area.

3220.2 If private action is considered insufficient by the OSC, he and the SRT will initiate action as required. Action to be taken by the responsible party, or the OSC if the responsible party is unwilling or unable to take action, could include but is not specifically limited to the following:

- a. Place physical barriers to halt or slow the spread of a pollutant or protect specific installations or areas. This would include log booms, inflatable booms, foam booms and air curtains.
- b. Employ skimmers, vacuum trucks or other apparatus for mechanical removal of spills with a thick film on the water. Vacuum trucks can be used to remove saturated absorbants.

c. Apply organic or inorganic materials for physical absorption. The various materials include straw, sawdust, cotton waste, silica and talac, expanded perlite, vermiculite, polyurethane and polyethylene foam. Hay is the best natural absorbant and can be spread either by hand or by a mulcher. Other synthetic absorbents are available such as "Sorbent Type C". Absorbents are of prime importance where the oil is too thin to be picked up by skimmers. The saturated absorbents can be retrieved by hand or vacuum.

Apply chemical dispersants in an emergency or as a last resort where no other method is effective. Permission must be obtained from the Washington State Department of Ecology or FWQA before dispersants can be applied unless determined by the OSC to be necessary due to an emergency situation.

3220.3 The choice of containment and cleanup procedure or combination thereof to be used is entirely dependent on the situation and will be decided by the OSC. TAB C, ANNEX XXA lists available material in the Oregon Coastal Sub-Region and will be amended periodically to reflect any changes.

TAB B OF APPENDIX II TO ANNEX XX

OIL POLLUTION CLEANUP
ESTIMATED MINIMUM EQUIPMENT GUIDE

EQUIPMENT	SPILL LESS THAN 50 BBLs			SPILL 500-1000 BBLs			SPILL 5000-20,000 BBLs		
	200-500 Ft	2-10 Drums	10-25 Bales	500-1,000 Ft	10-20 Drums	25-100 Bales	5000-20,000 Ft	100-400 Drums	250-2000 Bales
Boom w/appendages									
Dispersants									
Straw (absorbent)									
Work boat, small	2			2-5			5-10		
Skimming device	1			2-3			20-30		
Oil recovery barge	-			1			2-4		
Work barge w/crane	-			1			2		
Tug or rig tender	1			2			4		
Eductor	1			1			2		
High pressure pump	-			1			2		
Miscellaneous:	As required			As required			As required		
Hand tools									
Straw blower									
Spraying equipment									
Means of Agitation									
Empty drums									
Rough terrain fork lift									
Dump trucks									
Wood pallets									
Respirators									

ANNEX XX

APPENDIX II

TAB C

3230 EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES

3230.1 U. S. COAST GUARD

Within the Oregon Coastal Sub-Region all of the Coast Guard personnel, facilities and equipment are available for use during a pollution incident commensurate with the requirement for operations necessary for the preservation of life and property. Present operations provide pollution surveillance on a routine basis by all Coast Guard inspection and boarding parties, aircraft and surface craft patrols, and training missions. Coast Guard units within this sub-region include:

Coast Guard Station Portland (Captain of the Port)
Personnel - 49; 40' Utility Boats - 2.

Coast Guard Air Station Astoria, Oregon
Personnel - 42; Short Range Helicopter - 2.

Coast Guard Base Astoria, Oregon
Personnel - 25; 40' Utility Boat - 1; 25' Motor surfboats - 1; 25' motor cargo boat.

Coast Guard Station - Tillamook Bay (Garibaldi, Oregon)
Personnel - 17; 44' motor lifeboat - 1; 36' motor lifeboat - 2; 22' rescue boat - 1.

Coast Guard Station, Chetco River (Brookings, Oregon)
Personnel - 21; 44' motor lifeboat - 2; motor lifeboat - 1; 25' motor surfboat - 1.

Coast Guard Station, Coos Bay, Oregon (Charleston, Oregon)
Personnel - 23; 52' motor lifeboat - 1; 44' motor lifeboat - 1; 36' motor lifeboat - 1.

Coast Guard Station, Coquille River (Bandon, Oregon)
Personnel - 16; 44' motor lifeboat - 1; 36' motor lifeboat - 1.

Coast Guard Station, Umpqua River (Winchester Bay, Oregon)
Personnel - 19; 44' motor lifeboat - 2; 25' motor surf-
boat - 1.

Coast Guard Station, Siuslaw River (Florence, Oregon)
Personnel - 10; 44' motor lifeboat - 1; 36' motor
lifeboat - 1.

Coast Guard Station, Yaquina Bay (Newport, Oregon)
Personnel - 27; 52' motor lifeboat - 1; 44' motor
lifeboat - 1; 36' motor lifeboat - 1; 25' motor surf-
boat - 1.

Coast Guard Station, Depoe Bay, Oregon
Personnel - 9; 44' motor lifeboat - 1; 36' motor life-
boat - 1; 25' motor surfboat - 1.

Coast Guard vessels include 2 medium endurance cutters,
2 Buoy Tenders (large), 1 Buoy Tender (medium).

3230.2 FEDERAL WATER QUALITY ADMINISTRATION

Northwest Regional Office, Portland, Oregon

Technical advisory personnel

Laboratory for analysis of pollutants

3230.3 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

The responsibilities of the Public Health Service in the event of a spill of oil or hazardous material are related primarily to those incidents involving a threat to public health. Of most immediate concern is the case of accidental contamination of a source of public water supply.

Resources Available: To permit immediate response in the event of such an emergency, the PHS with the Cooperation of the National Research Council established on April 1, 1963 the Emergency Service on Poisons in Drinking Water. To make the facilities of this office available for an emergency at any time, a 24-hour Washington, D. C. phone number was arranged for: Area Code 203-963-7512. By

giving the name of the chemical agent, the amount introduced, the point of introduction and the volume of water at point of introduction, the purveyor can expect a response within three hours on the degree of toxicity of the contaminant and recommended emergency action. Upon receipt of such calls directly from a purveyor, the Emergency Service also immediately contacts the nearest PHS water supply consultant who in turn contacts the State Health Department. In the event of contamination of less than emergency proportions, the PHS can provide technical assistance to State Health Departments upon request to either the Portland Field Office of the Bureau of Water Hygiene, Area Code 503-226-3751 or the Seattle Regional Office.

Personnel Availability: In the event of an emergency spill involving commercial shellfish growing areas, the capabilities of the Northwest Marine Health Sciences Laboratory, Purdy, Washington, would be extremely important in providing assistance to the State Health Department. Additional competency in cases involving potential food fish product contamination is available in the Food and Drug Administration District Laboratory in Seattle. Contact with these technical facilities can be made directly or via the Seattle regional office.

3230.4 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Upon receipt of a request from competent authority and citation of funds, the Corps of Engineers can, consistent with operational requirements, provide personnel to investigate and report on an oil pollution incident. They may also provide the items of floating plant enumerated in the below listing with operating crews for assistance in pollution emergencies. The Corps can also provide various items of land plant, such as card, trucks and cranes with operators for emergency use.

3230.4-1 **Resources Available:** Three seagoing Hopper Dredges. (Normal area of operations includes the West Coast and Hawaiian Islands.)

BIDDLE, 3060 cubic yards Hopper capacity
HARDING, 2682 cubic yards Hopper capacity
PACIFIC, 500 cubic yards Hopper capacity

Three pipeline Dredges. (Not adapted for ocean towing.)

MULTNOMAH, 24 inch
WAHKIAKUM, 24 inch
LUCKIAMUTE, 12 inch

Five tugs and tenders

OJA, HULD, LENNAN, MATTSON and SANTIAM, all 45
ft. length

Two survey boats

HICKSON, 65 feet
BRAY, 52 feet

Three fuel barges, Non-propelled

Two with capacity of 4482 bbl.
One with capacity of 240 bbl.

Two LCM propelled ferry barges, 73 feet

Miscellaneous equipment

Fifteen anchor and equipment barges. Up to 500
tons capacity.

Eight personnel launches, 16 to 24 feet.

3230.5 NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

The contribution of NMFS to Government efforts to
control a major oil spill are in three areas: administra-
tive, oceanographic, biological.

ADMINISTRATIVE: Regional personnel experienced in deter-
mining the effect of oil control procedure will be available
to serve in an advisory capacity.

OCEANOGRAPHIC: Oceanographers at the NMFS Biological
Laboratory, Seattle, who have extensive knowledge concer-
ning oceanographic currents in the Pacific Northwest and
would be in a position to forecast with some certainty the
movement of oil masses in this area.

BIOLOGICAL: Knowledge of aquatic species in the fresh
water estuarine and marine environment in the Pacific

Northwest is available from the Biological Laboratory also. Extensive knowledge has been developed concerning currents and the behavior of fish and shellfish in this area and could provide information to guide those involved in making decisions concerning control methods into the selection of techniques which would minimize damage to aquatic resources.

EQUIPMENT: Three major vessels and several smaller craft could be available for scientific observations following a major oil spill.

3230.6 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

The input from the Bureau would include the assignment of one or more water quality experts, game management agents experienced in law enforcement and the protection of waterfowl, and fishery biologists. The bureau will coordinate efforts of state and federal agencies in protecting the aquatic resources and waterfowl.

3230.7 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The National Park Service has biologists located at several parks throughout the Western Region who could be made available to assist, as consultants, in the event of a major oil spill emergency.

Equipment capabilities are limited to some small, freshwater craft and a limited number of pieces of road construction vehicles, which are located some distance from coastal, interstate, and navigable water.

3230.8 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

BLM has a limited number of personnel who would be available during land cleanup operations.

3230.9 EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE - OTHER SOURCES

3230.9-1 Straw Mulchers - Blowers

Portland, Oregon

Aichele Sol, Landscape Contractor 11360 S.E. Stevens Road 654-8816 Mr. Aichele	2 "Finn" Mulchers - trailer mounted Max. capacity - 5-6 tons/hr Range: affected by wind 100-150' without hose 300' with hose Rental: \$40/hr for mulcher operator, & truck

Salem, Oregon

Oregon Highway Department Salem, Oregon John Sheldrake 364-2171 Ext 1235 Maintenance Division	"Finn Mulcher - trailer mounted assume they are same type as listed under Portland

NOTE: Arrangements for emergency use of Highway Dept. equipment will normally be handled by the Oregon Department of Emergency Services (Civil Defense) in Salem -- 364-2171 Ext 641 After 5 PM & Sat, Sun & Holidays 364-6851

Olympia, Washington

Washington State Highway Dept. Landscape Section, 753-6165	1 "Finn" Mulcher - trailer mounted Range - 40-50' without hose up to 200-300' with hose Mulcher normally stored at Olympia

NOTE: Arrangements for emergency use of Highway Dept. equipment will normally be handled by the Washington State Civil Defense Office - Olympia. Business calls only -- 753-5255 Emergency calls only -- 753-5990 After 5 PM, Sat, Sun, & Holidays -- 753-6575

3230.9-2 Sawdust and/or Barkdust Blowers (unless otherwise noted, these units handle only sawdust).

Corvallis, Oregon

Christenson Fuel Company
215 North 4th
753-7393

1 blower truck - sawdust
3 unit capacity
Max range - 75-100' with
hose

Eugene - Springfield, Oregon

Reed's Fuel Company
138 - 5th Springfield
746-6535

1 blower truck - sawdust
4 unit capacity
Range - up to 100' with
hose Rental \$12/hr

Rexius Fuel Service
750 Chambers - Eugene
242-1835

6 blower trucks - sawdust
(and some can handle bark-
dust) Range - varies from
50-200' Rental - \$15 -
\$20/hr with driver

Forest Grove - Carlton, Oregon

Williams Fuel Company
Office: Box 42 Carlton
(near McMinnville)
852-7202
Mill - located at Forest Grove
357-6730

1 blower truck - sawdust
3- $\frac{1}{2}$ unit capacity

Portland, Oregon

Gallant Fuel Service
204 S.E. 139th Avenue
253-5332

2 blower trucks - sawdust
or barkdust
3 units capacity
Range - 60' with hose

McFarlane Sawdust
Office - 3206 S.E. 65th
Sawdust Pit - 2909 S.E. 96th
774-1234

2 blower trucks - sawdust
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ & 6 units capacity
Range - approx 100' with
hose Rental - about \$15/
hr with driver

Ross Island Fuel Company
7117 S.E. 118th Drive
761-4151

1 trailer blower unit -
sawdust (size of pick-up
truck) Max Range 80-90'
with hose Rental - \$10-
\$15/hr with operator,
truck and driver extra

Roseburg, Oregon

Roseburg Lumber Company
Fuel Dept. 673-5508
Mr. Sporer - Fuel Mgr.
(Main Office - 679-8741)

1 blower truck - sawdust
3 unit capacity
Range: 70-80'
Rental - Est \$12-15/hr
with operator

NOTE: Truck would not be available during school year as
it is busy meeting local fuel needs.

Salem, Oregon

Highway Fuel Company
2390 Fairgrounds Rd. N.E.
363-6444

2 blower trucks - sawdust
3 unit capacity
Max. Range 100' Rental -
\$10-\$15/hr with driver

3230.10 CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL INFORMATION

3230.10-1 Location of Chemicals that can be used in
Cleaning Up Oil Spills (Approximate amounts normally on
hand)

Anacortes, Washington

Holl-Chem, 5-30 gallon drums

Shell Refinery
293-3111

Holl-Chem, 15-30 gallon drums

Pacific Tow Boat
293-2931 or 734-2240

Tricon, 5-30 gallon drums

Texaco, Inc.
(206) 293-3131

Bremerton, Washington

Spillex (chemical emulsifier)
500 gallons

Puget Sound Naval Ship-
yard Code 970, Ph. 3741

Ferndale, Washington

Spill - X, 15-400 pound drums

Mobile Oil Corp.
384-1011

Seattle, Washington

Farrell Oil Spill Remover
150 gallons

Naval Supply Depot
Director, Public Works
Dept AT3-5200, Ext 466

Wyandotte Chemical Product
5 - 10-50 gallon drums

Van Waters & Rogers, Inc.
4001-1st Avenue
Seattle, Washington
MA4-5050 (Agent)

Holl-Chem Oil Spill Dispersant
50-30(?) gallon drums

Holl-Chem, Inc.
502 A Maritime Building
Seattle, Washington 98104

Given a three hour lead, can produce 15,000 gallons per
working day. Cost \$3.30 per gallon in 30 gallon drums.
In 55 gallon drums, cost is \$3.15 per gallon

Tricon, 20-55 gallon drums in Seattle Area

Capt. Fritzner
Marine Agent, Magnus
Chemical Co.
MA2-0584, MA3-3367

Portland, Oregon

Holl-Chem, 10 barrels

Pac Mar Services (Pacific
Marine) Swan Island
(Portland) 289-5749

Spill-X
10 drums (55 gal)

Pacific Chemical Co.
1236 N.W. Landers St.
(portland) 222-4136

Gamlen Spill Remover
100 drums (55 gal)

Duane Peabody Co.
5128 N. Albina Ave.
(Portland) 288-5159

Spill-X
10 drums (55 gal)

Shaver Transportation
4900 N. W. Front
(Portland) 224-0261

Actusol T-776
15-30 drums (55 gal)

Dubois Chemical Co.
907 N.W. Irving St.
(Portland) 228-1903
(Agent) 665-3649

Coos Bay, Oregon

Miscellaneous Chemical

Standard Oil Co.

Emulsifiers (55 gal drums)

North Bayshore Dr.
(Coos Bay) 267-2107

3230.10-2 Chemical Companies and/or Representatives that
may have Information on Chemicals that can be used for
Cleaning Up Oil Spills

Enjay Chemical Company
921 Puget Sound Bank Building
Tacoma, Washington 98402
(Corexit 7664 Oil Dispersant)

Farrel Chemical Company
705 - 2nd
Seattle, Washington
MA3-1993

Holl-Chem, Inc.
502 A Maritime Building
Seattle, Washington 98104
MA3-7326

Magnus Chemical-Division of Economics Laboratory, Inc.
There is an office in San Jose, California 621-4075

Magnus Tricon Marine Products
Maritime Building - Seattle
Capt. Fritzner - Marine Agent
MA2-0584 & MA3-3367

Turco Products Division
Purex Corporation Ltd.
1565-6th Street
Seattle, Washington

Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation
1416 Alaskan Way
Seattle, Washington 98101
MA3-1800

George D. Ward & Associates
202 Title Insurance Bldg.
Portland, Oregon 97204
222-4333

3230.11 COMPANIES THAT HAVE DONE WORK ON CLEANING UP
OIL SPILLS

Pac Mar Services (Pacific-Marine)
Swan Island, Portland, Oregon
289-5749 (24 hour phone AL4-2666)

3406-13th, S. W.
Seattle, Washington
MA2-3400 (24 hour)

In both Portland & Seattle, they have one vacuum truck and four portable vacuum units.

Shaver Transportation Company
4900 N. W. Front
Portland, Oregon
224-0261

Hoffman Towboat Company

Yaquina Bay Tug Service

Port Dock

Toledo, Oregon

335-2535 or 336-2202

Equipment: Four tugs with pumps; straw and log
booms available

Knutson Towboat Company

400 North Front

Coos Bay, Oregon 97420

267-3195 or 269-9124

Equipment: Seven tugs, barge and crane service,
pumps and log booms available

Harbor Tug and Barge Company

Cross River Route Box 79

Coos Bay, Oregon 97420

267-6925 or 267-7241

Equipment: Eight tugs, two barges, pumps, straw and
log booms

Foss Launch & Tug Company

Seattle, Washington

285-0150

Tugs with monitors

4 - Seattle; 3-4 Tacoma;

1 - Bellingham; 1 - Port Angeles

Booms - 50-100 boom sticks (50') available on
notice

Pacific Tow Boat Company

23rd & Bayside

Everett, Washington

MA3-0465

Anacortes, Washington

1 - 35' boat \$30/hr

1 - 45' boat with monitor \$40/hr

Everett, Washington

3 boats with monitors

1 of the boats is 115' \$55/hr

Bellingham, Washington
1 boat with monitor

3230.12 FACILITIES FOR RECEPTION OF OILY WASTES

Pacific Marine Service

Swar Island
Portland, Oregon
Guy Kennedy -- 289-5749
Facility: Mobile - Two trucks
Capacity: Unlimited (up to a million gallons)

Time Oil Company

12005 N. Burgard
Portland, Oregon
Neil Gallagher -- 286-1611
Facility: Stationary - Oil dock
Capacity: 80,000 barrels

Shaver Transportation Company

4900 N. W. Front Ave.
Portland, Oregon
Mr. Grimberg -- 224-0261
Facility: Mobile - Barge
Capacity: 5,000 Barrels

Standard Oil Co.

N. W. Front Ave & Drone
Portland, Oregon
C. P. Lattanzi -- 223-4146
Facility: Stationary - Oil dock
Capacity: 5,000 Barrels

Albina Engine Works and Shipyard

2100 North Albina St.
Portland, Oregon
Harold Pitt -- 284-1131
Facility: Stationary - Six Tanks
Capacity: 22,000 Gallons per tank

Zidell Machinery Company

3121 S. W. Moody
Portland, Oregon
A. H. Newmeister -- 228-8691
Facility: Mobile - Water tanker
Capacity: Converted liberty ship

Gunderson Brothers Shipbuilding
4700 N. W. Front
Portland, Oregon
Thad Stevens -- 228-9281
Facility: Mobile - Tank (on skids)
Capacity: 3,000-4,000 Gallons

American Ship Dismantling
4200 N. W. Front
Portland, Oregon
Leonard Schnitzer -- 224-4321
Facility: Partially Mobile
Capacity: 35,000 Barrels

Penwalt Company
64 N. W. Front
Portland, Oregon
H. Earnest -- CA8-7655
Facility: Stationary - Chemical dock

Knappton Towboat Company
Foot of 14th St.
Astoria, Oregon
Don Edy
Facility: Stationary - Fishing vessels only
Capacity: 600 gallons

Standard Oil Company
Foot of 5th St.
Astoria, Oregon
Dick Mattila
Facility: Stationary - Fuel dock (tank)
Capacity: 1,000 Gallons

Shell Oil Company
North Bend, Oregon
Darrel Robinson (Portland 228-7321)
Facility: Stationary - ten tanks
Capacity: 270,000 Barrels

Union Oil Terminal
2395 N. Bayshore Drive
North Bend, Oregon
Facility: Stationary - Thirteen tanks
Capacity: 351,000 Barrels

3230.13 COUNTY CIVIL DEFENSE DIRECTORS FOR COASTAL CCUNTIES
OF OREGON

Clatsop County

Sheriff Carl Bondietti
Astoria, Oregon
325-2061

Coos County

Merlyn Hathaway
424-5th Street
Myrtle Point, Oregon
572-2124

Curry County

George Morey
Court House
Gold Beach, Oregon
247-7840

Douglas County

Sheriff Charles A. Thomas
Court House
Roseburg, Oregon
672-3311

Lane County

Director - Marlowe
342-4941
Deputy Director - Don Brieger
Eugene, Oregon
342-1311 Ext 32

Lincoln County

James Hawley (He's a school
teacher) At school 265-7311
At Court House - Newport
265-2792 Home - 265-5946
Newport

Tillamook County

Sheriff Delbert H. Walpole
Court House - Tillamook
842-2561

ANNEX XX

APPENDIX II

TAB D

3240 STRIKE FORCES

3240.1 DISCUSSION

At the SRC there will be available for dispatch to the scene of a pollution incident a basic force of one officer and four enlisted men who are trained and prepared to commence action to ameliorate the effects of the pollutant. This basic force will be the core about which the necessary additional forces form to execute the tasks necessary to combat the pollution.

3240.2 ACTIVATION

For pollution incidents within the Oregon Coastal Sub-Region the Captain of the Port, Portland (OSC) will activate and dispatch the Oregon Strike Force.

For pollution incidents outside of the Oregon Coastal Sub-Region the Seattle RRC will direct the activation and dispatch of the Oregon Strike Force.

ANNEX XX

APPENDIX II

TAB E

3250 POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES

3250.1 The following could be considered potential pollution sources in the Oregon Coastal Sub-Region

Waterfront facilities handling bulk petroleum products

Vessels moored at waterfront facilities

Vessels at anchor

Tank barge accidents

Tanker accidents

Waterfront facilities handling dangerous cargo

City sewer systems - untreated

Other facilities on the waterfront, including marine and lumber industry facilities

3250.2 The areas in which pollution incidents are most likely to occur are as follows:

Willamette River from the Ross Island Bridge to the Multnomah Channel.

Columbia River from the mouth of the Willamette up-river to the Interstate Bridge.

Columbia River at Longview, Washington

Columbia River at Astoria - South side of river, along Astoria docks.

Yaquina Bay, North side along docks at Newport.

Coos Bay along North Bend - Coos Bay docks.

ANNEX XX

APPENDIX II

TAB F

3260 ADVISORY GROUPS

3260.1 SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY GROUP

An advisory group composed of members from the local scientific community will provide added support to the Sub-Regional Response Team. This group will assist the SRT in offering information and supporting data as to appropriate plans of action as circumstances require. This will include but not be limited to information and technical expertise in phases of containment, cleanup and environmental restoration.

The members of the Scientific Advisory Group will be assisted by the SRT on a not to interfere basis in gathering data during pollution incidents. This will provide source material for evaluation of containment and clean-up procedures to facilitate future actions of the SRT.

The Scientific Advisory Group will have no part in decisions made by SRT but will act only in an advisory capacity. The Scientific Advisory Group is comprised of the following members:

Dr. Paul Rudy
University of Oregon
Institute of Marine Biology
Charleston, Oregon 97420
503-888-4297

Dr. Joel Hedgpeth
Oregon State University
Marine Biology Center
Newport, Oregon
503-807-3011

Oil Spill Information Center
University of California
Santa Barbara, California 93106
805-961-3908

3260.2 INDUSTRIAL ADVISORY GROUP

An advisory group composed of members from the industrial community will afford expertise on operations and physical peculiarities of onshore and offshore structures, waterfront facilities, ships, barges and other sources where first hand knowledge of the sources may be advisable. The Industrial Advisory Group is comprised of the following members:

Response Action Group
Shell Oil Reporting Center (Western Zone)
Los Angeles, California
213-482-8191

Resident Chemists or Sanitary Engineers From Local
Concerns Will Provide Assistance

Marine Chemists Association Local Member

3260.3 Governmental Scientific Community

Dr. Gerald Collins (Montlake Lab)
Robert Clark
National Marine Fisheries Service
Seattle, Washington
FTS 206-583-5569

Nick Malueg
Water Quality Lab
Federal Water Quality Administration
Portland, Oregon
503-226-3361-1409

Dr. A. F. Bartsch
Chief, Eutrophication Research
Water Quality Lab
Federal Water Quality Administration
Corvallis, Oregon
503-752-4281-4314

Mr. Kenneth H. Spies
Director, Department of Environmental Quality
Oregon Environmental Quality Control Commission
Portland, Oregon
503-226-2161-228

Mr. Harry Tracy
Washington State Department of Ecology
Washington Water Pollution Control Commission
Olympia, Washington
206-753-5000-6881

ANNEX XX

APPENDIX II

TAB G

3270 COMMUNICATIONS, LOCAL ALERT, AND NOTIFICATION

3270.1 INITIAL NOTIFICATION AND ALERT

The first Coast Guard facility to receive notification of a polluting spill within the Oregon Coastal Sub-Region shall notify CCGD13(o), Captain of the Port, Portland and the cognizant Group Commander by message using the appropriate message format.

The Captain of the Port, Portland shall initiate the notification and contact with the SRT and other cognizant local authorities. In the event of a moderate or major pollution incident the local agencies will be notified immediately by telephone. In the event of a minor spill these agencies will be notified on a routine basis.

3270.2 COMMUNICATIONS

Communications for command and control during pollution incidents shall normally be over USCG communications circuits. In the event the communications requirements of any Coast Guard unit selected as the command post for the OSC are overtaxed, providing additional equipment will be the responsibility of the OSC.

Messages will usually be in a SITREP format in accordance with CCGD13 policies and instructions. A sample message for initial notification is enclosed in this TAB.

3270.2-1 Frequency Plan

For operation in the immediate vicinity of Portland or where most of the units involved are from Captain of the Port, Portland use:

Primary frequency - 157.15Mhz VHF/FM

Secondary frequency - 157.1 MHz VHF/FM

In areas outside the immediate vicinity of COTP's and/or where most of the units involved are other than COTP units, use:

Primary frequency - 157.1 MHz VHF/FM
Secondary frequency - 157.15 MHz VHF/FM

For air-ground operations use:

Primary frequency - 157.1 MHz VHF/FM
Secondary frequency - 2670 khz

In addition to the primary and secondary frequencies for local operations and air to ground, the Coast Guard mobile radionstation has the following frequency capabilities:

<u>CW</u>	<u>Voice</u>
2690 khz	2670 khz
4337 khz	
6883 khz	2686 (daytime only)
8650 khz	2702 khz

3270.2-2 Initial Pollution Report Format

P
FM
TO CCGD THIRTEEN
INFO GRUCOM _____
COTP _____
BT

UNCLAS
TO O
REPORT OF POLLUTION

1. DATE/TIME REPORTED OR SIGHTED
2. REPORTING SOURCE/NAME, ADDRESS, PHONE NO.
3. TYPE DISCHARGE/ CRUDE OIL, GAS, PAINT ETC.
4. AMOUNT (IF KNOWN)/ SIZE OF OIL SLICK
5. LOCATION
6. SOURCE OF POLLUTANT/ VESSEL INCLUDE NATIONALITY
7. HAS DISCHARGE STOPPED
8. ANY HAZARD CREATED BY THE POLLUTANT;
FIRE, PROPERTY, ETC.
9. WHAT ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN FOR CLEANUP
10. IS CLEANUP ACTION ADEQUATE
11. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

BT

XX-II-G-2

3270.3 POLLUTION INCIDENT TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

TELEPHONE

A-After Hours

B-Access Code Number

C-Commercial

F-Fed. Tele.

R-Residence

AGENCY	NAME	
RRC	Duty Officer	C-F-B-206-624-2902-354
Seattle, Wash.	13CGD	C-F-B-206-624-2215
RRC	Duty Officer	C-907-586-7340
Juneau, Alaska	17CGD	AUTOVON - 907-388-1121
OSC	COTP	C-907-225-2297
OSC	Duty Officer	
Washington	COTP Seattle	C-206-284-2361
OSC	Duty Officer	C-503-285-4564
Oregon	COTP, Portland	F-503-226-3688
CG Water Pollution Officer, Alaska	Intell. & Law Enforcement Officer	C-907-586-7366 (day)
	17th CG District	C-907-586-7340 (night)
CG Water Pollution Officer--Seattle & Alaska	Intel. & Law Enforcement Officer	C-F-206-6242-902
CG Water Pollution Officer	Intell. & Law Enforcement Officer	

3270.3 POLLUTION INCIDENT TELEPHONE DIRECTORY (CONT.)FEDERAL WATER QUALITY ADMINISTRATION
NORTHWEST REGIONAL OFFICE
PORTLAND, OREGON

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	
Technical Programs	James C. Willman	A-503-226-6198
Portland, Oregon	Sanitary Engineer	C-503-226-3361-2112
		F-B-503-226-3921
		R-503-644-1425
Technical Programs	Gary O'Neal	A-503-226-6198
Portland, Oregon		C-503-226-3361-2188
		F-B-503-226-2188
Technical Programs	Bill Schmidt	A-503-226-6198
Portland, Oregon		C-503-226-3361-2188
		F-B-503-226-2188
Technical Programs	Dan Bodien	A-503-226-6193
Portland, Oregon		C-503-226-3361-2188
		F-B-503-226-2188
		R-503-636-0156
Technical Programs	Richard Wagner	A-503-226-6198
		C-503-226-3361-2188
		F-B-503-226-2188
		R-503-255-4540
Portland, Oregon	John Vlastelicia	A-503-226-2770
	Director	C-503-226-3361-1921
	Technical Programs	F-B-503-226-3921
	..	R-503-775-3808
Water Quality Lab	Nick Malueg,	C-503-226-3361-1409
Portland, Oregon	Chemist	F-B-503-226-3400
		R-503-254-5370
Water Quality Lab	Dr. A.F. Bartsch	A-503-752-5842
Corvallis, Oregon	Chief, Eutrophication	C-503-752-4281-
	Research	431
		F-B-503-752-4315
		R-503-752-2951

3270.3 POLLUTION INCIDENT TELEPHONE DIRECTORY (CONT.)

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	
Bothell, Wash.	Raymond H. Willman	F-206-486-0721-291
	Natural Disastor	C-206-583-0111
	Coordinator	
Bothell, Wash.	Creath A. Tooley	F-206-486-0721-284
	Reg. Dir.	
Bothell, Wash.	Loren G. Strawn	F-206-486-0721-284
	Reg. Rep.	
Bothell, Wash.	John L. Makey	F-206-486-0721-287
	Reg. Rep.	
Bothell, Wash.	Henry L. Molter	F-206-486-0721-287
	Reg. Rep.	
Duty Officer on switchboard 24 hours		

3270.3 POLLUTION INCIDENT TELEPHONE DIRECTORY (CONT.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS -- NORTH PACIFIC DIVISION

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	
N. Pacific Div.	Division Engineer	A-503-226-7389
Portland, Oregon		C-503-226-3361-2500
		or 2503
		F-B-503-226-2500
		or 2603
		R-503-654-1772
Portland District	District Engineer	A-503-777-1305
Portland, Oregon		C-503-777-4441-200
		or 201
		F-B-503-777-4201
		or 4200
		R-503-654-1772
Seattle District	District Engineer	A-206-682-2713
Seattle, Washington		C-206-682-2700-300
		F-B-206-682-7300
		or 7305
		R-503-784-1377
Walla Walla District		A-509-525-5500
	District Engineer	C-509-525-5100-100
		F-B-509-525-5100
		R-509-525-3178
Alaska District	District Engineer	

3270.3 POLLUTION INCIDENT TELEPHONE DIRECTORY (CONT.)

U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	
DHEW, Portland, Oregon		C-503-226-3361-1751 F-B-503-226-3751 R-503-646-1592
DHEW, San Francisco, California	Kenneth Lauster	F-B-415-556-9000 Ask for DHEW
DHEW, Washington, D.C. Emergency Service - POISONS		F-B-202-963-7512 This is a 24-hour no. F-B-202-963-1110
DHEW, San Francisco, California - contamination less than emergency		F-B-415-556-9000 (Ask for DHEW)
DHEW, Seattle, Washington Public Health Service Hospital		325-8600

3270.3 POLLUTION INCIDENT TELEPHONE DIRECTORY (CONT.)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR -
SOLICITORS OFFICES

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	
Office of the	Fred March	C-503-234-3361-4228
Solicitor, Portland,		F-B-503-234-4228
Oregon		R-503-761-6439
Office of the	Leon Jourolman	C-503-234-3361-4227
Solicitor, Portland,		F-B-503-234-4227
Oregon		R-503-255-4769
Office of the	Eugene Briggs	C-503-234-3361-4209
Solicitor, Portland,		F-B-503-234-3761
Oregon		R-503-636-4954
Office of the	Joe Dwyer	C-503-234-3361-1008
Secretary, Portland,		or 1009
Oregon		F-B-503-234-3008
		or 3009
		F-206-695-4931
Asst. Solicitor	Theodore Rogowski	F-B-202-343-2879
Branch of Enforcement		R-703-481-8626
and Research, Washington, D.C.		

3270.3 POLLUTION INCIDENT TELEPHONE DIRECTORY (CONT.)

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	
NMFS, Seattle, Wash.	John D. Gludo Dep. Reg. Dir.	F-B-206-583-7575 R-206-284-7933
NMFS, Seattle, Wash.	Don Johnson Reg. Dir.	F-B-206-583-7575 R-206-746-7653
NMFS, Seattle, Wash.	Dr. Gerald Collins Lab. Director	F-B-206-583-4445 R-206-486-4697
NMFS, Seattle, Wash.	Bruce Yaeger	F-B-206-583-7676 R-206-522-5805

3270.3 POLLUTION INCIDENT TELEPHONE DIRECTORY (CONT.)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	
San Francisco, California	William Bowen Reg. Dir.	F-B-415-556-4196 Ext 3800 No. of Park Service F-B-415-556-4122
San Francisco, California	Ray Murphy	F-B-415-556-3440 R-415-897-3400
San Francisco, California	Jack Mahoney	F-B-415-556-3440 R-415-591-5233
San Francisco, California	Merle Stitt	F-B-415-556-2226 R-415-472-1538

3270.3 POLLUTION INCIDENT TELEPHONE DIRECTORY (CONT.)

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES & WILDLIFE

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	
Portland, Oregon	Jack Hemphill	C-503-234-3361-268 F-B-503-234-3268 Ext 4053 R-503-645-2296
Portland, Oregon	Clary E. Crawford	A-503-234-1113 C-503-234-3361-253 F-B-503-234-3264 Ext 4053 R-503-292-6881
Portland, Oregon	Dick Morgan	C-503-234-3361-1184 F-B-503-234-1184 Ext 4082 R-503-646-3457

3270.3 POLLUTION INCIDENT TELEPHONE DIRECTORY (CONT.)

U. S. ATTORNEYS

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	
Portland, Oregon	Sidney I. Lezak	A-503-226-3195
		C-503-226-3361-1531
		F-B-503-226-1531
		R-503-246-8110
Seattle, Washington	Stan Pitkin	C-206-583-0111-4735
		F-B-206-583-4735
		C-284-2803
Seattle, Washington	Albert E. Stephen	C-206-583-0111-4735
		F-B-206-583-4735
		R-206-282-1421
Seattle, Washington	William C. Erxleben	C-206-583-0111-4735
		F-B-206-583-4735

3270.3 POLLUTION INCIDENT TELEPHONE DIRECTORY (CONT.)WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	
Olympia, Washington	Harry Tracy	C-206-753-5000-6881 F-B-206-753-6881 R-206-491-1613
Olympia, Washington	Gene Asselstine	C-206-753-5000-6888 F-B-206-753-6888 R-206-491-2739
Olympia, Washington	Jerry Bollen	C-206-753-5000-6896 F-B-206-753-6896 R-206-491-3792
Redmond, Washington (King Co. & North)	Bob McCormick	C-206-885-1900
Olympia, Washington	Jerry Harper	C-206-753-5000-6897 F-B-206-753-6897 R-206-352-0155
Olympia, Washington (Clallum Co. & S. to Columbia River)	Nelson Graham	C-206-753-5000-2369 F-B-206-753-2369 R-206-491-6661
Olympia, Washington	Ron Pine	C-206-753-5000-6891 F-B-206-753-6891 R-206-491-1249
Spokane, Washington (E. of Cascades)	Tom Haggarty	F-B-509-838-4611, ask for 624-7414 R-503-924-0155

3270.3 POLLUTION INCIDENT TELEPHONE DIRECTORY (CONT.)

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
OREGON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CONTROL COMMISSION

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	
Portland, Oregon	Kenneth H. Spies	C-503-226-2161-228
	Director, Dept. of	R-503-282-9657
	Env. Quality	
Portland, Oregon	E. J. Weathersbee	C-503-226-2161-228
		R-503-253-0174

ANNEX XX

APPENDIX II

TAB H

3280 SRT, SRC

3280.1 SUB-REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM (SRT)

The response functions of the SRT are the same as those delineated for the RRC in paragraph 305.4 of the Regional Plan. The SRT is an advisory body and does not exercise control over any operational elements. The notification of the SRT shall be in accordance with TAB G.

The Oregon Coastal Sub-Regional Response Team is composed of the following members:

Captain of the Port, Portland, USCG (ex-officio)

Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, Portland,
USCG (Chairman)

Director, Oregon State Department of Environmental Quality

Appropriate District Engineer, Washington Water
Pollution Control Commission

3280.2 SUB-REGIONAL RESPONSE CENTER (SRC)

The Oregon Coastal Sub-Regional Response Center is located at the USCG Station, Portland, Oregon.



ALASKA

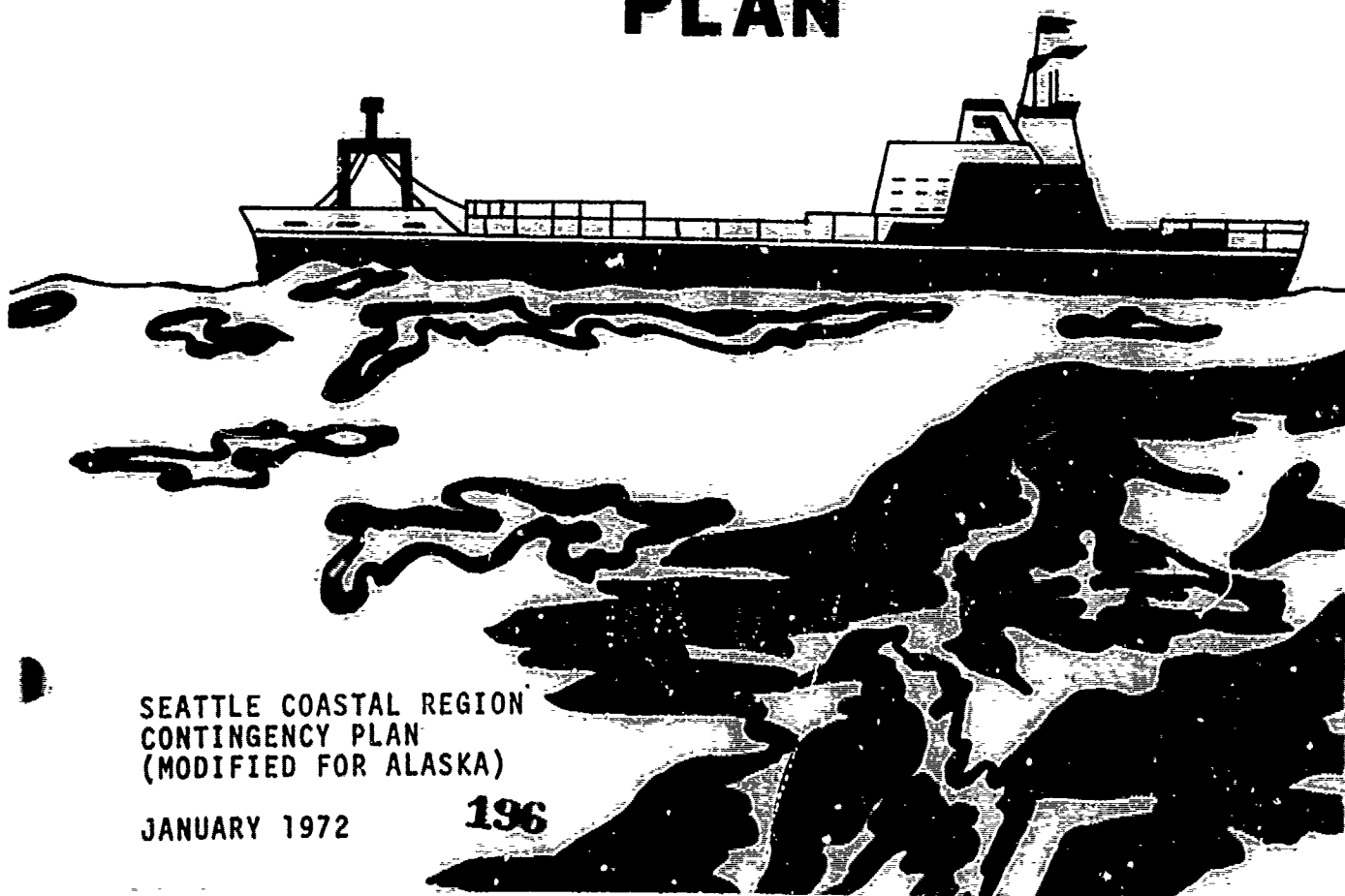
Coastal Sub-Region

Oil and Hazardous

Substances Pollution

CONTINGENCY

PLAN



SEATTLE COASTAL REGION
CONTINGENCY PLAN
(MODIFIED FOR ALASKA)

JANUARY 1972

196



DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

Address reply to:
COMMANDER
Seventeenth Coast Guard District
P.O. Box 5000
Juneau, Alaska 99801

5922
17 January 1972

LETTER OF PROMULGATION

From: Commander, Seventeenth Coast Guard District
To: Distribution

Subj: Alaska Coastal Sub-Region Oil and Hazardous Substances
Pollution Contingency Plan (Seattle Contingency Plan-
Modified for Alaska); promulgation of

1. This Plan is applicable only to Alaska. It is effective upon receipt and supercedes the Seattle Coastal Region Oil and Hazardous Materials Pollution Contingency Plan (Modified for Alaska) of 3 November 1970.

2. This plan incorporates the latest changes to the National Contingency Plan and is reorganized for easier reference. Paragraphs marked with an asterisk (*) and pages marked "Modified for Alaska" contain material of particular interest to Alaska. The following significant changes have been made in this revision:

- a) Definitions have been expanded and, notably for size of spills, changed.
- b) New responsibilities of the various agencies have been added or clarified.
- c) Federal regulations and State of Alaska laws have been added.
- d) The pollution revolving fund for cleanup has been established.
- e) Special items formerly in Annex XX have been moved to more logical places throughout the Plan and the tabs of Annex XX have been extensively rewritten and expanded.

3. This plan will remain in effect until superceded. Official changes, when promulgated, will be entered in the Plan and recorded on the Record of Corrections page.

4. Comments and recommendations concerning this Plan, particularly as they apply to Alaska, are invited and should be forwarded to Commander, Seventeenth Coast Guard District (oil), Juneau, Alaska, Attn: Marine Environmental Protection Officer.


J. A. PALMER

Rear Admiral, U. S. Coast Guard
Commander, Seventeenth Coast Guard District

ALASKA COASTAL SUB-REGION
OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES
POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN
SEATTLE REGION CONTINGENCY PLAN
(MODIFIED FOR ALASKA)

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100
101
102
103
104
105
106
107
108
109
110
111
112
113
114
115
116
117
118
119
120
121
122
123
124
125
126
127
128
129
130
131
132
133
134
135
136
137
138
139
140
141
142
143
144
145
146
147
148
149
150
151
152
153
154
155
156
157
158
159
160
161
162
163
164
165
166
167
168
169
170
171
172
173
174
175
176
177
178
179
180
181
182
183
184
185
186
187
188
189
190
191
192
193
194
195
196
197
198
199
200
201
202
203
204
205
206
207
208
209
210
211
212
213
214
215
216
217
218
219
220
221
222
223
224
225
226
227
228
229
230
231
232
233
234
235
236
237
238
239
240
241
242
243
244
245
246
247
248
249
250
251
252
253
254
255
256
257
258
259
260
261
262
263
264
265
266
267
268
269
270
271
272
273
274
275
276
277
278
279
280
281
282
283
284
285
286
287
288
289
290
291
292
293
294
295
296
297
298
299
300
301
302
303
304
305
306
307
308
309
310
311
312
313
314
315
316
317
318
319
320
321
322
323
324
325
326
327
328
329
330
331
332
333
334
335
336
337
338
339
340
341
342
343
344
345
346
347
348
349
350
351
352
353
354
355
356
357
358
359
360
361
362
363
364
365
366
367
368
369
370
371
372
373
374
375
376
377
378
379
380
381
382
383
384
385
386
387
388
389
390
391
392
393
394
395
396
397
398
399
400
401
402
403
404
405
406
407
408
409
410
411
412
413
414
415
416
417
418
419
420
421
422
423
424
425
426
427
428
429
430
431
432
433
434
435
436
437
438
439
440
441
442
443
444
445
446
447
448
449
450
451
452
453
454
455
456
457
458
459
460
461
462
463
464
465
466
467
468
469
470
471
472
473
474
475
476
477
478
479
480
481
482
483
484
485
486
487
488
489
490
491
492
493
494
495
496
497
498
499
500
501
502
503
504
505
506
507
508
509
510
511
512
513
514
515
516
517
518
519
520
521
522
523
524
525
526
527
528
529
530
531
532
533
534
535
536
537
538
539
540
541
542
543
544
545
546
547
548
549
550
551
552
553
554
555
556
557
558
559
560
561
562
563
564
565
566
567
568
569
570
571
572
573
574
575
576
577
578
579
580
581
582
583
584
585
586
587
588
589
590
591
592
593
594
595
596
597
598
599
600
601
602
603
604
605
606
607
608
609
610
611
612
613
614
615
616
617
618
619
620
621
622
623
624
625
626
627
628
629
630
631
632
633
634
635
636
637
638
639
640
641
642
643
644
645
646
647
648
649
650
651
652
653
654
655
656
657
658
659
660
661
662
663
664
665
666
667
668
669
670
671
672
673
674
675
676
677
678
679
680
681
682
683
684
685
686
687
688
689
690
691
692
693
694
695
696
697
698
699
700
701
702
703
704
705
706
707
708
709
710
711
712
713
714
715
716
717
718
719
720
721
722
723
724
725
726
727
728
729
730
731
732
733
734
735
736
737
738
739
740
741
742
743
744
745
746
747
748
749
750
751
752
753
754
755
756
757
758
759
760
761
762
763
764
765
766
767
768
769
770
771
772
773
774
775
776
777
778
779
780
781
782
783
784
785
786
787
788
789
790
791
792
793
794
795
796
797
798
799
800
801
802
803
804
805
806
807
808
809
810
811
812
813
814
815
816
817
818
819
820
821
822
823
824
825
826
827
828
829
830
831
832
833
834
835
836
837
838
839
840
84

10

ALASKA COASTAL SUB-REGION
OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN

(SEATTLE REGION CONTINGENCY PLAN MODIFIED FOR ALASKA)

The Alaska Coastal Sub-Region Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (Seattle Region Contingency Plan Modified for Alaska), prepared within the framework of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, provides a mechanism for coordinating response to a spill of oil or other hazardous substances. Agencies participating in this plan are:

Federal Government:

Department of Transportation
Environmental Protection Agency
Department of Interior
Department of Commerce
Department of Defense

*State Government:

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Alaska Department of Fish and Game

MODIFIED FOR ALASKA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

100	Introduction
101	Authority
102	Purpose and Objectives
*103	Scope
104	Abbreviations
105	Definitions
200	Policy and Responsibility
201	Federal Policy
202	Federal Responsibility
203	Non-Federal Responsibility
300	Planning and Response Elements
301	Spill Response Activities and Coordination
302	National Response Center
303	National Response Team
304	Regional Response Center
305	Regional Response Team
*306	On-Scene Coordination
*307	Sub-Regional Areas
400	Federal Response Operations - Response Phases
401	Phase I - Discovery and Notification
402	Phase II - Containment and Countermeasures
403	Phase III - Cleanup and Disposal
404	Phase IV - Restoration
405	Phase V - Recovery of Damages and Enforcement
405	Procedures to be Followed for the Purpose of Water Pollution Control
500	Coordinating Instructions
501	Delegation of Authority
502	Multi-Regional Actions
503	Notification
504	General Pattern of Response Actions
*505	Strike Forces & Task Forces
600	Procedures for Changing the Plan and Annexes
601	General
602	Amendments
603	Changes

LIST OF ANNEXES

		Annex No.
*1100	Distribution	I
*1200	Notification and Reporting	II
*1300	Regional Response Center and Regional Response Team	III
*1400	Primary Agency Boundaries	IV
*1500	Communications and Reports	V
*1600	Public Information	VI
*1700	Legal Authorities	VII
1800	Enforcement Procedures	VIII
*1900	Funding	IX
2000	Dispersant Schedule	X
*2100	Non-Federal Interests and Scientific Response	XI
2200	Oil Pollution Surveillance	XII
2500	Technical Information	XV
3000	Sub-Regional Contingency Plans	XX
3300	Sub-Regional Contingency Plan for Alaska	XX

ALASKA COASTAL SUB-REGION OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN

(SEATTLE REGION CONTINGENCY PLAN MODIFIED FOR ALASKA)

100 INTRODUCTION

101 Authority

101.1 The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan has been developed in compliance with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, (33 USC 1161, et seq.). The President, in section 4(a), Executive Order 11548, July 22, 1970, delegated authority and responsibility to CEQ to carry out subsection (c)(2) of Section 11 of the Act, providing for the preparation, publication, revision and amendment of a National Contingency Plan for the removal of oil.

102 Purpose and Objectives

102.1 This Plan (including the Annexes) provides for a pattern of coordinated and integrated response by Departments and Agencies of the Federal Government to protect the environment from the damaging effects of pollution spills. It 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 provide for efficient, coordinated and effective action to minimize damage from oil and hazardous substance discharges, including containment, dispersal, and removal. The Plan, including the Annexes and regional plans, provides for: (a) assignment of duties and responsibilities, (b) establishment and identification of strike forces and emergency task forces, (c) a system of notification, surveillance and reporting, (d) establishment of a National Center to coordinate and direct operations in carrying out this Plan, (e) a schedule of dispersants and other chemicals to treat oil spills, (f) enforcement and investigative procedures to be followed, (g) directions on public information releases and (h) instructions covering on-scene coordination.

*103 Scope

103.1 This Plan is for all coastal navigable waters of the United States, adjoining shorelines and coastal territorial waters within the State of Alaska. This Plan also applies to the contiguous zone and high seas beyond this zone where there exists a threat to U.S. waters. Greater emphasis is placed on those waters used to transport large quantities of oil or other hazardous substances. The division between coastal and inland regions of Alaska is delineated in Annex IV.

103.2 The provisions of this Coastal Regional Oil and Hazardous Materials Contingency Plan are applicable to all agencies. Implementation of this Plan will be within the framework of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan and will be 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

CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
Commerce	Department of Commerce
Corps	U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
DHEW	Department of Health, Education and Welfare
DOD	Department of Defense
DOI	Department of Interior
DOT	Department of Transportation
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
Justice	Department of Justice
MarAd	Maritime Administration
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
OEP	Office of Emergency Preparedness
State	Department of State
USCG	U. S. Coast Guard
USGS	U. S. Geological Survey
USN	U. S. Navy

104.2 Operational Title Abbreviations

NRC	National Response Center
NRT	National Response Team
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
RRC	Regional Response Center
RRT	Regional Response Team

*104.3 Regional Abbreviations

*104.3-1 Federal and State Agency Abbreviations

CINCAL	Commander in Chief, Alaska
ALCOM	Alaska Command
COMHAWSEAFRON	Commander, Hawaiian Sea Frontier
CGUSURAL	Commanding General, U. S. Army, Alaska
COMAAC	Commander, Alaska Air Command
CCGDSEVENTEEN	Commander, Seventeenth Coast Guard District, Juneau

CCGDTHIRTEEN	Commander, Thirteenth Coast Guard District, Seattle
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
BSF&W	Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
ADH&W	Alaska Department of Health and Welfare
ADF&G	Alaska Department of Fish and Game
ADHWY	Alaska Department of Highways
ADEC	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
ADPS	Alaska Department of Public Safety

*104.3-2 Operational Abbreviations

COTP	USCG Captain of the Port
OCMI	USCG Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection
MIO	USCG Marine Inspection Office
WOGA	Western Oil and Gas Association
AOGA	Alaska Oil and Gas Association
ALPAT	USCG Alaska Patrol
SAR	Search and Rescue
DCRP	Disaster Control Recovery Plan
13CGD	Thirteenth Coast Guard District, Seattle
17CGD	Seventeenth Coast Guard District, Juneau
RCC	Rescue Coordination Center
GRU	Coast Guard Group (Consists of more than one Coast Guard Facility)
SITREP	Situation Report
POLREP	Pollution Report

105 Definitions (within the meaning of this Plan)

105.1 Act - means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, (33 USC 1151, et seq.).

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

105.3 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.

105.4 Inland Waters - generally are those navigable fresh waters upstream from the coastal waters. (See 105.5)

105.5 Coastal Waters - generally are those U. S. marine waters navigable by deep draft vessels.

105.6 Contiguous Zone - means the entire zone established or to be established by the United States under Article 24 of the Convention on the

Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone. This is assumed to extend 12 miles seaward from the baseline where the territorial sea begins.

105.7 Public Health or Welfare - includes consideration of all factors affecting the health and welfare of man, including, but not limited to, human health, the natural environment, fish, shellfish, wildlife, and public and private property, shorelines and beaches.

105.8 Major Disaster - means any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, earthquake, drought, fire, 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 efforts and available resources of States and local governments and relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship or suffering caused thereby.

105.9 Oil - means 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.

105.10 Hazardous Polluting Substance - is an element or compound, other than oil as defined in 105.9 which, when discharged in any quantity, into or upon navigable water of the U. S. or their tributaries, presents an imminent or substantial threat to the public health or welfare.

105.11 Minor Spill - is a discharge of oil of less than 1000 gallons in inland waters, or less than 10,000 gallons in coastal waters or a discharge of any material in a quantity that does not pose a threat to the public health or welfare. 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 medium or major spills depending on their degree of impact.

105.12 Medium Spill - is a discharge of oil of 1000 gallons to 10,000 gallons in the inland waters or 10,000 gallons to 100,000 gallons in coastal waters, or a discharge of any quantity of any material that poses a threat to the public health or welfare. See 105.11 for a definition of those spills which might be classified as a major spill even though their quantities conform to the definition of a medium spill.

105.13 Major Spill - is a discharge of oil of more than 10,000 gallons in inland waters or more than 100,000 gallons in coastal waters or a discharge of any quantity of material or substance that substantially threatens the public health or welfare, or generates wide public interest.

105.14 Potential Spill - is any accident or other circumstance which threatens to result in the discharge of oil or hazardous polluting sub-

stance. A potential spill shall be classified as to its severity based on the guidelines above.

105.15 Primary Agencies - are those Departments or Agencies comprising the NRT and designated to have primary responsibility and resources to promote effective operation of this Plan. These agencies are: DOD, DOI, DOT and EPA.

105.16 Advisory Agencies - are those Departments or Agencies which can make major contributions during response activities for certain types of spills. These Agencies are: Commerce, DHEW, Justice, OEP and State.

105.17 Remove or Removal - is the removal of oil or hazardous polluting substance 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 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 discharge of oil into or upon the navigable waters of the United States, adjoining shorelines, or into or upon the waters of the contiguous zone (Sec. 11(b)(1) of the Act). It must also be emphasized that this Nation, in November 1970, announced a goal of no international discharges of oil from tankers and other vessels to the seas by mid-decade.

201.2 The primary thrust of regional plans is to provide a Federal response capability at the regional level. The OSC shall determine if the person responsible for the discharge of oil or hazardous polluting substances has reported the discharge in accordance with section 11(b)(4) or section 12(c) of the Act, or in accordance with regulations promulgated under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, and is taking adequate action to remove the pollutant or adequately mitigate its effects. The OSC should, if practicable, insure that the person responsible for the spill is aware of his responsibility and is encouraged to undertake necessary countermeasures. 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 spill 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 as required in accordance with sections 11(c)(1) or 12(d) of the Act.

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 implemented by the regional plans, and as consistent with operational

requirements, within the limits of existing statutory authority, and within the spirit of the President's intention to minimize discharges and their effects when they do occur.

201.4 Because Federal agencies other than OEP, or the public or private agency that caused the pollution spill, have primary responsibility and resources for alleviating or eliminating the pollution hazard, there appears to be little additional Federal assistance that could be made available as the result of a major disaster declaration. It appears, therefore, that a Presidential major disaster declaration will rarely be involved in a pollution spill.

202 Federal Responsibility

202.1 Each of the Primary and Advisory Federal Agencies has responsibilities established by statute, Executive Order or Presidential Directive which may bear on the Federal response to a pollution spill. 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 spills are detailed in Annex VII. 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 Council on Environmental Quality is responsible for the preparation, publication, revision or amendment of this National Contingency Plan in accordance with Sec. 4(a) Executive Order 11543. The Council will receive the advice of the NRT on necessary changes to the Plan and shall insure that any disagreements arising among members of the NRT are expeditiously settled.

202.3 The Department of Commerce, through NOAA and MarAd, provides support to the NRT, RRT and OSC with respect to: marine environmental data, living marine resources, current and predicted meteorological, hydrologic and oceanographic conditions for the high seas, coastal and inland waters, design, construction and operation of merchant ships, and maps and charts, including tides and currents for coastal and territorial waters and the Great Lakes.

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

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

202.6 The Department of Interior, through the USGS, supplies expertise in the fields of oil drilling, producing, handling, and pipeline transportation. Also, the USGS has access to and supervision over continuously manned facilities which can be used for command, control and surveillance of spills occurring from operations conducted under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act. Additionally, the Department of Interior will provide, through its Regional Coordinators, technical expertise to the OSC and RRT with respect to land, fish and wildlife, and other resources for which it is responsible. DOI is also responsible for American Samoa and the Trust Territory.

202.7 The Department of Transportation provides expertise regarding all modes of movement of oil and hazardous substances. Through the USCG, the Department serves as vice-chairman of the NRT and supplies support and expertise in the domestic/international fields of port safety and security, marine law enforcement, navigation, and construction, manning operation, and safety of vessels and marine facilities. 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 USCG is responsible for chairing the RRT and for implementing, developing and revising, as necessary, the regional plans for those areas where it is assigned the responsibility to furnish or provide for OSCs (Sec. 306.2). EPA will provide guidance to and coordinate with DOT regarding pollution control and the protection of the environment in the preparation of such plans.

202.8 The Environmental Protection Agency is responsible for chairing the NRT. In this capacity, it will assure that the Plan is effectively and efficiently implemented with optimum coordination among Federal Agencies and will recommend changes in the Plan to CEQ, as deemed necessary. EPA is also responsible for chairing the RRT and for development, revision and implementation, as necessary, of regional plans for those areas in which it has responsibility to furnish or provide for the OSC (Sec. 306.2). Through the resources of the Office of Water Programs, EPA will provide technical expertise to NRT and the RRTs relative to environmental pollution control techniques including assessment of damages and environmental restoration.

202.9 The Department of Justice can supply expert legal advice to deal with complicated judicial questions arising from spills and Federal agency responses.

202.10 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 that a pollution spill constitutes a major disaster under PL 91-606, the Director, OEP, will provide coordination and direction of the Federal response in accordance with OEP policies and procedure.

202.11 The Department of State can provide leadership in developing joint International contingency plans with Canada and Mexico in concert with the United States. It can also provide assistance in coordination when a pollution spill transects international boundaries or involves foreign flag vessels.

202.12 All Federal agencies are responsible for minimizing the occurrence of spills and for developing the capability to respond promptly in cases of spills from facilities they operate or supervise, and for making resources available for National spill response operations. Primary Agencies, however, have the following additional responsibilities: for leading all Federal agencies in programs to minimize the number of and environmental damage associated with spills from facilities they operate or supervise; to develop, within their operating agencies, the capability for a rapid, coordinated response to any spill; for providing official representation to 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 The participating States' water pollution agencies will coordinate directly with other State and Local groups, centralizing their particular capabilities. As the respective states progress in developing plans to utilize the resources available in their areas, this information will become a part of the Regional Plan. The direct involvement of State and Local resources will be initiated through the Directors of the State programs.

These agencies will be the single spokesman to the Coast Guard for all other State agencies. However, in the case that State funds become available for cleanup, these agencies would be expected to have direct responsibility for their allocations.

203.2 Local and private organizations will become a part of the Regional Plan as it is further developed by the State agencies. Information as to equipment and resources capabilities at the local level will be gathered by the State water pollution agencies in developing this inventory.

Contact will be maintained with the State water pollution agencies in developing this inventory.

300 PLANNING AND RESPONSE ELEMENTS

301 Spill Response Activities and Coordination

301.1 For spill response activities, Federal on-scene coordination is accomplished through a single, predesignated agent, the On-Scene Coordinator (OSC). He reports to, and receives advice from, an RRT

composed of appropriate representatives from the Regional and District offices of the Primary and Advisory Agencies.

301.2 National level coordination is accomplished through the NRT which receives reports from, and renders advice to, the RRT. Activities are coordinated through the National and various regional response centers.

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 Coast Guard Headquarters, 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 NRT consists of representatives from the Primary and Advisory Agencies. It serves as the National body for planning and preparedness actions prior to a pollution spill and acts as an emergency response team to be activated under conditions specified in 303.3.

303.2 During pollution spills, NRT shall act as an emergency response team comprised of representatives from the Primary and selected Advisory Agencies to be activated when the spill of oil or hazardous polluting substances (a) exceeds the response capability of the region in which it occurs; (b) involves national security or, (c) presents a major hazard to substantial numbers of persons or nationally significant amounts of property. Any Advisory Agency may, by request to NRT, have a representative present whenever the NRT is activated for response to a spill. When activated the NRT shall:

303.2.1 Monitor and evaluate reports generated by the OSC insuring their completeness. Based on this evaluation, NRT may recommend courses of action in combating the spill through RRT for consideration by the OSC: NRT has no operational control of the OSC.

303.2.2 Consider requesting other Federal, State, local government or private agencies to take action under their existing authorities to provide resources necessary for combating a spill or deployment of personnel to monitor the handling of a spill.

303.2.3 Coordinate the actions of regions or districts other than those affected by spills to supply needed equipment, personnel, or technical advice to the RRT and OSC.

304 Regional Response Centers (RRC)

304.1 The Regional Response Centers are the regional headquarters' site for pollution control activities under this plan. The Regional Response Centers will be accommodated in quarters described in Annex III and will provide communications, information storage and other necessary personnel and facilities to promote the smooth and adequate functioning and administration of this plan. For Washington and Oregon, the RRC is sited in the Thirteenth Coast Guard District Office in Seattle. For Alaska, the RRC is sited in the Seventeenth Coast Guard District Office in Juneau. Additional details are in Annex III.

305 Regional Response Team (RRT)

305.1 The RRT consists of regional representatives of the Primary and selected Advisory Agencies, as appropriate. RRT shall act within its region as an emergency response team performing response functions similar to those described for NRT. RRT will also perform review and advisory functions relative to the regional plan similar to those prescribed for NRT at the National level. Additionally, the RRT shall determine the duration and extent of the Federal response, and when a shift of on-scene coordination from the predesignated OSC to another OSC is indicated by the circumstances or progress of a pollution spill. Any of the Advisory Agencies, by request to the RRT, may have a representative present when RRT is activated.

305.2 Boundaries of the standard regions for Federal administration shall be followed for the development of regional contingency plans, where practicable. As a minimum, these areas shall be defined to correspond to the areas in which the Environmental Protection Agency and Coast Guard are respectively responsible for furnishing or providing for the OSCs.

305.3 The Agency membership on RRT is as established by 305.1 above, however, individuals representing the Primary Agencies may vary depending on the subregional area in which the spill occurs. Details of such representation are specified in Annex III.

305.4 The States lying within a region are invited to furnish one observer each to meetings of the RRT.

305.5 Activation of the RRT shall be automatic in the event of a major or potential major spill. Any Primary Agency representative on the team may request activation during any other spill. Deactivation of RRT shall be by agreement between EPA and USCG team members.

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 the OSC. The OSC is the single executive agent predesignated by this 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 agencies, shall assume coordination of activities under the plan until the arrival of the predesignated OSC (or other appropriate person, pending the arrival of the OSC).

306.1-2 The OSC shall determine pertinent facts about a particular spill, such as its potential impact on human health; the nature, amount, and location of material spilled; the probable direction and time of travel of the material; the 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 available resources 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.

*306.2 The Coast Guard shall furnish the On-Scene Commanders for the high seas, coastal and contiguous waters, ports and harbors, and all other areas within this coastal region. The specific OSC assignments are contained in Annex IV. Federal agencies are responsible to provide OSC for their facilities.

306.3 Section 4(a)(4) Executive Order 11507, 5 February 1970, requires development by all Federal agencies, of emergency plans and procedures for dealing with accidental pollution. Plans developed pursuant to that authority shall be in accordance with, and complementary to, this regional oil and hazardous substances pollution contingency plan.

306.4 In the event of a nuclear pollution spill, the coordination and response procedures of the Inter-Agency Radiological Assistance Plan shall apply.

- *306.5 Upon declaration of a major spill by the RRT, the OSC shall report for operational control to the Commander, Seventeenth Coast Guard District. Operational control of the U. S. Coast Guard OSC and/or U. S. Coast Guard forces and equipment will, in all cases, remain with the Coast Guard.
- *306.6 The relationship of the OSC and participating Federal response elements shall be that of directing and coordinating Federal response. Additional response or assistance of other Federal agencies shall normally be obtained from the Regional Response Team.
- *306.7 The relationship of the OSC with participating State or local agencies shall be that of a coordinator or in those cases where the State or industry is taking action in non-declared pollution incidents, shall be a monitor and, where requested, an advisor.
- *306.8 In all cases when the oil pollution task force is deployed to the scene or augmenting forces such as other district task forces or the area strike force is deployed to the scene, the original predesignated Coast Guard OSC, who is already on the scene, shall retain command until otherwise directed by the Commander, Seventeenth Coast Guard District. For planning purposes, during the normal course of a major spill, it may be anticipated that the strike force commander will eventually be directed to assume the OSC.
- *306.9 In borderline cases or pollution situations of overlapping responsibilities between the coastal and inland regions, when a single OSC has not been designated, the coastal OSC's relationship with the inland coordinator shall be that of assistance and cooperation. In those cases where a spill encompasses both the coastal and inland sub-regions, the RRT will, after considering control factors, designate a single coordinator. In those cases where requests for assistance are received from the inland coordinator prior to receipt of coordinating instructions, the District Commander shall be immediately notified of the request. Such notification shall include recommendations and a listing of resources available for re-distribution.
- *307 Sub-Regional Areas. Regions are normally sub-divided along State boundaries and further divided, as appropriate, into zones corresponding to OSC areas of responsibility. While Alaska is technically a sub-region, it is organized and functions as an independent region with its own RRT and RRC.

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.

214

401 Phase I - Discovery and Notification

401.1 Discovery of a spill may be by a report received from the discharger in accordance with statutory requirements, through deliberate discovery procedures such as vessel patrols, aircraft searches, or similar procedures or through random discovery by incidental observations of government agencies or the general public. In the event of receipt of a report by the discharger, written verification of such notification shall be provided by the receiving Federal agency within 7 working days. 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. Reports generated by random discovery should be reported to the nearest Coast Guard or EPA office. The RRC function should be made known to such non-Federal discovery sources through preparedness educational efforts to identify the channels by which RRC can most promptly be notified of the spill. Insofar as possible, these sources should be organized into alerting networks and detailed in the Sub-Regional Contingency Plans.

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. All spills should be reported to the OSC and the RRC. A major or potential major spill shall immediately be reported to the RRC and NRC via telephone and teletype. Members of the RRT and NRT shall be notified by the appropriate response center, depending on the severity of the spill. Medium spills shall be reported to the RRC and the NRC as soon as practicable, utilizing teletype whenever possible.

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. After the OSC determines that further Federal response actions are needed, 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 the pre-spill condition, including assessment of damages incurred, and actions such as reseeded shellfish beds.

405 Phase V - Recovery of Damages and Enforcement

405.1 This may include a variety of activities, depending on the location of, and circumstances surrounding, a particular spill. Recovery of Federal cleanup costs and recovery for damage done to Federal, State or local government property is included; however, third party damages are not dealt with in this Plan. Enforcement activities under appropriate authority such as Sections 11 and 12 of the Act, the Refuse Act of 1899, and State and local statutes or 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. Procedures for activating the scientific response are contained in Annex II and XX. 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. Enforcement procedures, including investigative requirements, are detailed in Annex VIII.

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

406.1 The Coast Guard is assigned responsibility to undertake and implement Phase I activities. 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 for the affected area will be notified, and after considering the available information the OSC may determine that a Federal response is required. Subsequent action and dissemination of information will be in accordance with this 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 and from the OSC.

406.6 Environmental pollution control techniques shall be in accordance with this plan. In any circumstances not covered by this plan, the use of chemicals must be in accordance with Annex X and must have the concurrence of the EPA representative on RRT; in his absence, the concurrence of the appropriate EPA Regional Administrator will be required.

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 EPA representative on RRT.

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 Notification

503.1 Sections 11 and 12 of the Act require that all harmful discharges of oil and all discharges of hazardous substances into or upon the navigable waters of the U. S. must be reported to the appropriate Federal authority. Designation of the Federal agents to receive such reports are contained in Title 33, Part 153, Subpart B, Code of Federal Regulations, published by the U. S. Coast Guard and are available through that agency's District Headquarters. In general, such reports are to be made to the nearest USCG or EPA office. Detailed instructions for further alerting and notification and reporting procedures are contained in Annex II.

504 General Pattern of Response Actions

504.1 When the OSC 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.

504.1-1 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.

504.1-2 Effect notification in accordance with Annex II.

504.1-3 Designate the severity of the situation and determine the future course of action to be followed.

504.2 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:

504.2-1 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.

504.2-2 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.

504.2-3 If the investigation shows a minor spill with improper action being taken, the following measures should be taken:

a. Attempts 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 OSC should notify appropriate State and local officials. He should keep the RRC advised and initiate Phase II and III activities as conditions warrant.

504.2-4 When the initial report or investigation indicates that a moderate spill has occurred, or that a potential moderate spill situation exists, the OSC should follow the same general procedures as for a minor spill. Additionally, the OSC should make a recommendation on convening the RRT.

504.2-5 When the initial report indicates that a major spill has occurred, or that a potential major spill situation exists, the OSC should follow the same procedures as minor and moderate spills. RRC should, however, be notified immediately of the situation even if the initial report has not been confirmed.

505 Strike Force and Task Force

505.1 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.

*505.2 COTP Anchorage shall maintain the Alaskan Task Force as outlined in Tab D to Annex XX. It shall be trained, prepared, and available to provide necessary services to assist in implementing this plan. This force is to be capable of merging with other task forces (including the national strike forces) within the region, or of being sent outside their own region. The task force should be capable of full independent response to all minor spill situations and joint coordination response to moderate or major spill situations.

600 AMENDMENTS AND CHANGES

601 General

601.1 This plan was developed in accordance with the National Contingency Plan and was concurred in by the participating agencies. Recommendations for amendments or changes to this plan may be submitted to the Coast Guard by any other participating agency. Amendments will be developed to modify the basic plan, changes will be developed to modify the Annexes to this plan.

601.2 Changes and amendments will be promulgated in the same format as that for amendments to the National Contingency Plan. (See Annex I of the National Contingency Plan.)

602 Amendments

602.1 The Regional Response Team shall consider all recommended amendments submitted by the participating agencies. Additionally, the team will periodically review this plan and activities associated with this plan. Proposed amendments will become effective upon approval by the Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard, and concurrence of the affected agencies.

603 Changes

603.1 Annexes to this regional plan may be changed by the RRT Chairman after consultation with the interested agencies.

ANNEX I

1100 DISTRIBUTION

1101 This plan and all approved amendments and changes will be distributed to the NRC, all participating agencies, and any other groups or organizations considered appropriate.

1102 Twenty-five copies of this plan, all proposed amendments and approved changes will be forwarded to the Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard. No other national distribution is required.

*1103 Participating Federal Agencies:

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Division</u>	<u>No. Copies</u>
USCG	Comdt(WEP) Washington, D.C.	25
	CWA, San Francisco, Calif.	2
	CEA, New York	2
	13th District, Seattle, Wn.	2
	Each Coast Guard District	1
	17th District, Juneau, Ak.	100
CINCAL	(J-4), Elmendorf AFB, Ak.	10
U. S. NAVY	13th District, Seattle, Wn.	2
	COMHAWSEAFRON, Honolulu, Hawaii	5
U. S. ARMY	USARAL, Ft. Richardson, Ak.	5
U. S. AIR FORCE	AAC, Elmendorf AFB, Ak.	5
COE	Anchorage District	2
OEP	Bothell, Washington	2
DOT	Regional Coordinator	1
EPA	Anchorage, Ak.	5
Commerce	NMFS, Juneau, Ak.	5
	NOS, Anchorage	1
	NWS, Anchorage	1
	BSF&W, Anchorage	25
Interior	USGS, Anchorage	2
	BLM, Anchorage	2
	U. S. Attorney, Anchorage	2
DOJ	Forest Service, Juneau	2
DOA		

*1104 Participating Non-Federal Agencies:

State of Alaska:

Office of the Governor	5
Dept. of Environmental Conservation	12
Dept. of Fish & Game	25
Dept. of Public Safety	5
Dept. of Highways	5
Dept. of Public Works	2
Dept. of Military Affairs	2
Dept. of Health & Welfare	8

*1105 Miscellaneous Distribution:

Port Director, Anchorage	2
Atlantic-Richfield Company, Anchorage	2
BP Alaska, Anchorage	2
Humble Oil & Refining Company, Anchorage	2
Marathon Oil Company, Anchorage	2
Mobil Oil Corporation, Anchorage	2
Pan American Petroleum Co., Anchorage	2
Phillips Petroleum Corporation, Anchorage	2
Shell Oil Company, Anchorage	2
Standard Oil of California, Anchorage	4
Tesoro Alaskan Petroleum Corp., Anchorage	2
Texaco, Inc., Anchorage	2
Union Oil Company of Calif., Anchorage	2
Union Oil Company of Calif., Seattle	2
Tesoro Alaskan Petroleum Corp. Refining, Kenai	2
Cook Inlet Pipeline Company, Anchorage	2
Kenai Pipeline Company, Kenai	2
Alyeska Pipeline Company, Anchorage	2
Alaska Oil & Gas Association, Anchorage	2
Phillips LNG Plant, Kenai	2
S. O. Refinery, Kenai	2
Collier Chemical Ammonia, Kenai	2
Institute of Marine Science, College	2

ANNEX II

1200 NOTIFICATION AND REPORTING

1201 General

1201.1 The notification system on which this Plan is based begins with the initial notice, either formal or informal, of discovery. The discovery of a polluting discharge could originate with any public or private source, accidentally in the normal course of other business, or intentionally as the result of official surveillance activity by a responsible agency. Initial notice should be channeled into the notification net directly to the U. S. Coast Guard. The system is then alerted, as appropriate.

1201.2 The subsequent requirements for formal notification and reporting of spillage are dependent on the degree of severity of the spill. There are a number of factors that must be taken into account when determining the severity, including the reliability of the reporting source, the location, the quantity and type of material, and the proximity and nature of adjoining critical water use areas. Considering the degree of severity, the spill should be classified as either a minor, moderate or major spill. This initial classification will be used to determine notification procedures at least until the degree of severity can be confirmed.

1210 Notification Requirements

1211.1 Initial Notice of Discharge. The first agency receiving notice of a polluting spill from whatever source will forward such initial formal or informal notice to the most available Coast Guard facility by the most expeditious means. If no additional delay would be incurred, and it is possible, notice should be passed to the pre-designated OSC for the area in which the spill is reported. The more complete the initial information available, the better; but, notice should not be held up pending complete investigation.

1211.2 Initial formal notification of interested agencies and organizations should be accomplished by either telephone or message. Messages should be in SITREP format. The detailed instructions for the message formats and addressees are outlined in the following paragraphs. Normally the agencies receiving initial notification would receive subsequent SITREPs pertaining to the case. Also, to be included as addressees are interested members of the scientific community.

1212 Minor Spills. Minor spills should be reported in accordance with applicable instructions.

1213 Moderate Spills. The OSC should report all moderate spills or potential spills to the Regional Response Center. This should be accomplished as soon as practical by message or telephone. The Coast Guard representative on the RRT should notify the NRC and the Regional Response

Team of all reports of moderate spills as soon as possible using teletype or telephone, whichever is appropriate. Further reporting will be accomplished as indicated by the situation.

1214 Major Spills. The OSC should immediately report all major or potential major spills and all pollution incidents to the Regional Response Center. This should be accomplished immediately by telephone and verified by message. The Coast Guard representative on the RRT should immediately notify the RRT and NRC by telephone of all reports of major or potential major spills. As soon as possible, the NRT should be advised by SITREP.

1220 National Level Notification

1221 During working hours the NRC should be notified by contacting the Maritime Pollution Control Branch, Law Enforcement Division, U. S. Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington, D.C. After hours and on weekends and holidays, the NRC should be notified by contacting the Duty Officer, U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington, D.C.

1222 Telephone notification received by the NRC will be evaluated by the Coast Guard member of the NRT. Notification of the remainder of the NRT will be accomplished by the Coast Guard member of the NRT if considered appropriate. Message reports to the NRT will be addressed to all primary agencies. (See Section 1552).

*1230 Regional Level Notification

1231 Reports of pollution in the Alaska Coastal Sub-Region should be reported via normal communications facilities to the RRC in Juneau, Alaska for evaluation and investigation. During normal working hours, all pollution reports should be made to the Intelligence and Law Enforcement Branch, Seventeenth Coast Guard District, Juneau, Alaska. After working hours, or on weekends, notification should be made to the Operations Duty Officer, Seventeenth Coast Guard District, Juneau, Alaska.

1232 Telephone notification received by the RRC will be evaluated by the Coast Guard member of the RRT. Notification of the remainder of the RRT will be accomplished by the Coast Guard member of the RRT if considered appropriate. Message reports to the RRT will be addressed to the appropriate regional offices of all primary agencies by the RRC. (See Section 1553).

1240 The OSC should be notified by contacting the OSC Duty Officer of the respective zones.

*1241 If Federal lands are threatened or are to be used for bases during cleanup operation, BLM shall be notified.

*1250 Local Authority Notification. All reports of pollution, regardless of size, shall be passed to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) by the RRC. The normal flow of information for minor and moderate spill cases shall be between the RRC and ADEC, who in turn will

notify all appropriate State and local agencies. Upon declaration of a major spill, the RRC will notify all members of the RRT. Pertinent telephone numbers for Alaska are contained in TAB G to Appendix III to Annex XX.

1260 Situation Report Requirements

1261 Timely information on a spill, including the situation and response activities, is essential to the proper evaluation of the case. This information should be submitted in the SITREP format. The SITREP format is contained in Annex V.

1262 The OSC should submit timely SITREPs (priority precedence) to the RRC on all moderate spills and major spills. In moderate spills, the Coast Guard representative on the RRT is responsible for keeping the NRC and the RRT advised. The chairman of the RRT shall submit SITREPs to the NRT on all major spills. This may be accomplished by double heading the OSC's SITREPs or through initiation of new SITREPs.

1270 Administrative Report Requirements

1271 At the conclusion of Federal activity resulting from a spill, the OSCs involved will, pursuant to applicable instructions, submit an administrative report of the incident and the actions taken. Copies will be furnished to the NRT and appropriate RRTs. The NRT will then evaluate each incident and will make appropriate recommendations.

1272 In addition to the report required in paragraph 1271, any spill which indicates a need for amendment to the plans, introduces new control techniques, or is otherwise of widespread interest, should be documented and reported to the RRT and/or NRT as appropriate.

1273 The primary purpose of these reports is for evaluating control techniques and Federal response activities. Lengthy narrative not required for an understanding of the problems or recommendations need not be included. Sufficient descriptive information should, however, be included to permit full evaluation of the report.

ANNEX III

1300 REGIONAL RESPONSE CENTER AND REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM

*1301 Alaskan Regional Response Center (RRC). For Alaska, the RRC shall be located in the offices of Commander, Seventeenth Coast Guard District, Juneau, Alaska. The function of this center shall be to provide operations and communication spaces for the use of the RRT. The RRC will be operated and supervised by Commander, Seventeenth Coast Guard District and will be capable of continuous operations during a major pollution spill. It will maintain for use by the response team, adequate oceanographic data, plotting facilities, pollution control data and other materials for effective coordination and control of a pollution spill. Special requirements of the RRC by members of the response team should be submitted to the Commander, Seventeenth Coast Guard District, for approval.

*1331 Alaskan Regional Response Team (RRT).

1331.1 The regional response team consists of representatives of the following agencies:

- 309.1 - 1 U. S. Coast Guard (Chairman)
Commander, Seventeenth Coast Guard District
- 309.1 - 2 National Marine Fisheries Service
Regional Director
- 309.1 - 3 Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Juneau Game Management Agent
- 309.1 - 4 Environmental Protection Agency
Chief, Oil Pollution Section, Water Control Office
- 309.1 - 5 Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Commissioner - Observer
- 309.1 - 6 Alaska Department of Fish & Game
Commissioner - Observer

1331.2 The RRT shall assemble for continuous consultation whenever a major spill occurs (refer to paragraphs 105.13 and 305.5 of basic plan). The RRT may be called or activated for any other pollution incidents regardless of size if requested by any member of the response team. If a major spill requires it, the RRT may be requested to assemble at the scene or other location designated by the chairman of the team. This membership may be automatically expanded, dependent upon the situation, by the Chairman of the RRT to include representation from Department of Defense, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the Office of Emergency Preparedness, or other affected or desired agencies. Any of these additional members may, during a spill, actively participate in the RRT without awaiting the call of the Chairman. Whenever responses from any Federal Agency are being employed in combating pollutants, participation in the RRT is desirable in order to insure their effective use.

1331.3 The RRT will perform functions within the region similar to those performed nationally by the National Response Team. Generally, these include planning, preparedness, and response activities.

1331.4 The planning and preparedness functions of the team are outlined as follows:

1331.4.1 Develop procedures to promote the coordinated actions of all Federal, State, local government, and private agencies to spills.

1331.4.2 Review administrative reports from the OSC on the handling of spills for the purpose of analyzing response actions and recommending needed improvements in the contingency plans.

1331.5 Response functions would be performed anytime the team is activated. The degree of response, and therefore the extent of the RRT activity, would depend on the particular situation. Specific functions of the RRT are outlined below:

1331.5.1 Monitor incoming reports and evaluate the possible impact of such spills. Maintain an awareness of proposed actions of the OSC.

1331.5.2 Coordinate the actions of the various agencies in supplying needed assistance to the CSC. Assistance will normally be obtained through the appropriate member of the RRT.

1331.5.3 Provide advice as required to the OSC and recommend courses of action for consideration by the OSC. (The RRT, however, has no operational control over the OSC).

1331.5.4 Determine the nature and extent of Federal response required.

1331.5.5 Recommend deployment of personnel to monitor the handling of the spill.

1331.5.6 Request other agencies and groups to consider taking appropriate response action.

1331.5.7 Determine when a shift of on-scene coordination from the pre-designated OSC is indicated by circumstances and assign responsibility to the appropriate agency. This would normally be considered as phase conditions change.

1331.5.8 Provide a focal point for public relations. (See Annex VI).

ANNEX IV

*1400 PRIMARY AGENCY BOUNDARIES

1400 Geographical Boundaries

1400.1 This Annex contains addresses, telephone listings, and geographic boundaries of the principal offices of the primary and advisory agencies in Alaska.

1401 Environmental Protection Agency. Alaska, with Washington, and the major portions of Montana and Wyoming comprise the Northwest Region of the Water Quality Office (WQO). An operations office is located in Alaska; the regional office in Portland, Oregon.

Water Quality Office of EPA:

Alaska Operations Office
Rm G66 - Federal Bldg.
605 - 4th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Tele: (907)-272-5561/Ext. 638

Northwest Region
Rm 570 - Pittock Block
Portland, Oregon 97205
Tele: (503)-226-3915

1402 Department of Transportation. Alaska comprises the Seventeenth Coast Guard District.

Commander, Seventeenth Coast Guard District
P. O. Box 3-5000
Juneau, Alaska 99801
Tele: (907)-586-7340

1403 Department of Defense. Alaska comprises the area of United States Army Alaska (USARAL), Alaskan Air Command (AAC), Naval District (COM13) and Hawaiian Sea Frontier (COMHAWSEAFRON), and Alaska District, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE). A unified Alaska Command (ALCOM) office coordinates many inter-service activities under Commander in Chief, Alaska (CINCAL).

ALCOM

Elmendorf AFB, Anchorage, Alaska
Tele: (907)-753-2226

USARAL

Fort Richardson, Anchorage, Alaska
Tele: (907)-864-0134

AAC

Elmendorf AFB, Anchorage, Alaska
Tele: (907)-754-1308

COE

USA Engineer District Alaska
P. O. Box 7002

Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Tele: (907)-753-2203

COMHAWSEAFRON

Pearl Harbor, Hawaii
Tele: Hawaii 403-711

1404 Department of Interior. A component of the Fish and Wildlife Service maintains an office in Alaska.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
6917 Seward Highway
Anchorage, Alaska 99502
Tele: (907)-344-2503

Bureau of Land Management
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Tele: (907)-277-1561

1405 Delineation between Coastal and Inland Sub-Regions. Recognizing the desirability for a clear-cut delineation of responsibility between the Inland and Coastal Sub-Regions, the following delineation is set forth as an interim measure. Efforts will continue between responsible agencies to clearly define Coastal and Inland Sub-Regions. For the purposes of contingency planning and coordination of Federal pollution response, the following waters of Alaska shall be considered as being within the responsibility and authority of the Coast Guard for the coastal sub-region.

1405.1 The Alaska Coastal Sub-Region consists of adjacent high seas waters, coastal and contiguous zone waters, and coastal ports and harbors of Alaska and its adjoining shorelines.

Coastal waters include all navigable bays, inlets, straits, passes, sounds, and other bodies of water open to the high seas which are normally used for transportation of commerce and in which such commerce can normally be transported from the high seas to shore within the original vessel.

1405.2 The Alaska Inland Sub-Region includes any navigable rivers, streams, creeks, deltas, lakes, and/or any tributaries which may empty into the above described coastal waters, except at such point where they actually connect or empty into the coastal waters.

1405.3 Borderline Spills. Responsibility for spills flowing from the inland sub-region into the coastal sub-region or vice-versa, shall rest with the agency having coordination responsibility for the waters in which the pollution is physically located and as outlined in paragraphs 1405.1 and 1405.2 of this Annex. The division between coastal region waters and inland region waters shall, if in doubt, be resolved on a case-by-case basis between the coastal and inland coordinating agencies to provide proper response to any pollution spill.

1405.4 These delineations affect only the respective coordination responsibilities of the Coast Guard and Environmental Protection Administration and do not relieve either agency from performing their statutory responsibilities in any of these areas.

1406 Predesignated On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) Areas of Responsibility.

1406.1 U. S. Coast Guard Air Station Kodiak: Barren Islands, Kodiak Island, Alaskan Peninsula from Cape Douglas westward, the Aleutian Islands, and the Bering, Chukchi and Beaufort Sea Coasts.

1406.2 U. S. Coast Guard Captain of the Port Anchorage: Cape Douglas to 139W, including Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound and Yakutat.

1406.3 U. S. Coast Guard Captain of the Port Juneau: 139W to south shore Sumner Strait, including Haines, Skagway, Sitka, Juneau, Petersburg and all adjacent connecting waterways.

1406.4 U. S. Coast Guard Captain of the Port Ketchikan: South shore Sumner Strait to Dixon Entrance, including Ketchikan, Wrangell and adjacent connecting waterways.

1407 Department of Commerce. A former component of Department of Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service - Bureau of Commercial Fisheries - has been shifted and renamed. It is now the National Marine Fisheries Service, a branch of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Alaska is a region of this branch.

Office of the Regional Director
National Marine Fisheries Service
P. O. Box 1668 (Rm 453, Federal Bldg.)
Juneau, Alaska 99801
Tele: (907)-586-7221

1408 Office of Emergency Preparedness. Alaska, with Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana comprise OEP's Region 8.

Office of Emergency Preparedness
Bothell, Washington 98011
Tele: (206)-486-0721

1409 Department of Justice. A U. S. Attorney's office is in Anchorage.

United States Attorney
P. O. Box 680 (Federal Bldg.)
Anchorage, Alaska 99510
Tele: (907)-277-1491/1492

1410 Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Alaska, with Washington, Oregon and Idaho comprise Region 'X' of that department.

Region 'X', DHEW
Arcade Building
1391 Second Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101
Tele: (206)-583-5561

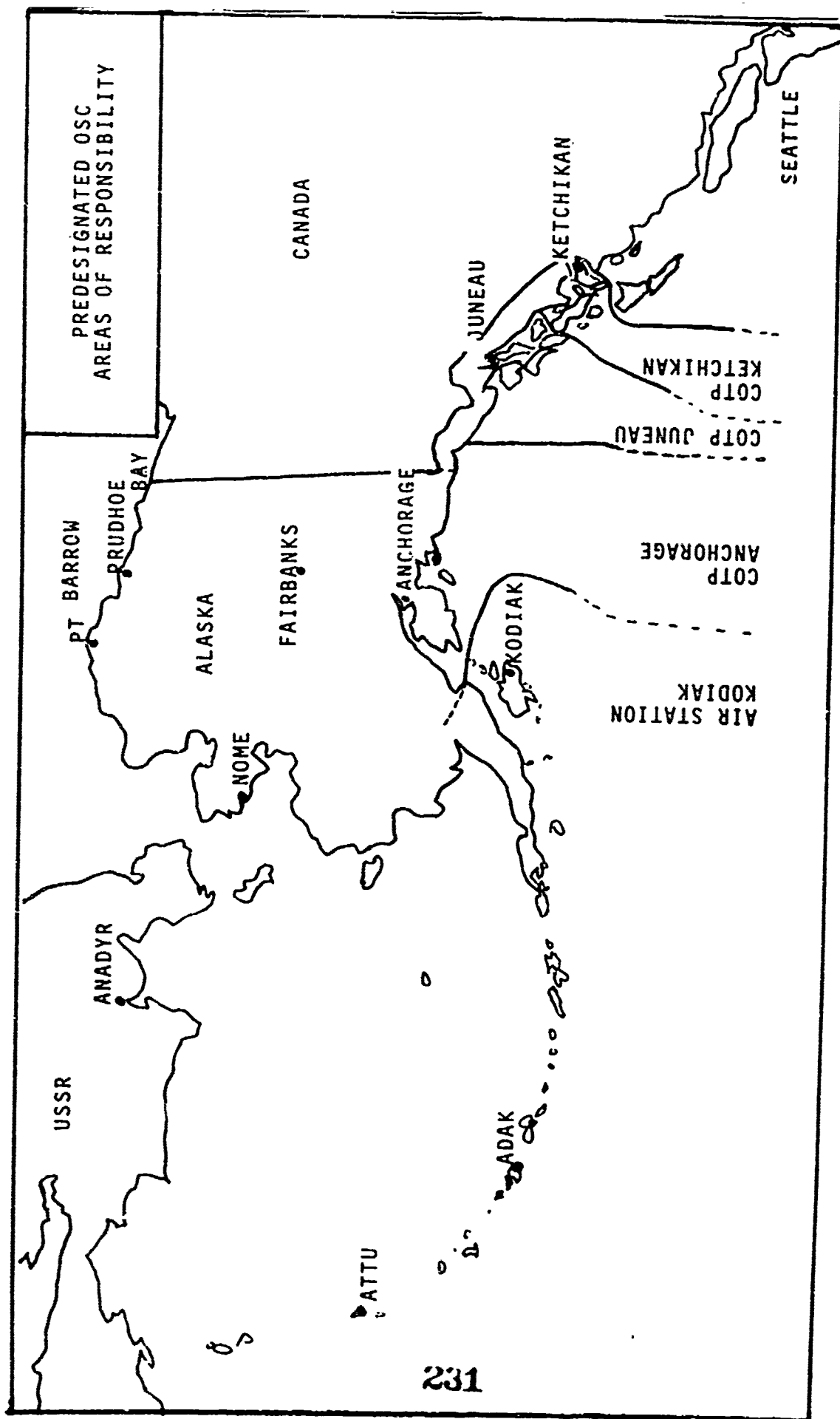
The U. S. Public Health Service maintains facilities in Alaska primarily for the treatment of the Alaska native. The office most concerned with environmental services is:

Alaska Native Health Office
Environmental Services Branch
Box 7-741
Anchorage, Alaska
Tele: (907)-279-6661/Ext. 129

1411 The State of Alaska offices involved are:

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Pouch 'O'
Juneau, Alaska 99801
Tele: (907)-586-6721

Alaska Department of Fish & Game
Support Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801
Tele: (907)-586-3392



IV-5 (MODIFIED FOR ALASKA)

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, EPA, 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 a pollution spill;

1502.1.2 To relay advice, instructions and reports pertaining to a pollution spill; and

1502.1.3 To provide for alerting, notification, surveillance and warning of a pollution spill.

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 spill will be in accordance with the information and format as described in Annex II.

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

*1503.4 Pollution Reports (POLPEPS) shall be submitted by the OSC to the RRC in a timely manner, and may be in an abbreviated format as developments occur, and in regular POLREPS format, per paragraph 1570, at 0600 and 1800 local time daily. If, dependent upon the time of the year and the location of the incident, daylight operations are expanded or reduced because of available daylight hours in Alaska, the OSC may recommend to the RRT a change in submission time for the morning and evening SITREPS.

1503.5 Wherever reports are required to be submitted by the OSC, reports shall be submitted to the RRC. The RRT shall originate all required reports to the NRC.

1550 Message Addressees

1551 Messages intended for the National Response Center should be addressed to the Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard.

1552 Messages intended for the National Response Team should be addressed to the Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard, for action. Information addressees include the Department of Transportation, Washington, D.C.; Chief of Naval Operations, Washington, D.C.; Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C.; Army Corps of Engineers, Washington, D.C.; Department of Interior, Washington, D.C.; and Department of Defense, Washington, D.C. AIG 8909 may be used. Advisory agency offices may be included if of particular interest to them.

*1553 Messages intended for the Regional Response Team/Center for Alaska should be addressed to the Commander, Seventeenth Coast Guard District, Juneau, Alaska for action. Information addressees include: Environmental Protection Agency, Anchorage; Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife, Anchorage; National Marine Fisheries Service, Juneau; Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, Juneau; and Alaska Department of Fish & Game, Juneau. In addition, Commander in Chief, Alaska Command, Anchorage; Army Corps of Engineers, Anchorage; and Commander, Hawaiian Sea Frontier, Pearl Harbor, may be added as appropriate in each case.

1560 Communication Systems

1561 The communication nets available for responding to polluting spills in Alaska are listed in Tab G of Appendix III to Annex XX.

1570 POLREP Format

1571 General Instructions

1571.1 All messages pertaining to a spill should be in the Pollution Report (POLREP) format. This POLREP format consists of five basic sections including the situation, action, plans, recommendations, and status of the case.

1572 Situation

1572.1 The situation section should provide full details on the spill, including what happened, type and quantity of material, who is involved, extent of coverage, times, areas threatened, success of control efforts and prognosis.

1573 Action

1573.1 The action section should include a summary of all action taken by the responsible party, State and local forces, the Federal Government or any others.

1574 Plans

1574.1 The plans section should include all planned action by the responsible party, state and local forces, the Federal Government, and any others.

1575 Recommendations

1575.1 Any recommendations that the OSC has pertaining to the response should be included in the recommendation section.

1576 Status

1576.1 The status section would indicate case closed, case pends or Federal participation terminated, as appropriate.

ANNEX VI

1600 PUBLIC INFORMATION

1601 Introduction

1601.1 When a major national pollution spill occurs it is imperative that the public be provided promptly with accurate information on the nature of the spill 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 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. POLREP 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 Directors of the primary agencies to the National Contingency Plan; Governors, Senators and Representatives whose States or Districts are affected by the spill, 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 a day, or status report, will be issued by the National News Office and the Regional News Office, reporting progress in controlling the spill and other developments.

1602.9 The National News Office will be provided with adequate space, telephone, 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 In the event of a major spill, the Coast Guard Public Information Officer shall be designated the Director of the Regional News Office. The Director of the Regional News Office shall determine whether the public information requirements of the incident should be met through the facilities of the RRC or through the establishment of a public information center at the location of the OSC. The determination being made, the Director of the Regional News Office shall be responsible for the coordination and direction of information activities at the appropriate location and insure that adequate numbers of trained public information personnel be on hand to effect those activities.

1603.2 The Director of the Regional News Office will follow the procedures outline 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 The Director of the Regional News Office shall be responsible for the collection, preparation and dissemination of factual information regarding the nature of the incident and steps being taken to correct the problem. All news releases involving major policy considerations will be cleared by the Chairman of the RRT, or in his absence, the Executive Secretary.

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 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.

*1603.6 The Director of the Regional News Office shall coordinate all requests for the use of Coast Guard operational units by the news media as a base for news coverage and arrange news media pools when necessary for such coverage.

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 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 OSC-PIO Representative

1605.1 The OSC will designate a representative of one of the participating agencies to act as the public information representative and to work directly with the OSC. This on-scene public information representative will keep the public information center at the RRC informed of latest developments. The on-scene public information representative will normally be drawn from the Coast Guard command providing task force personnel, and may be aided by additional personnel when the situation warrants.

1606 Special Public Information Procedures for Senators, Representatives, Congressional Aids and Staff Members, White House Representatives and Other VIPs

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 VIPs, 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 Spill
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 NRT or the RRT, copies will be sent to the primary agencies for their guidance in responding to mail inquiries.

1610 Local Policy and Procedures

1610.1 The State of Alaska monitors pollution by oil and hazardous substances through the Department of Environmental Conservation and Department of Fish and Game. Cognizant officials of those organizations are listed in Tab G of Annex XX.

ANNEX VII

1700 LEGAL AUTHORITIES

1700.1 Federal Statutes, 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

1711 Statute - Refuse Act 1899 (33 USC 407 et seq)

Operating Agencies Involved - COE, USCG, Customs, Justice.

Prohibited Act or Authorization - To discharge from ship (foreign and domestic) or from shore or water front facility, any refuse matter of any kind or description (even commercially valuable petroleum).

Territorial Application - U.S. navigable waters (USNW), tributaries, if refuse floats or washes into USNW, and on banks if likely to be washed into USNW.

Sanctions - (1) \$500.00 - \$2,500.00; 30 days to 1 yr. or both; (2)

Vessel liable "in rem" for fines.

Excepted Discharges - "sewage" flowing from streets and sewers.

1712 Statute - Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970 PL 91-224 (33 USC 1161)

Operating Agencies Involved - DOT, EPA, COE, Customs, Justice.

Prohibited Act or Authorization - The discharge of oil into the water in harmful quantities.

Territorial Application - U.S. navigable waters, adjoining shorelines, the contiguous zone.

Sanctions - (1) Failing to report prohibited discharges - (a) fine up to \$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) offshore/shoreside facilities - up to \$8M.

Excepted Discharges - As permitted by regulation, and in the contiguous zone as permitted by '54 Convention.

1713 Statute - Oil Pollution Act 1961 as amended (33 USC 1001-1015) implements International Convention on Prevention of Pollution of Sea by Oil.

Operating Agencies Involved - USCG, Customs, COE, Justice, State.

Prohibited Act or Authorization - (1) Any discharge or escape of persistent oil from vessels subject to Act, i.e., 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 and tributaries; and, (e) Naval vessels and auxiliaries.

(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; and, (4) Forward to State Department, evidence of discharge or escape from foreign vessel.

Territorial Application - (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: (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.

Sanctions - (1) Penalty: (a) \$500.00 to \$2,500.00 or 1 year, or both-any person or company; (b) ship other than one owned and operated by U.S. liable "in rem" for above penalty, and (c) suspension or revocation of license; (2) Penalties re: Oil Record Book: (a) person failing to comply - fine of from \$500.00 to \$1,000.00; (b) person making false entry - \$500.00 to \$1,000.00 fine, imprisonment for 6 months, or both.

Excepted Discharges - (1) Discharges: (a) to secure safety of ship, cargo or life at sea; (b) due to damage to vessel or unavoidable leakage, if all reasonable precautions taken after damage occurred or leakage discovered; (c) of residue from fuel or lube oil purification or clarification as far from land as possible; (d) oily mixtures from bilges containing only lube oil drained or leaked from machinery spaces; and, (e) vessels other than tanker, proceeding to a port with inadequate reception facilities.

1714 Statute - (A) Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 USC 1161).

Operating Agencies Involved - Administrator EPA.

Prohibited Act or Authorization - (1) to participate in oil and other hazardous materials pollution spills and recommend solutions when requested by State or Interstate agencies; (2) to provide technical assistance to public and private agencies; (3) to recommend limits on pollutants including oil and hazardous substances; (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.

Territorial Application - U.S. navigable waters and tributaries and Interstate waters as defined in this Act, including coastal waters.

Sanctions - (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.

Statute - (B) Section 12, Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended by PL 91-224(Apr. 3, 1970)(33 USC 1162).

Operating Agencies Involved - DOT, EPA, COE, Customs, Justice.

Prohibited Act or Authorization - The President shall promulgate regulations designating hazardous substances and recommending methods for removal.

Territorial Application - U.S. navigable waters, adjoining shorelines, and the contiguous zone.

Sanctions - The President shall make recommendation to Congress not later than November 1, 1970. Cleanup fund of Section 11 available here.

1720 Related Federal Statutes

1721 Statute - U.S. Navy Ship Salvage Authority (10 USC 7361).

Administrative Authority - Secretary of Navy (U.S. Navy Ship System Command, Supervisor of Salvage).

Authorized Action - (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 and competent private authority requests help, i.e., ship's Master, owner, or underwriter, (ii) if abandoned or under control of USCG, FWPCA, Corps of Engineers, Office of Emergency Preparedness, or Federal Court - competent requesting agency becomes customer.

Territorial Considerations - (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 Statute - Outer Continental Shelf Land Act of 1953 (43 USC 1331-1343).

Administrative Authority - (1) Secretary of the Interior - (a) Bureau of Land Management; (b) U.S.G.S.; (2) Secretary of Transportation - (a) USCG.

Authorized Action - To regulate leases for exploitation of Shelf Lands, terms and conditions calculated to prevent pollution in offshore 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.

Territorial Considerations - U.S. Continental Shelf Lands.

1723 Statute - Disaster Relief Act of 1970 (84 Stat 1744).

Administrative Authority - The President; Director, Office of Emergency Preparedness per E.O. 11575, 31 December 1970.

Authorized Action - (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 and 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; (c) provide temporary housing or emergency shelter; (d) clear debris and wreckage;

(e) make emergency repairs and temporary replacements to public facilities of State and local governments; (3) OEP can give direct financial assistance to State and local governments for items in 2 above.
Territorial Considerations - (1) major disaster areas as declared by the President; (2) U.S., its territories and possessions.

1724 Statute - 14 U.S.C. 81 et seq.

Administrative Authority - USCG.

Authorized Action - (1) To aid distressed persons and protect property. Sec. 88 (b) in USNW and on the high seas; (2) To establish, maintain and operate aids to maritime navigation in USNW, waters above the U. S. Continental Shelf and other specified areas; and, (3) To mark for protection of navigation any wreck in USNW (Sec. 86) not properly marked by owner (33 U.S.C. 409).

1725 Statute - 14 U.S.C. 141 (a).

Administrative Authority - USCG.

Authorized Action - On request may use personnel and facilities to assist any government agency to perform any activity for which such personnel are especially qualified.

Territorial Considerations - Limited only by international law re: Territorial Waters.

1726 Statute - Magnuson Act (50 U.S.C. 191).

Administrative Authority - Designated USCG Officers (33 CFR 6) when directed by Executive Order (presently implemented by EO 10173 as amended)

Authorized Action - (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 and take full or partial possession or control of any vessel when necessary to prevent danger to U.S. waters; and, (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 waterfront - not limited to fire hazards and unsatisfactory operations.

Territorial Considerations - U.S. Territorial Waters.

1727 Statute - - Dangerous Cargo Act (46 USC 170).

Administrative Authority - USCG.

Authorized Action - (1) Authority to establish regulations for handling, stowage, storage and use of dangerous articles or substances on board vessels; (2) Authority to establish regulations for disposing of dangerous articles found to be in an unsafe condition.

Territorial Considerations - U.S. Territorial Waters.

1728 Statute - Tank Vessel Act (46 USC 391a).

Administrative Authority - USCG.

Authorized Action - 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.

Territorial Considerations - U.S. Territorial Waters.

1750 Treaties and International Convention

1750 Title - Treaty re. Reciprocal Rights in Conveyance of Prisoners and Wrecking & Salvage (35 Stat. 2035, TS 502).

Parties - (1) United States; (2) Great Britain (signed for Canada 1908).

Substance of Agreement - Vessels and wrecking equipment of U.S. or Canada permitted to salvage wrecks, render aid to vessels in distress or disabled across the international boundary line.

Territorial Application - (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; and, (5) Shores and territorial waters on Pacific and Atlantic within 30 miles of boundary line.

1752 Title - Boundary Waters Treaty (35 Stat. 2448, TS 548).

Parties - (1) United States; (2) Great Britain (signed for Canada 1909).

Substance of Agreement - 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 and recommendations reported to respective governments for enforcement action within its territorial limits.

Territorial Application - United States-Canadian boundary waters.

1753 Title - Treaty to Facilitate Assistance to & Salvage of Vessels in Territorial Waters (49 Stat. 3359, TS 905).

Parties - (1) United States; (2) Mexico (1936).

Substance of Agreement - (1) Vessels and rescue apparatus, public and 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.

Territorial Application - On shores or within territorial waters of the other nation - (a) within 720 mile radius of intersection of international boundary line and Pacific Coast; or, (b) within 200 miles radius of intersection of international boundary line and coast of Gulf of Mexico.

1754 Title - Convention of High Seas (1958) TIAS 5200(13 U.S.T. 2312).

Parties - United States (1964) - Denmark, Finland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, U.K., USSR, inter alia.

Substance of Agreement - (1) Article XXIV - Member nations responsible for drafting regulations to prevent pollution of seas by oil; (2) Article XXV - same for radioactive wastes and other harmful agents by vessels under its control.

Territorial Application - High Seas.

1755 Title - Geneva Convention on Territorial Sea & Contiguous Zone (1958) (15 U.S.T. 1606) (TIAS 5639).

Parties - United States (1964) - Denmark, Finland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, U.K., USSR, inter alia.

Substance of Agreement - To exercise necessary controls to prevent infringement of nations sanitary regulations within its territory or territorial sea.

Territorial Application - Not to exceed 12 miles outward from the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured.

1756 Title - Convention on Continental Shelf (1958) (TIAS 5578) (15 U.S.T. 471).

Parties - United States (1964) - Denmark, Finland, France, Mexico, Netherlands, U.K., USSR, inter alia.

Substance of Agreement - Coastal government has: exclusive and sovereign right to explore and exploit natural resources of the Shelf as long as it does not unjustifiably interfere with navigation, fishing or conservative of living sea resources nor with fundamental oceanographic or other scientific research destined for open publication.

Territorial Application - U.S. Continental Shelf - 200 meter isobath curve contiguous to land or to a depth that admits of the exploitation of said area.

1757 Title - Convention for Prevention of Pollution by Sea by Oil, (1954) (12 U.S.T. 2989; (1962) amended 17 U.S.T. 1523).

Parties - United States (1961) - Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, West Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Spain, Sweden, U.K., inter alia.

Substance of Agreement - (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 persistent oil); (2) Maintenance of Oil Record Book.

Territorial Application - 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.

*1760 Federal Regulations Pertaining to Oil Pollution

1761 Regulation - Title 18, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 610 (18 CFR 610).

Action - Defines harmful discharge of oil as required by 1970 Water Quality Improvement Act (see para 17.2 in basic plan).

1762 Regulation - Title 19, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 4.66a (19 C.F.R. 4.66a).

Action - Directs Customs agents to withhold clearances of vessels subject to civil penalty for knowingly discharge of oil upon Coast Guard request.

1763 Regulation - Title 33, Code of Federal Regulation, Part 126.16(o) (33 CFR 126.16(o)).

Action - Establishes regulations to control liquid cargo systems over waterfront facilities for safety and to prevent pollution.

1764 Regulation - Title 33, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 151 (33 CFR 151).

Action - Implements Oil Pollution Act of 1961 (see para 1713 in basic plan).

1765 Regulation - Title 33, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 153 (33 CFR 153).

Action - (1) Delegates civil penalty authority to Coast Guard District Commander, (2) provides regulations for notification upon discharge of oil, and establish pollution fund for cleanup. Further implements Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970 (see para 1712 in basic plan).

1766 Regulation - Title 46, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 30-40, 98, 105, 151 (46 CFR 30 thru 40, 98, 105, 151).

Action - Regulations governing the carriage of bulk 'd dangerous cargo at sea.

1767 Regulation - Title 46, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 146 (46 CFR 146).

Action - Regulations governing the carriage of packaged dangerous cargo at sea.

1768 Regulation - Title 46, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 542 (46 CFR 542).

Action - Establishes requirement for proof of financial responsibility for oil pollution cleanup by vessels using U. S. ports.

*1780 State of Alaska Oil Pollution Statutes

1781 Statute - Environmental Conservation Act (SB 75 of 1971) (AS 46.03.050-900)

Operating Agencies Involved - Department of Environmental Conservation.

Prohibited Act or Authorization - (1) To discharge petroleum, acid, coal or oil tar, lamp black, aniline, asphalt, bitumen or residuary product of petroleum; (2) To discharge vessel ballast water, tank cleaning waste or other waste containing oil in excess of 90 ppm; (3) No vessel may take on oil, petroleum products as cargo unless it arrives in port without having discharged ballast at sea and the Master so certifies that fact.

Territorial Application - Waters of the State.

Sanctions - (1) Up to \$25,000 and/or 1 year; (2) Civil liability \$5,000-\$100,000; (3) Cleanup cost \$100/gross ton up to \$14,000,000 for vessels; (4) Cleanup cost \$100/\$500 evaluation up to \$14,000,000 for on/offshore facilities.

Excepted Discharges - (1) As permitted by departmental regulation; (2) Where permitted by Art IV of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954, as amended.

ANNEX VIII

1800 ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES

1801 Introduction

1801.1 The OSC in charge at the scene of a spill 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 spill 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 counter-measures, 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 spill, the RRT shall notify their respective regional and departmental attorneys.

1802.2 Initial coordination of counsel will be effected by counsel of the department responsible for furnishing the OSC. Coordination will be for joint and several actions concerning legal matters regarding the operation of the Plan, sending of notices, advice regarding the handling of evidence, preparation of evidentiary statements, and referral of the matter to the appropriate U. S. attorney.

1802.3 The information and reports obtained by the OSC are to be transmitted to the RCC. 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.

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 a spill 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 Request permission to enter facility or vessel involved. The investigator should identify himself and explain his reason for being there. In those situations where statutory authority does not exist for entering or boarding, and if permission to enter or board is denied, investigator should seek assistance of local U. S. Marshal.

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.

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 Collect samples of oil or hazardous materials from the water and from appropriate spaces and drainage points of the suspected offending vessel or vessels, shore establishments, or other sources, when investigation discloses a reasonable basis to believe a violation has occurred. Collect 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, RRT, will also forward copies of laboratory reports to NRT.

1804.4 Photographs should be taken to show the source and the extent of pollution, if possible, using both color and black and white film.

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 it 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; (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. Where oil or petroleum based 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 Consult with the analysis laboratory personnel relative to special samples and unusual problems.

1805.2-4 Some explanatory notes covering the above procedures are: (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.

1807 Spill Pollution Report

1807.1 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 General

1900.1 The primary thrust of this Plan is to encourage the person responsible for a spill to take appropriate remedial actions promptly. Usually this will mean that the cost of containment, countermeasures and cleanup of spills should be borne by the person responsible for the discharge. The OSC and other officials associated with the handling of a spill should make a substantial effort to have the responsible person accept voluntarily this financial responsibility.

1900.2 Actions undertaken by the Primary Agencies in response to pollution spill emergencies shall be carried out under existing programs and authorities insofar as practicable.

1900.3 It is not envisioned that any Federal agency will make resources available, expend funds or participate in operations in connection with spills unless such agency can so respond in conformance with its existing authority. Authority to expend resources will be in accordance with agencies' basic statutes and, if required, through cross-servicing agreements. This Plan encourages 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.

1901 Funding Responsibility

1901.1 The funding, including reimbursement to Federal agencies, other agencies, contractors and others, of pollution removal activities is the responsibility of the agency providing the predesignated OSC. This funding may be provided through normal operating expense accounts of the agency or through special funding arrangements such as the Pollution Revolving Fund described hereinafter.

1901.2 Funding of response actions not associated with the removal activity, such as scientific investigations, law enforcement or public relations is the responsibility of the agency having statutory or executive responsibility for those specific actions.

1902 Agency Funding

1902.1 The Environmental Protection Agency can provide funds to insure timely initiation of cleanup actions in those instances where the OSC is an EPA representative. Funding of continuing cleanup actions, however, will be determined on a case-by-case basis by the Headquarters Office of EPA. Inasmuch as EPA does not have funds provided for this purpose, by

statute or regulation, initiation of containment and cleanup activities is funded out of operating program funds.

1902.2 The U. S. Coast Guard pollution control efforts are funded under "Operating Expenses". These funds are utilized in accordance with applicable regional plans and agency directives.

1902.3 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).

1902.1-1 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.

1902.1-2 The U. S. Navy has funds available on a reimbursable basis to conduct salvage operations.

1903 Disaster Relief Funds

1903.1 Certain pollution control response activities may qualify for reimbursement as disaster relief functions. In making a declaration of a major disaster for a stricken area, the President may allocate funds from his Disaster Relief Fund, administered by the Director, Office of Emergency Preparedness. After the President has declared a major disaster and authorized allocation of funds, the Director may authorize certain reimbursements to Federal agencies for disaster assistance provided under direction of his office. Applicable policies and procedures are stated in Title 32, Chapter XVII, Part 17, "Reimbursement of Other Federal Agencies Performing Major Disaster Relief Functions."

1903.2 The Director may also 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."

1904 Pollution Revolving Fund

1904.1 A pollution revolving fund (hereinafter referred to as the Fund) administered by the Commandant, USCG, has been established under the provisions of Section 11 of the Act. This Fund is available to pay specified costs associated with spill response operations. Regulations governing administration and use of the funds are contained in 33 CFR Part 153D, April 13, 1971.

1904.2 The Fund is available to pay the cost of removal of oil discharged into the navigable waters and adjoining shorelines of the United States. It is also available to pay the cost of removal of discharges

of hazardous polluting substances, provided the material has been designated as a hazardous polluting substance pursuant to Section 12(a) of the Act.

1904.3 Examples of specific costs reimbursable to a Federal agency for spill response operations are:

1904.3-1 Costs incurred by industrial type facilities, including charges for overhead, in accordance with the agency's industrial accounting system.

1904.3-2 Out-of-pocket costs specifically and directly incurred as a result of recovery activities such as:

-2.1 Travel, including transportation and per diem, when specifically requested by the OSC.

-2.2 Supplies, materials and minor equipment procured specifically for response activities.

1904.4 Some limitations on use of the Fund are:

1904.4-1 Restriction of reimbursement for expenditures made for Phase II and Phase III response actions:

1904.4-2 Personnel and equipment costs which are funded by other appropriations and which would have been incurred during normal operations; and

1904.4-3 Costs of surveillance activities, restoration of damages following a spill, or investigative functions performed in support of enforcement action or scientific documentation.

1904.5 The Commandant, USCG, has prepared and distributed detailed instructions to assist in determination of appropriate costs by the OSC. These are contained in Commandant Instruction 7302.2 dtd 2 Apr 1971.

1905 General Limitations on Funding

1905.1 Care must be exercised to ensure that misunderstandings do not develop about reimbursement of funds expended for containment and clean-up 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 committing resources necessitating reimbursement.

1906 Planning

1906.1 The availability of funds and requirements for the reimbursement of expenditures by certain agencies must be included in resource utilization planning. Regional and sub-regional contingency plans should show

what resources are available under what conditions and cost arrangements. Local interagency agreements may be necessary to specify when 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 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 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 to 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 - includes chemicals or other agents that can jell, 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 EPA 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 OSC when their use will:

2005.1-1 In the judgement of the OSC, prevent or substantially reduce hazard to human life or limb or substantial hazard of fire to property.

2005.1-2 In the judgement of EPA, in consultation with appropriate State agencies, prevent or reduce substantial hazard to a major segment of the population(s) of vulnerable species of waterfowl.

2005.1-3 In the judgement of EPA, 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 are in effect that govern the prohibition use, quantity, or type of dispersant. In such states, the State laws, regulations or written policies shall be followed during the cleanup operations.

2006 Interim Restrictions on Use of Dispersants for Pollution Control Purposes

2006.1 Except as noted in 2005.1, dispersants shall not be used:

2006.1-1 On any distillate fuel oil.

2006.1-2 On any spill of oil less than 200 barrels in quantity.

2006.1-3 On any shoreline.

2006.1-4 In any waters less than 100 feet deep.

2006.1-5 In any waters containing major populations, or breeding or passage areas for species of fish or marine life which may be damaged or rendered commercially less marketable by exposure to dispersant or dispersed oil.

2006.1-6 In any waters where winds and/or currents are of such velocity and direction that dispersed oil mixtures would likely, in the judgement of EPA, be carried to shore areas within 24 hours.

2006.1-7 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 EPA, in sufficient time prior to its use for review by EPA, on its toxicity, effectiveness and oxygen demand determined by the standard procedures published by EPA. (Prior to publication by EPA of standard procedures, no dispersant shall be applied, except as noted in Section 2005.1-1 in quantities exceeding 5 ppm in the upper three feet of the water column during any 24-hour period. This amount is equivalent to 5 gallons per acre per 24 hours).

2007.2 Applied during any 24-hour period in quantities not exceeding the 96 hour TL50 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 TL50 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.

2007.3-7 Date of production and shelf life.

2007.4 Information to be supplied to EPA 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 EPA, or reasons why such analytical methods cannot be provided.

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

NOTE:

In addition to those agents defined and described in Section 2002 above, the following materials which are not a part of this Schedule, with cautions on their use, should be considered:

1. Biological agents - those bacteria and enzymes isolated, grown and produced for the specific purpose of encouraging or speeding biodegradation to mitigate the effects of a spill. Biological agents shall be used to treat spills only when such use is approved by the appropriate State and local public health and water pollution control officials.

2. Burning agents - are those materials which, through physical or chemical means, improve the combustibility of the materials to which they are applied. Burning agents may be used and are acceptable so long as they do not in themselves, or in combination with the material to which they are applied, increase the pollution hazard, and their use is approved by appropriate Federal, State and local fire prevention officials.

ANNEX XI

2100 NON FEDERAL INTERESTS AND SCIENTIFIC RESPONSE

2101 General Policy

2101.1 The policy of the Federal government is to respond to those spills in which cleanup is required and in which adequate action is not being taken by the responsible party or other entity.

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 government and private interests should be encouraged to participate in Regional 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 are more fully detailed in Tab C of Annex XX, 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.

*2130 Volunteers

2130.1 In some pollution spill situations, volunteers desiring to assist in the response effort, may present themselves. Such volunteers should be organized and supervised by officials knowledgeable in contingency operations and capable of providing mature, responsive and participative leadership. Their use should be directed towards such areas as surveillance, logistics, bird cleanup, and scientific investigations. Normally they should not be used for physical removal of pollutants. Volunteers should be kept informed frequently to insure coordinated effort and create a sense of meaningful participation.

2150 Scientific Response

2150.1 The scientific community can gather valuable information during spill situations. Liaison should be established and maintained with the various institutions within each region, continuously. The types of spills in which they would be interested, that the method of alerting their community when appropriate, should be determined and kept up to date.

2150.2 In all oil or hazardous material spills, plans will provide for assembling separate from the operating element, a group of ecologists, environmental scientists, engineers, economists, and others with relevant expertise in the areas concerned. This group of scientific experts will advise the Regional Response Team and recommend actions for appropriate studies and analyses to assess the effects of the spill. Identifying such a group of experts, prepared to respond quickly, will increase the chances that their advice will be available and that the important information will be gathered.

*2160 Local Policy and Procedures

The State of Alaska monitors pollution by oil and hazardous substances through the Department of Environmental Conservation and Department of Fish & Game. Cognizant officials of those organizations are listed in Tab G to Appendix III of Annex XX. Information concerning the local scientific interests may be found in Tab F of Appendix III to Annex XX.

ANNEX XII

2200 OIL POLLUTION SURVEILLANCE

2201 Introduction

2201.1 Surveillance. Surveillance is the action by which the On-Scene Commander is kept informed on the movement of an oil slick or hazardous substances from the time immediately after a spill is reported until the cleanup activity has been completed. The surveillance activity should make provision for such items as (1) visual observations, (2) aerial sensing, (3) weather, sea, and river forecasts, carrier forecasting, (4) physical/chemical monitoring, (5) measurement of movement, and (6) prediction of movement. With this information available to him, the On-Scene Commander can make accurate assessments concerning the land or water areas threatened and can make provisions for preventing damage in critical areas.

2202 Preplanning

2202.1 Introduction. Preplanning or preparedness to react to any spill requires a coordinated readiness posture on the part of the concerned agencies. Each regional plan should incorporate those requirements for surveillance necessary to the individual areas.

2202.2 Surveillance preplanning includes determination of need, determination of capability, making contact with those who have this capability, determination of availability and prior provision for response as reflected in firm written agreements.

2202.3 Identification of Critical Areas. There are two types of areas towards which surveillance preplanning should initially be directed. The first priority is those areas where a spill is most likely to occur as defined by the sub-regional plans. The other areas are those locations where a spill would cause difficulty or economic loss as outlined in the Regional Planning Annex.

2202.4 Data. Among the kinds of data that should be available to the On-Scene Commander are: climatological studies and summaries, navigational and bathymetric charts, tide and current tables (including data for rivers), physical and chemical characteristics not caused by pollutant, and relation of pollution to eco-systems. When it is determined that environmental data are inadequate, the On-Scene Commander designated will request that the gaps be filled.

2202.5 Basic Environmental Data. The responsibility for having the basic environmental data rests with each echelon under the National Plan. For the sub-regions this rests with the On-Scene Commander designate. The kinds of data and the means of obtaining them are to be included in each sub-regional plan.

226. Monitoring/Prediction

2203.1 Techniques. A variety of monitoring and observation techniques are available and have been tried in examining the extent, dynamics, and effects of an oil spill. These include visual observations on the ground, from the shore, surface craft, or aircraft, and photographic methods or other more sophisticated remote sensing techniques from low and high flying aircraft. Additionally, there are remote sensing capabilities from satellites.

2203.1-1 Observations from Aircraft. The primary value of visual observation from aircraft is the capability for covering large areas quickly in the initial stages of a spill. Experience indicates that there is a tendency to map the extent of an oil spill without an adequate description of open-water areas within mapped limits. This leads to over-estimates of the volume of oil that has been released and can initiate adverse reactions.

2203.1-2 Airborne Imagery. The most important procedures that have been learned to date are:

- (a) When they can be obtained, photographs provide a permanent record. Accurately locate the aircraft when the photograph is taken. Location can be accomplished by including known land areas in each photograph and/or by tracking the aircraft by radar. Other navigational aids could be used, where appropriate.
- (b) Use cameras and filter systems with the best possible response for the conditions being photographed.
- (c) For oil spills, use photographic techniques that are capable or designed to photograph the sun glint on the water. Mosaics made up of the sun glint will provide very detailed information on the extent and distribution of the oil.
- (d) Ultra-violet imagery techniques are available. The wave lengths near 0.35 microns are useful to show the extent of the oil.
- (e) Particularly promising is the airborne use of both active and passive radar. The first method is very sensitive to the change of wave slope that occurs because of the influence of oil. The second is sensitive to temperature changes. Both would possibly be calibrated for oil thickness. These methods should be particularly valuable because they are operable under essentially all weather conditions.
- (f) Thermal infrared (8 to 14u) is useful in the immediate vicinity of a spill provided thermal differences exist between the pollutant and surface water or if water of a different temperature has been brought to the surface.

2203.2-5 Hazardous Materials Incidents Capabilities. During an incident that involves hazardous materials, the major considerations are to obtain samples, conduct rapid analysis of these samples, plot the position of the material and plot its predicted path. Some hazardous materials might have characteristics similar to oil, in which case surveillance would be conducted in the same fashion as above.

2203.2-6 With other material, however, this would not be the case. Plots would be followed by field measurements of the substance, or by measurements of trace elements placed in the pollutant.

2203.2-7 The Coast Guard can provide the same capability as indicated above for oil surveillance. Additionally, personnel can be made available to collect samples.

2203.2-8 EPA can provide laboratories for analysis of samples. They would also provide instructions on sampling techniques and in some cases if necessary, provide technical personnel to actually conduct the sampling operations. Based on the analysis of the samples, location of the material can be plotted. The laboratory will also provide a prediction of the duration of the threat. EPA can provide mobile, radio-telephone equipped laboratories for use on-scene.

2203.2-9 HEW can also provide laboratories for analysis of samples. They would also provide instructions on sampling techniques and in some cases if necessary, provide technical personnel to actually conduct the sampling operations. Based on the analysis of the samples, location of the material can be plotted. The laboratory will also provide a prediction of the duration of the threat.

2203.2-10 DOD can also provide laboratories that can be used as a backup to HEW and EPA laboratories.

2203.2-11 ESSA can provide the same carrier movement predictions and on-scene weather forecasts as for oil surveillance.

2204 Operational

2204.1 Operational requirements for surveillance will be dependent on the circumstances surrounding each spill and must be evaluated in the same manner as other response requirements. Such factors as type and quantity of material, location, apparent direction and speed of movement, proximity to critical water use areas and availability of response resources should be considered. Even after a determination is made that a surveillance response is required, it will be necessary to determine the type, extent and duration of the surveillance coverage. This will have to be constantly re-evaluated as the situation progresses. The following sections contain some general guidelines that should be considered as limiting but should be used as a planning base.

2203.1-3 Other Hazardous Materials. Many potentially hazardous materials are soluble and much more difficult to detect than oil. Fluorescent tracers, dyes, and Fraunhofer line discriminator monitoring capabilities are available. These techniques allow mapping of the rate of movement, dispersion and relative concentration. This capability would be of special significance when soluble hazardous materials are spilled into rivers, lakes, and estuaries where dilution rates may be slow.

2203.1-4 Plotting. Consistent plotting is necessary for monitoring of the spill, prediction of its movement and for record purposes. It should be done by the same team on the same plotting scheme. The On-Scene Commander will assign local responsibility for plotting.

2203.2 Capabilities

2203.2-1 Oil Spill Surveillance Capability. The major considerations for surveillance during an oil spill incident are locating the outer boundaries of the spillage, measuring the thickness and extent of the material and plotting this for graphic display.

2203.2-2 The Coast Guard can provide air and surface platforms for marine surveillance and personnel and vehicles for shore side surveillance during an oil pollution incident. This capability can be provided on an immediate response basis around the clock in the coastal areas, high seas adjacent to U. S. waters and in the Great Lakes. On the river systems, this capability would vary and should be outlined in the regional plans. In addition to the visual capability provided with the platforms, the Coast Guard's aircraft and vessels would be able to conduct standard black and white and color photography. The Coast Guard also has the capability to plot the results of the surveillance activity and to predict material movement. This material movement prediction would be based on carrier movement prediction provided by ESSA.

2203.2-3 DOD can provide some limited capability for high altitude or low level surveillance. This surveillance includes specialized sensor techniques such as microwave imagery or multispectral photography. However, this capability can not be made available on a continual basis and will not be available on an immediate response basis. Arrangements can possibly be made under certain circumstances for availability for limited periods when other commitments do not conflict.

2203.2-4 Environmental prediction data for air, sea, and river are available through ESSA on a 24-hour basis. ESSA can provide the capability to predict carrier movement and detailed on-scene weather. The prediction of carrier movement would include air and water carrier movement. On-scene weather forecasting can provide detailed information on expected weather conditions for use of the operating units.

2204.2 Non-Incident Spills. Normally, surveillance activities for non-incident spills will be conducted utilizing the information available to and the resources of the On-Scene Commander. Provision should be made in the regional plans to assure availability of technical data and to delineate reporting and liaison procedures.

2204.3 Is - 100- spills, normally, special surveillance activity will not be required. However, during spills, although they may not reach incident proportions, considerable special surveillance capability may be required. Regional planning should determine what information is presently available to assist in predicting behavior and carrying out other surveillance functions. Arrangements should be made to obtain this information for the regional and sub-regional response centers as appropriate. Regional plans should also outline interagency alerting procedures and arrange for necessary liaison to obtain from appropriate sources such additional data as can be made available during routine operations of these other agencies. This would also assist in the phase over to the incident response situation if an incident were later declared.

2204.4 Incident Spills of Oil. During an incident spill some form of special surveillance will be maintained. Regardless of the type of surveillance, it is reasonable that if the situation is of such serious nature to warrant declaration of an incident, it must be closely monitored. This may consist merely of visual surface observations or complex aerial electronic monitoring. The operational aspects of surveillance activity have been separated into oil and other materials. This is not as a result of the operational considerations but rather as a result of the techniques or methods that would have to be employed.

2204.5 The surveillance activity associated with an oil pollution incident will take two distinct aspects. These are: (1) determination of the coverage; and (2) prediction of future action. Although there are two separate aspects of the problem, many of the parameters determined during one phase are used in the other phase.

2204.6 The initial function of surveillance will be to identify whether or not an incident or potential incident exists. In some situations this may be self evident, and some situations may be declared an incident long before initial surveillance resources are on scene. The next function of surveillance activity will be assessment of the actual threat. In many situations these two functions will be combined and accomplished during the initial surveillance sortie. These functions will provide the On-Scene Commander with information as to the degree of further response activity required, including the need for additional surveillance.

2204.7 During the incident it will be necessary to monitor the situation. This will consist of tracking and plotting. This tracking and plotting may be required on a continuous basis or may be periodically accomplished, depending on the degree of threat. Plots should be labelled and retained in sequence together with the available meteorological and oceanographic data to permit appropriate review and study to assist in the long-range determination of the behavior of oil on water.

2204.8 Information obtained during monitoring operations is of limited value unless movement prediction can be made from them. Generally, it will be necessary to estimate the movement of the pollutant. There will be made available to the National Response Team, the Regional Response Teams, and the pre-designated on-scene commanders, a compilation of the latest empirical relationships for pollutant movements - for example, the movement of an oil slick relative to the windflow. Until such compilation is available, tests and experience have shown that movement of the oil at approximately 3% of the wind velocity may be used as a rule of thumb.

2204.9 The ESSA National Weather Service Forecast Offices prepare routinely several times daily 24 to 36 hour forecasts of weather and wind for areas of about an average state. These will usually be available at all of the Regional Response Centers. River flow predictions are also issued routinely.

2204.10 A forecast office will have additional information, either permitting more detail in the prediction, taking into account, for instance, local topography, or information concerning a longer range prediction. All National Weather Service Offices operate 24 hours daily, seven days a week, and are available for immediate response for weather information.

2204.11 Contact with the Weather Bureau will be according to the Regional and Sub-regional Plan. The Bureau contact at the Regional level will make general arrangements for special data and forecasts, for wind, sea-state, and river flow, as appropriate. This may be by telephone, teletypewriter circuits, radio or some combination. If considered necessary or helpful, and resources are available, a forecast specialist will proceed to the incident and report to the on-scene commander for staff assistance during the period of the emergency. This on-scene support may include a Mobile Unit.

2204.12 Carrier predictions will serve as the base for material predictions. In the absence of wind, movement is with the surface current. Energy coupling involving wind and current movements is essential to know for these predictions also. The on-scene commander will make the estimate of the carrier movement based on all available data.

2204.13 If specific capabilities of other agency environmental prediction programs are required because of the area or unusual conditions, and if requested by the on-scene commander, the Weather Bureau will be prepared to coordinate the prediction efforts.

2204.14 Incident Spills of Hazardous Matter. Surveillance activity during an incident spill assumes even greater importance when the material is hazardous matter other than oil. Here the surveillance function is more difficult, however, for behavior of many of the possible products that can be involved is not as well understood as the behavior of oil. This problem can be further compounded since many of the substances will not be amenable to visual or electronic detection techniques.

2204.15 Materials that are soluble or other wise precipitate in water will probably be affected primarily by subsurface currents. It will be necessary to sample periodically with suitable techniques to determine if the predictive movement corresponds to the actual movement. In some cases it may be advantageous to add a trace element to the water way, since many elements may be difficult to trace through direct sampling techniques. Prediction of carrier movement should be accomplished in the preplanning phases, since it will probably not be possible to compile accurate predictions within a suitable time frame during an actual incident.

2204.16 Materials that are non-soluble in water or otherwise precipitate and sink as solids will seldom travel far from the point at which they sank, even in relatively high currents. The main problem in this case will be actually locating the material. This might be accomplished by bottom sampling, underwater search, either visual or magnetic, or dragging. When located, and if required, the limit of the spill should be marked by suitable buoys.

2204.17 Non-soluble materials that float should be handled in the same fashion as oil.

2204.18 Because of the diversity of characteristics of these and other materials, it may be necessary to modify these general procedures to meet particular situations. The same general principles should be applied, however. Adequate, timely data---in a form that can be used---is a first priority requirement.

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. (USDOJ, 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 entered 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 COKE 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	6.2238	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	0.000445	0.00045359	
Ton (Short)	2000.0*	1.0000	0.89256	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 defendant.

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:

<u>standard term</u>	<u>gallons of oil per square mile</u>	<u>appearance</u>
"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 condition. 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 SUB-REGIONAL PLANS

*3001. These Appendices are included in regions comprising several sub-regions to deal with matters unique to the particular sub-regions. The Appendices applicable to Washington (Appendix I) and Oregon (Appendix II) are felt to be unnecessary and are not included in this plan. Therefore, paragraphs which might have been included in a sub-regional plan, have, for this Alaskan Plan, been inserted into the main body of the plan where they are most applicable. This Appendix III contains those Tabs of information applicable to Alaska which would normally have a place only in Annex XX.

TABS:

- A. Critical Water Use Areas
- B. Containment, Cleanup and Disposal Techniques
- C. Inventory of Personnel, Facilities and Equipment
- D. Coast Guard Task Force
- E. Potential Pollution Sources
- F. Scientific Community
- G. Communications, Local Alert and Notification

It shall be the responsibility of participating agencies to this plan in Alaska to provide the Chairman of the Regional Response Team with up-to-date information for inclusion into the Tabs to this Appendix.

TAB A OF APPENDIX III TO ANNEX XX

*3310 CRITICAL WATER USE AREAS

3310 General. The waters of Alaska are among the most important in the United States. Fishing and fish products are a major industry in Alaska, with many varieties of shellfish and finfish being taken along almost the entire coast. Some of the areas are more important seasonally, notably during the salmon runs during the summer months.

There are several critical water-use areas on the Alaskan coast that deserve special attention.

(a) Cook Inlet, with its concentration of oil production and transportation facilities, also contains a number of important salmon streams, particularly in the lower inlet.

(b) The waters surrounding Kodiak are valuable crab and shrimp grounds, and support herring and salmon.

(c) Upon completion of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline, Prince William Sound, with its numerous salmon streams, will become a very important area as tanker traffic traverses these rich grounds.

(d) The Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay and the Bering Sea Coast support numerous canneries and fishing fleets.

(e) Many areas, notably the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands, are important breeding areas for wild birds and sea animals.

(f) The waters of Southeastern Alaska support a wide variety of commercially valuable fish, including salmon, halibut, herring, shrimp and crab.

Special considerations must be given to protecting spawning streams and nesting areas and nesting beaches.

Use of the fisheries requires people and machines, their oils and wastes. Economics require that the potential pollutant generally be placed in close proximity to the resource. Thus, the potential pollutant is often concentrated in an area where it can do the most damage if uncontrolled. Oil production commerce through fishing areas further compound and complicate the problems.

Recognition of all economic and aesthetic values of an area and subsequent preventive practices, such as proper construction of tanks, piping and ships, and safety-conscious handling during transportation and use, will do much to avoid spills of pollutants.

TAB B OF APPENDIX III TO ANNEX XX

*3320 CONTAINMENT, CLEANUP AND DISPOSAL TECHNIQUES

3320 Purpose and Objectives. This Tab details containment, clean-up and disposal techniques and applications believed to be most useful within Alaska.

3321 General. The major operational consideration of any spill situation is that, if possible, the spill should be treated offshore to prevent the contamination of the coastline and attendant damage to the coastal ecology and economy. First, efforts should be made to stop further pollution and evaluate the pollutant; second, evaluate the spill for possible containment and removal. The combatant method will depend on such factors as the kind of pollutant, sea state, type of waters (rivers, bays, offshore, etc.), weather, availability of combatant resources, etc.

3322 Initial Evaluations and Considerations.

3322.1 First, stop the source of the pollution. This may be obvious and simple, such as closing a valve, or it may be drawn out and complicated, like transferring fuel from holed tanks into empty tanks or spaces, or off the ship into other containers, or an independent investigation to locate the non-obvious source of a spill. By whatever method, as soon as possible stop the source of further pollution.

3322.2 The spill must be immediately assessed and later re-assessed as conditions change.

(a) What is the substance spilled? Even the refined components of oil vary widely in their properties.

(b) What are its properties? Will it burn; evaporate slowly or rapidly, or not at all? Does it create toxic or irritating vapors? If it's a chlorinated compound, when it burns it will form phosgene, an often fatal lung irritant. Other equally dangerous reactions may occur.

(c) What areas will be affected and how will they be affected? Are evacuations of personnel, control of maritime traffic, or other actions required?

(d) Where will the spill move to before it can be cleaned up, and what happens then? How can you forecast its movements? Surveillance, local models, local knowledge of currents, etc. may be used.

(e) How can it best be combatted?

3322.3 In Alaska, except under very favorable conditions, spills of light fractions pose more of a fire hazard than a pollution hazard and should be treated accordingly. Spills of any substance in open water will probably be best left to natural dissipation. Spills of heavier fractions, heating fuels and below, in closed, calm areas will be most susceptible to the following containment and clean-up measures.

3323 Natural Dissipation

3323.1 If no removal is undertaken, in many instances natural dissipation through evaporation, natural decomposition and biodegradation, dilution, and/or scouring actions will occur. In most places in Alaska this is the only technique available. The tides and currents provide sufficient agitation to rapidly dissipate a spill. This is especially true during spills of lighter fractions and refined products, including diesel oils, kerosenes, aviation fuel, JP-4, JP-5, gasoline, etc. The rocky nature of Alaska, both along the shore and underwater, creates natural turbulence and agitation which tends to further break up spills.

3323.2 The tidal currents, natural turbulence and composition of Cook Inlet water, coupled with certain unspecified components of the Cook Inlet crude oils, seem to keep oil spills away from the beaches and cause relatively rapid dissipation.

3324 Containment

3324.1 Containment in Alaska means essentially, booms and associated mechanical containment apparatus. Air curtain techniques are not generally feasible anywhere in Alaska due to surface tidal currents. Methods for containing oil in other than relatively closed, calm areas are imperfect, expensive and usually don't work.

3324.2 Booms may be highly sophisticated containment devices designed to contain almost all oil or they may be a bunch of logs or boats, or most anything else tied together to prevent, at least partially, the spread of oil. They may be used to simply contain a spill or they may be arranged, especially in moving water situations, to help guide oil towards recovery areas.

3324.3 Specially designed oil pollution booms available in Alaska are listed in Tab C to this Appendix. If these are not available, booms can be constructed of logs, barrels, boards, or any other long, floatable material. Evergreen branches woven into netting or tied together will hold heavy oils. If possible, canvas or cloth, or other flexible material should be fastened between segments to prevent seepage through the boom... anything to keep the oil from spreading.

3325 Removal

3325.1 Removal of pollutant ashore is primarily a matter of shoveling the stuff up, disposing of the waste and restoring the damaged beaches. The same methods for removing oil afloat may have some limited use in removing oil ashore.

3325.2 The use of oil-eating bacteria cultures to rapidly degrade oil is known, but not generally useful in application to oil slicks. Its use presently lies primarily in waste treatment.

3325.3 Combustion, possibly enhanced by oxidants and wicking agents, may be useful in burning pockets of otherwise irrecoverable oil. However, it has not been shown to be feasible on large spills or in the open sea. Evaporation of the more volatile fractions of a spill frequently and quickly reduce a spill to a non-inflammable level. In port areas, fire may be a much greater hazard than the pollutant. If it can be done safely it may be used, but extreme caution is indicated. It is very useful in disposing of recovered residues in controlled burning on land if the resulting air pollution isn't too bad.

3325.4 Physical sinking agents carry the slick to the bottom. This only removes the slick as a threat to birds and surface wildlife out of sight through the water column to the teeming food chain biology of the bottom. It can heavily damage oyster, clam and crab beds. Its use is restricted as is the use of chemicals. (See following paragraph).

3325.5 The use of chemicals, detergents, emulsifiers, etc. to disperse a slick are severely restricted, except under certain conditions. These are fully covered in Annex X.

3325.6 Skimmer systems may have limited use in Alaska. These devices, through a fan-shaped head or bowl-shaped collector, skim off the top layer of oil and water and pump it into other equipment for separation and disposal. Debris can clog the heads and pumps and the systems cannot handle thick (cold) products. These would probably be most effective in diesel fuels, and perhaps light heating fuels. Their principal advantage lies in their ability, if properly supported, to recover large quantities of oil relatively neatly within a short time.

3325.7 Absorbents form the method most available in Alaska to remove spilled oil. It is also very inefficient and time consuming. Large numbers of men may be needed. This method soaks up the oil into another substance for disposal. The best historic absorbent has been straw. Other natural fibers can be used, however, they often soak up water at least as readily as oil. Various synthetic fibers and substances have been developed which will pick up oil, but not water. A major problem is both distributing the material onto the slick and recovering it afterward. Distribution by hand is slow and tedious. Recovery is by pitchfork. It's all messy. A few absorbents, available in strips, rolls or blankets, are easier to recover. In some of them, the oil can be squeezed out and the absorbent reused. Very few, if any, of these products are available in Alaska.

Absorbents in Alaska are primarily those natural fibers which can be obtained or readily formed. All natural fibers will absorb water as well as oil. For lighter fractions finer fibers will be needed. Hay may be available from flats, marshlands, or meadows. Sawdust and wood fiber from

a sawmill, waste newsprint, rags, etc. may be used. Building insulation, loose or blanket, may be used. If the spill is heavy, boughs of evergreens can be used; woven or tied together, or in netting, they may be used to sweep an area. But, don't forget the shovels, pitchforks, boats, trucks and men you'll need to pick it up. Materials at hand will be more effective than the best a thousand miles away.

3326 Disposal

3326.1 After the pollutant has been removed it must be disposed of. If it is reasonably debris free it may be re-drummed and re-refined. More likely, however, it will have to be disposed of by burial or by burning. Burial may not be desirable, as the oil will seep into the ground and possibly contaminate ground water supplies. Burial in a sanitary fill may be possible, but check with the local health authorities. Burning is probably best. The site should be carefully selected or created. Considerations must be given to local winds, etc. to avoid air pollution problems and the possibility of the burn going out of control. Abandoned gravel pits or dug craters may be usable. Mixing with paper and combustible trash may aid the burning. Problems may arise when trying to add additional recovered fuel. Two or more pits may be needed or it may be decided not to burn until all recovery operations have been completed.

TAB C OF APPENDIX III TO ANNEX XX

*3330 INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

3331 Private Industry

3331.1 The following items, as noted, are currently stocked in Alaska by private industry:

	<u>Boom</u>	<u>Dispersant</u>	<u>Straw</u>
Kenai Pipeline Dock	800 ft	5 drums	1200 bales
Drift River	800 ft	5 drums	1000 "
Granite Point	-----		300 "
Port of Anchorage	300 ft		500 "
Swanson River Field	300 ft		100 "

In addition, Swanson River Field has 100 bags of Oilblotter, 500 bags of Sorbent type C and 50-100 bales of excelsior.

Each platform stocks two drums of Polycomplex A-11 dispersant.

The Shell Nikiski Onshore Facility has 1000 lbs of Sea Beads, a wicking agent for combustion.

A flotation skimmer with 120 gpm 440 volt pump and motor with generator, and a trailer mounted vacuum tank with pump, are available at Drift River. A 50 bbl vacuum truck is available at Swanson River Field and a 100 bbl vacuum truck is available through Mukluk Freight Lines, Kenai (283-7513).

Matanuska Valley farmers and feed dealers may have additional supplies of straw. Sawmills may have sawdust if needed.

The following two companies appear to be the closest to clean up companies available in Alaska:

Colletta Corp.
P. O. Box 3188
Anchorage
Tele: 279-1536

Alaska Expeditors
3685 Arctic Blvd.
Anchorage
Tele: 279-1923

3331.2 Numerous construction companies and equipment suppliers can supply a wide variety of trucks, cranes, earth-moving equipment, portable boats, motors, pumps, and other support equipment. The Yellow Pages is the best compiled source. The Alaska Petroleum and Industrial Directory may also be useful.

3331.3 The following vessels are available thru the Cook Inlet oil companies for pollution control: Rig Pusher, Rig Supply, Alaska Huskey, Carl Tide II. Each is about 150 ft or larger and have deck areas suitable for installation of pollution control devices. Other organizations with potential marine transportation include:

Foss Launch & Tug, Co
1901 Tidewater
Anchorage, Alaska
Tele: 272-9332

Cook Inlet Tug & Barge, Co
Anderson Terminal, Ocean Dock Rd.
Anchorage, Alaska
Tele: 277-7611

Crowley Launch & Tug
1301 Post Rd.
Anchorage, Alaska
Tele: 272-8454

Rig Tenders, Inc.
1301 Post Rd.
Anchorage, Alaska
Tele: 272-8454

Alaska Barge & Transport
425 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska
Tele: 277-8585

B & R Tug & Barge Inc.
Genl Del
Kotzebue, Alaska
Tele: 422-3311

Nicholoff Tug & Barge
P. O. Box 54
Cordova, Alaska
Tele: 424-3601

Samson Tug & Barge Co
P. O. Box 559
Sitka, Alaska
Tele: 747-8559

Salvor Towing Co.
P. O. Box 827
Sitka, Alaska
Tele: 747-8639

Campbell Towing Co.
Wrangell, Alaska

Boyer Towing
Shoreline Drive
Ketchikan, Alaska
Tele: 225-2090

Additional vessels may be available through local fishing companies and fishermen. Check with local harbor masters.

Air transportation is available thru a wide variety of contractors and charterers throughout Alaska for float planes, land planes, helicopters, light planes, cargo, etc.

The best listing of local marine and aviation equipment and services is the Yellow Pages.

3331.4 Potential sources of cleanup equipment on the West Coast are too numerous for listing here. Such lists are maintained by the Coast Guard in Juneau, Alaska, call 586-7365 (office) or 586-7340 (Duty Officer - 24 hr.)

3332 State

The State of Alaska government has facilities available for field support of personnel, construction and road equipment, and portable boats. These are primarily available through the Departments of Highways, Public Works, Military Affairs and Fish and Game.

3333 Federal

The Federal Government has facilities available for field support of personnel, mobile communications, construction equipment, pipeline repair specialists, etc. Actual containment and cleanup materials are limited to 300 bales of straw and 100 ft of log boom, all at Kodiak Naval Station.

Use of Federal equipment must be requested through the appropriate agency or through the Coast Guard.

Lists of Federal and State equipment are maintained by the Coast Guard in Juneau, Alaska; call 586-7365 (office) or 586-7340 (Duty Officer - 24 hr).

TAB D OF APPENDIX III TO ANNEX XX

*3340 COAST GUARD TASK FORCE

3341 A Coast Guard Task Force shall be maintained at COTP Anchorage.

3342 The function of this task force shall be to establish a on-scene command post in direct support of the OSC.

3343 The Task Force shall be deployed only upon direction of the Commander, Seventeenth Coast Guard District.

3344 This Task Force shall consist of trained personnel ready to perform the following duties:

ON-SCENE COORDINATOR (OSC)

3341.1

1. Direct Coast Guard operations on the scene.
2. Coordinate other Federal Agencies, State Agencies, and civilian contractors or work forces.
3. Act as contracting officers representative when civilian contractors have been engaged by the U.S. Government for clean up.
4. Monitor efforts of contractors engaged by persons or firm causing spill.
5. Insure proper execution of this plan.

ASSISTANT OSC (AC)

3344.2

1. In charge of surveillance and investigation team.
2. Provide actual at-scene supervision of initial containment and clean up operations.
3. Coordinate surveillance of spill area.
4. Conduct investigation to determine cause of the incident.
5. Take initial action to stop or reduce the effects of any pollutants.
6. Relieve OSC command post when OSC is in the field.

3344.3

LOGISTICS COORDINATOR (LC)

1. Coordinate on-the-scene logistical support of the task force to include, but not limited to:
 - a. Living space (motel, hotel, construction camps).
 - b. Messing (Government, commercial).
 - c. Operating spaces.
 - d. Commercial communications (telephone).
 - e. Containment and clean up materials or services.
 - f. Operating boats, vehicles, charter aircraft.
 - g. Special equipment for special type cases.
 - h. Coordinate distribution of staged materials, equipment and task force personnel.

3344.4

OPS CEN/CMDR POST (OCP)

1. General watchstanding duties; maintain area plot, supervise air/ground ship/shore communications nets at scene.
2. Maintain communications between the scene, SRC, and mobile support elements.
3. Liaison with scientific response and industry response elements.
4. Administrative assistance to OSC.
5. Collect data for public information.

Initial logistical support for the Task Force shall be provided by their parent command. This support should be sufficient to maintain this force for at least 72 hours.

The Task Force commander shall, after establishing his command post, advise the RRT of estimated operating endurance on-scene, based on a daily 24 hour operation. This report shall include any additional logistical requirements such as, for remote areas, messing or berthing support, health and sanitary services, field medical first aid services, engineering services, power supply, etc.

Logistical requirements shall be reviewed by the RRT and the appropriate agency or military command requested to make such support resources available.

Coast Guard support forces shall, if required, be drawn from district disaster control recovery elements. In most cases these supporting forces will be specific teams or modified teams, depending upon support requirements.

Disaster control recovery teams shall deploy on direction of the District Commander. Disaster control recovery teams are in direct support of the strike force and under operational control of the OSC.

TAB E TO APPENDIX III TO ANNEX XX

*3350 POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES

3351 Sources and Causes

3351.1 Potential sources of oil pollution are many and varied. The following lists but a few of the more important:

- a. Tanker grounding
- b. Tanker collision
- c. Oil platform break
- d. Underwater pipeline break
- e. Terminal accidents
- f. Transfer operations at small port facilities
- g. Cargo vessel groundings
- h. Cargo vessel collision
- i. Platform-ship collision
- j. Deballasting operations
- k. Oil bilge effluents
- l. Sunken vessels
- m. Abandoned oil storage facilities
- n. Improper disposal of cleaning oils and solvents

3351.2 Various causes, natural and human, may contribute to potential pollution. A few follow:

- a. Human error
- b. Human inefficiency
- c. Human incompetence
- d. Lack of supervision
- e. Tidal ranges - notably Cook Inlet
- f. Ice
- g. Earthquakes
- h. Severe storms
- i. Hazardous passages

3351.3 The area presently most likely to experience a major oil spill is Cook Inlet and its approaches. Weather, tides, tidal currents, ice, the oil production platforms and their associated pipelines, the crude oil and refined products terminals, and the Port of Anchorage create the hazards of navigation and heaviest concentration of ships to provide the most chances for a significant spill. Probable development of the crude oil terminal at Valdez may easily create a similar problem in Prince William Sound.

3351.4 Any potential source of pollution should be reported to the Coast Guard, Juneau, Alaska, telephone (907) 586-7340, so proper action can be taken. Prevention of an oil spill is undoubtedly less expensive than clean up.

TAB F TO APPENDIX III OF ANNEX XX

*3360 SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY

3360.1 The scientific community can provide extensive usable knowledge applicable to Alaskan waters. Its members can be divided generally into three groups: (1) academic; (2) governmental; or, (3) industrial. Any individual scientist may fit into more than one group.

3361 Academic Scientific Community

3361.1 These scientists, notably of the oceanographic schools and marine institutes, can provide highly technical expertise on the flora and fauna of Alaskan waters and on the chemical and physical characteristics governing water movements and ecological reactions. They should be considered, contacted and invited to aid the RRT members in treating oil spills.

3362 Governmental Scientific Community

3362.1 The members of the RRT can provide technological personnel which are readily accessible. These members may thus be called upon to advise the chairman on the effects of pollutants or chemicals, including damage estimates, in the following areas of interest:

- NMFS, shellfish and finfish
- BSF&W, waterfowl and other wildlife
- EPA-A00, use of chemicals to treat floating oil or other hazardous substances. Effects of pollutant on critical water use areas.
- ADEC, same as EPA-A00
- ADF&G, same as NMFS and BSF&W

3362.2 Technical Response Team. A technical response team consisting of representatives of appropriate Federal and State agencies shall be available at the call of the chairman of the regional response team to advise the membership on the effects of pollutants, chemicals, fish and wildlife damage estimates, containment, countermeasures, cleanup, disposal and restoration.

The technical response team shall be an advisory body only and not a member of the regional response team, except where a member is serving in both capacities.

3362.3 Technical Response Element. The technical response element shall serve a similar function as the technical response team except that it shall be an on-scene element available to advise the OSC. This element shall be prepared to advise and assist in obtaining pollution samples, make damage estimates, and advise on the employment of pollution control equipment.

The response element shall be an advisory body only and subject to the call of the respective members of the regional team. Logistic requirements shall be provided by their respective agencies.

Membership of the response element shall, wherever possible, be limited to one member representing each interested agency. Additional members required for specific pollution incidents should be cleared by the RRT.

3362.4 No restriction is implied as to the number of field personnel dispatched by respective agencies. However, the number of personnel located with the OSC, or at his command post, must be kept to a minimum in order to minimize confusion. Field personnel may, if required, be deployed to report to the OSC and his response element. No independent action shall be taken by field personnel without the approval of the OSC.

3363 Industrial Scientific Community

An industry response element, although not a full time member of the Federal response team to a pollution incident, is invited and should be considered for expertise on operations and physical peculiarities of onshore and off-shore structures, waterfront facilities, ships, barges, and other pollution sources where firsthand knowledge of the pollution source may be advisable.

Industry representation should always be considered when industry resources are being employed to combat pollution.

TAB G OF APPENDIX III TO ANNEX XX

* 3370 LOCAL ALERT, COMMUNICATIONS AND NOTIFICATION DIRECTORY

3370 Local Alert

Any person spilling oil or petroleum products or knowing of such a spillage, must report that spill to the U. S. Coast Guard. The offices listed in para 3372 are the primary points. If these cannot be reached, the spill may be reported to any Coast Guard unit, the Environmental Protection Agency, or any agent of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

3371 Communications Facilities

3371.1 During spills regular Federal and commercial systems will be used. Additional private and agency systems may be used as required and available.

3371.2 Coast Guard radio stations at Ketchikan (NMJ) and Kodiak (NOJ), maintain continuous watch and may be contacted on 2182, 2678, 4337 and 8650 kHz. Coast Guard ships and light stations guard 2182 and 2678 kHz. Other frequencies are available. Major ships and stations have teletype facilities.

3371.3 Marine Operators, at the following points, can receive and send commercial messages and telegrams to and from vessels at sea. Hours vary widely, however, most include the normal working day.

CALL	LOCATION	XMIT/RCV
WDU25	ANCHORAGE	2312/2134 kHz
WGG53	COLD BAY	2312/2134 "
WDU26	CORDOVA	2312/2134 "
WGG58	JUNEAU	2400/2240 "
WGG56	KETCHIKAN	2312/2134 "
WDU28	KING SALMON	2312/2134 "
WDU23	KODIAK	2400/2240 "
WGG58	NOME	2400/2240 "
WDU22	PETERSBURG	2312/2134 "
WDU29	SITKA	2400/2240 "
WDU24	UNALASKA	2312/2134 "

3371.4 The oil production and transportation facilities of Cook Inlet are joined in a complex system of radio and telephone. A brief summary follows:

<u>Platform</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Call</u>	<u>Radio Anchorage Unit #</u>
Arco Spark	279-7126		868
Arco King Salmon	277-8714		535
Marathon Dolly Varden	272-0317	KJL 974	885
Shell 'A'	277-7672	KJB 769	
Shell 'C'	277-7673	KJJ 249	
Union Monopod	279-9022	KGZ 472	959
Amoco "Anna"		KYU 88	899
Amoco "Bruce"		KYU 89	889
Amoco "Baker"		KPU 20	898
Amoco "Dillon"		KYU 87	488
Phillips 'A'		KQL 586	378
Texaco 'A'		KAU 44	554
Mobil #1		KGS 811	962
Union Grayling	277-8318	KDX 325	

Facility

Union-Marathon - West Foreland Onshore Facility	272-0931	559
Mobil Granite Pt. Onshore Facility		476
Shell Nikiski Onshore Facility	776-8473	
Amoco Wick Rd. Onshore Facility	776-8101	
Drift River Pipeline Term.	344-2547	
Phillips LNG Plant	776-8166	
Collier Chemical Plant	776-8121	
Standard Refinery	776-8161	
Kenai Pipeline Terminal	776-8711	
Tesoro Refinery	776-8191	
Rig Tenders Dock	776-8700	
Radio Anchorage	277-1443	

General company frequencies include:

Amoco	153.26/158.28	mHz
Arco	48.70/49.16	mHz
Drift River	153.14	mHz
Marathon	153.38	mHz
Mobil	456.65/451.65	mHz
Phillips	33.38	mHz
Shell	48.58	mHz
Texaco	153.08	mHz
Union	48.90	mHz

This is not a complete listing. Other nets and frequencies exist.

289

XX-III-G-2

MODIFIED FOR ALASKA

3372 POLLUTION INCIDENT DIRECTORY

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Telephone</u>
<u>U. S. COAST GUARD</u>		
Operations Center Juneau, Alaska	Duty Officer 17CGD	586-7340 (24 Hr) 388-1121 (AUTOVON)
OSC Ketchikan, Alaska	COTP Ketchikan	225-2297 (24 Hr) (NO AUTOVON)
OSC Juneau, Alaska	COTP Juneau	586-7280 (Office) 586-7340 (24 Hr) 388-1121 (AUTOVON)
OSC Anchorage, Alaska	COTP Anchorage	272-5561-Ext 230 (Office) 272-8812 (24 Hr) 255-2301 (AUTOVON)
OSC Kodiak, Alaska	CG Air Station Kodiak	487-5884 (24 Hr) 487-5886 (AUTOVON)
CG Water Pollution Officer, Alaska	Intelligence & Law Enforcement Officer 17th CG District	586-7366 (Office) 586-7340 (24 Hr) 388-1121 (AUTOVON)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY - ALASKA OPERATIONS OFFICE

Anchorage	Raymond Morris Oil Pollution Section	272-5561-Ext 638 (Office) 333-8252 (Home)

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Anchorage, Alaska	Gordon W. Watson or Loren W. Croxton	344-2503 (Office) 272-3185 (Home) 344-5471 (Home)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

CINCAL/ALCOM	Duty Officer Elmendorf J/4	753-2226 (24 Hr)

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

Regional Office Juneau, Alaska	Dale R. Evans	586-7235 (Office) 789-9295 (Home)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Alaska District	David J. Nicholls	753-2203 (Office) 753-0157 (Home)

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Anchorage	Curtiss McVee	277-1561 (Office) 272-2683 (Home)
	Richard Thompson	277-1561 (Office)

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Juneau, Alaska	Ronald G. Hansen	586-6721 (Office) 586-6241 (Home)
	Garry Wells	586-6721 (Office) 789-9946 (Home)
	Kyle Cherry (Anchorage)	277-5588 (Office)
	Doug Lowrey (Fairbanks)	452-1595 (Office)

The following area sanitarians of the ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES are available:

Ketchikan, Wrangell, Petersburg, Alaska	Earl May (Ketchikan)	225-5330 (Office) 225-4023 (Home)
Sitka to Yakutat, Alaska	William Goodman (Juneau)	586-1120 (Office) 586-2929 (Home)
Homer, Kenai, Seward, Alaska	Howard Keiser (Soldotna)	262-4971 (Office) 262-4971 (Home)
Kodiak	Robert DeVol	486-2350 (Office) Thru Police (Home)
Anchorage	Jim Allen	277-5588 (Office)

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAMEOffice Phones

Anchorage	Kenneth Middleton	279-4233
Bethel	Rae E. Baxter	543-2433
Cold Bay	Floyd Short	532-2419
Cordova	Rodney Mills	424-3214
Dillingham	Thomas Schroeder	842-3811
Haines	Michael D. Roscovcus	766-4511
Hoonah	Clinton Converse	945-3361
Homer	Kenneth Lewis	235-8545
Juneau	Joseph Blum	586-3392
Ketchikan	Frank Sharp	225-5195
King Salmon	Wayne Fleek	246-3521
Kodiak	Robert Simon	486-5751
Nome	Peter Kashevarof	443-2825
Petersburg	David Waarvik	772-3225
Sand Point	Myron Whalin	
Seward	Charles Lively	224-3017
Sitka	Ralph E. Shaffer	747-3278
Valdez	Edward Wightman	835-4307
Wrangell	Robert T. Redston	844-3822
Yakutat	Michael Stultz	784-3220