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AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR OIL DISCHARGES AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RELEASES

INLAND ZONE OF NEW YORK STATE

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U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION II

NEW YORK STATE AREA COMMITTEE

AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR OIL DISCHARGES AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES RELEASES

INLAND ZONE OF NEW YORK

NEW YORK STATE
AREA COMMITTEE
REGION II

DECEMBER, 1993

AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN
VOLUME I

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AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN
VOLUME I

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Purpose and Objective.

The purpose of this Area Contingency Plan is to provide an action plan to respond to a release and to promote timely and effective coordination among the entire spill community, including Federal, State, tribal, local, and private entities in response to a discharge or substantial threat of discharge.

2. Authority and Applicability.

This ACP is required by Title IV, section 4202 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), which amends Subsection (j) of Section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) (33 U.S.C. 1321 (j)) as amended by the Clean Water Act (CWA) of 1977 (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq).

This ACP is written in conjunction with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) (40 CFR 300) and Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. 9601), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA).

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) has been developed in compliance with Section 105 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C 9605, and by Section 311(c)(2) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended, 33 U.S.G. 1321 (c)(2). In Executive Order 12316 (46FR42237) the President delegated to the Environmental Protection Agency the authority and responsibility to prepare, publish, revise, and amend the plan in coordination with the National Response Team, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) is the designated lead state agency for emergencies resulting in contamination of surface or groundwaters from spills or releases of hazardous materials and petroleum, and to ensure clean up and disposal of spilled hazardous materials and petroleum. As the lead agency, NY DEC ensures that the state response is coordinated with the local on-scene commander, normally the senior law enforcement or fire officer in charge or a designee of the local chief executive.

In the event that the Governor issues a State Disaster Emergency Declaration, the State Emergency Management Office (SEMO) is responsible for advising appropriate federal agencies of the emergency and establishing a State Regional Response Team (RRT) to ensure the availability of appropriate assistance within the affected area.

2. Scope.

The ACP applies to and is in effect for:

(1) The inland waters of within New York State (as described in Appendix B of

the NY/NJ Regional Contingency Plan "Joint Boundary Agreements"). Although precise boundries are described in the RCP, the following is a general description of the inland waters within New York.

The "inland zone" of New York State includes all waters with the exception of:

(a) the U.S. waters of Lake Erie, Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence Seaway, from the Ohio/Pennsylvania border to Massena, NY (only waters of New York State are part of Region II). This is under the federal response jurisdiction of the USCG 9th District, COTP Buffalo

(b) the New York Harbor area, extending up the Hudson River to the Troy locks, and down the New Jersey coast to the south bank of the Toms River. This is under the federal response jurisdiction of USCG 1st District, COTP New York.

(c) Long Island Sound, and the south shore of Long Island. This is under the federal response jurisdiction of USCG 1st District, COTP Long Island Sound.

Major waters within the borders of New York State which are within the "inland zone" include the New York State Barge Canal (east of Lockport, NY), the Mohawk River, the Hudson River upstream of the Troy locks, Lake Champlain, Lake George, the Finger Lakes, and the Susquehanna, Allegheny, and the Delaware Rivers, inclusive of the associated drainage basins.

(2) releases into the environment of hazardous substances, and pollutants or contaminants which may present an imminent and substantial danger to public health or welfare in the Areas defined in each chapter of Volume II, Section 1 ("Geographic Description") of this ACP.

This ACP expands upon the requirements set forth in the NCP, augments coordination with State and local authorities, and integrates existing State, local, and private sector plans for the Area.

4. Abbreviations.

See Appendix "A"

5. Definitions.

See Appendix "B"

II. RESPONSIBILITY AND ORGANIZATION FOR RESPONSE

1. Duties of President Delegated to Federal Agencies.

In Executive Order 12777, the President delegated certain functions and responsibilities vested in him by the OPA to the Administrator of EPA for the inland zone and the Commandant of the USCG through the Secretary of Transportation for the coastal zone. These functions and responsibilities include designating Areas, appointing Area Committee members, determining the information to be included in ACPs, and reviewing and approving

ACPs. For the coastal zones and inland zones, respectively, the USCG and EPA shall assign a Federal OSC to each Area to carry out these functions and responsibilities.

2. General Organization Concepts.

The Area Committees, in conjunction with the National Response Team (NRT) and the Regional Response Teams (RRTs), serve a spill planning and preparedness role within the National Response System. Each Area Committee shall be comprised of Federal, State and local agency personnel. Under the direction of the Federal OSC, each Area Committee for its assigned Area shall:

(a) Prepare and submit for approval an ACP;

(b) Work with State and local officials to integrate contingency planning and response efforts; and

(c) Work with State and local officials to expedite decisions for the use of dispersants and other mitigating substances and devices.

3. National Response Team.

National planning and coordination is accomplished through the NRT. The NRT consists of representatives from the USCG, EPA, FEMA, DOD, DOE, USDA, DOC, HHS, DOI, DOJ, DOL, DOT, DOS, GSA, and Nuclear Regulatory Commission. For details, see the NCP at 40 CFR 300.175(b).

4. Regional Response Team.

Regional planning and coordination of preparedness and response actions is accomplished through the RRT. The RRT agency membership parallels that of the NRT but also includes State and local representation.

5. Area Committee.

Area planning and coordination of preparedness and response actions is accomplished through the Area Committee. The Area Committee membership includes Federal, State, and local representation. Members of the Area Committee are appointed by the Regional Administrator.

6. General Responsibilities of Response Organizations

a. Federal On-Scene Coordinators:

The NCP at 40 CFR part 300.120 describes the general responsibilities of OSCs. The OSC directs response efforts and coordinates all other efforts on behalf of the federal government at the scene of a discharge or release. OSCs are predesignated by the Regional or district head of the lead agency. EPA and the USCG predesignate federal OSCs for all areas in each region except for any facility or vessel under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of other Federal agencies. The USCG designates Federal OSCs for the coastal zones, while EPA designates Federal OSCs for the inland zones.

Under OPA, the Federal OSC has responsibilities related to the establishment of Area Committees and the development of ACPs. The Federal OSC chairs the Area Committee and provides general direction and guidance for the committee as it prepares the ACP.

b. State response coordinators

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation is the lead agency in response to oil pollution incidents in New York State. The NYSDEC Regional Oil Spill Engineer will be the state OSC at oil spill sites. Upon arrival of the Federal predesignated OSC, the State OSC becomes an advisor to and provides support as requested by the Federal OSC. NY DEC personnel also provide expertise to the Federal OSC on the effects of a pollutant on the environment, and evaluate the extent of cleanup necessary to restore the environmental quality. NY DEC also provides New York State's member to the Region II Regional Response Team.

c. Local response personnel

As the lead state agency, NYSDEC ensures that the state response is coordinated with the local on-scene commander, normally the senior law enforcement or fire officer in charge or a designee of the local chief executive.

In the event that the Governor issues a State Disaster Emergency Declaration, the State Emergency Management Office (SEMO) is responsible for advising appropriate federal agencies of the emergency and establishing a State Regional Response Team (RRT) to ensure the availability of appropriate assistance within the affected area. The state RRT will be organized geographically along SEMO regional boundaries. Each RRT will consist of the SEMO Regional Director for the affected area, representatives from State agencies, a National Guard Liaison officer, and a field representative of the American Red Cross.

The state RRT analyzes and assesses the impact of the event, provides technical assistance to local officials as necessary, advises the Governor of the proper course of action for State government. The state RRT does not preempt the lead state agency's responsibilities, nor interfere with normal state emergency operational or command post operations.

7. Notification and Communications.

The National Response Center (NRC) is the national communications center for handling activities related to response actions. The NRC acts as the single point of contact for all pollution incident reporting for the federal government. Notice of an oil discharge or release of a hazardous substance in an amount equal to or greater than the reportable quantity must be made immediately in accordance with 33 CFR part 153, subpart B, and 40 CFR part 302, respectively. Notification shall be made to the NRC Duty Officer, HQ USCG, Washington, DC, telephone (800) 424-8802 or (202) 267-2675. All notices of discharges or releases received at the NRC will be relayed immediately by telephone to the appropriate predesignated Federal OSC.

New York state law also requires notification of oil and hazardous substance releases. NYSDEC may be reached at 1(800) 457-7362 (in New York State) or (518) 457-7362 (out-of-state).

8. Determinations to Initiate Response and Special Conditions.

OPA section 4201 states that the President shall, in accordance with the NCP and any appropriate ACP, ensure effective and immediate removal of a discharge, and mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of a discharge of oil or hazardous substance. In carrying out

this mandate, the President may direct or monitor all Federal, State, and private actions to remove a discharge. The NCP at 40 CFR 300.130 states that EPA or the USCG is authorized to act for the United States to take response measures deemed necessary to protect public health or welfare or the environment from discharges of oil or releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants except with respect to such releases on or from vessels or facilities under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of other Federal agencies. The assigned Federal OSC may initiate a response. Upon approval by the Federal OSC, State or local governments may initiate a (federal) government response. Initiation of a response by private parties is addressed in Section VIII below.

9. Response Operations.

During any large-scale response efforts, including a Worst Case Discharge, multiple agency response coordination is proposed to be organized among EPA Region II, State, and local government organizations, and the responsible party. Appropriate on-scene officials of each agency shall participate in the coordination of the decision-making process during the response. The following roles and responsibilities are commonly shared objectives of the overall response management.

(1) Public Affairs - Coordination and distribution of all media releases, community fact sheets and the scheduling of press conferences and public meetings related to the incident.

(2) Federal/State Liaison - Coordinating with outside agencies, individuals, or groups involved in the response.

(3) Health and Safety - Responsible for compliance with applicable safety laws and regulations. Also responsible for assessing hazardous and unsafe situations and developing measures for assuring personnel safety. May also include the coordination, preparation and issuance of health advisories to the public.

(4) Response Log - Responsible for recording the chronology of events and documenting all pertinent activities relating to the spill. All pertinent message traffic, correspondence, etc. should be included in this documentation.

(5) Response Operation - Responsible for management of the tactical response to the discharge, including containment and cleanup efforts.

(6) Planning - Responsible for the development of strategies for the containment and cleanup of the discharge.

(7) Logistics - Responsible for ensuring that the necessary personnel and equipment are obtained and delivered to conduct response operations.

(8) Finance - Responsible for the accounting management of Fund expenditures, including documentation for claims and cost recovery.

(9) Enforcement - Issuing Field Notice of Federal Interest to potentially responsible parties, coordinating criminal and civil enforcement activities.

The typical decision-making body will at a minimum include the OSC, State OSC, and potentially responsible party. It is imperative that all affected governmental officials participate in this decision-making process. Past incident responses have included State Police, fire

departments, local police departments, representatives of the Mayor or Town Administrator, County officials, local health departments, emergency management officials, department of public works, sewage treatment plant managers and school administrators.

In order to facilitate implementing this response coordination structure, especially among those agencies which are not familiar with this command structure, response coordination meetings should be held between response organizations. The frequency of these meetings will vary with the complexity of the incident, but are typically held twice a day for major incidents. All affected governmental agencies will be asked to participate in these meetings and issues will be presented and resolved with concurrence by all involved. If concurrence cannot be reached, the majority opinion will usually prevail, unless it is in violation with federal or state law, regulation or guidance. If concurrence cannot be reached between the OSC and State OSC, the issue will be raised to the Regional Response Team (RRT) by activating the RRT members who represent the agencies responding and on-scene. RRT activation protocols are detailed in Appendix C.

Fire fighting, evacuation, crowd and traffic control and other public safety issues are typically not within the OSCs realm of responsibility or authority. These authorities will rest with state and/or local officials and need to be effectively coordinated in order to minimize disruption to appropriate officials executing their responsibilities.

In addition to joint coordination each governmental response agency will acknowledge internal response coordination requirements and authorities conferred to it by regulation or law.

a. Federal

The OSC must coordinate with state and local officials in order to ensure an effective federal response. EPA resources available to the OSC to support the federal response include the Area OSC, RPB management and office staff Additional Agency resources outside of the RPB which may support any of the nine responsibilities listed above include Regional Counsel, External Programs, and Criminal Investigators, as well as other Federal Agencies, such as the Atlantic Strike Team (USCG), National Pollution Funds Center (USCG), CDC-ATSDR, and technical assistance and cleanup contractors.

The OSC, consistent with §§ 300.120 and 300.125 of the NCP, shall direct response efforts and coordinate all other efforts at the scene of a discharge or release. As part of the planning and preparation for response, the OSCs shall be predesignated by the Regional or district head of the lead agency.

The first Federal official affiliated with an NRT member agency to arrive at the scene of a discharge or release should coordinate activities under the ACP and is authorized to initiate, in consultation with the OSC, any necessary actions normally carried out by the OSC until the arrival of the predesignated OSC. This official may initiate Federal Fund-financed actions only as authorized by the OSC or, if the OSC is unavailable, the authorized representative of the lead agency.

The OSC shall, to the extent practicable, collect pertinent facts about the discharge or release, such as its source and cause; the identification of potentially responsible parties; the nature, amount, and location of discharged or released materials; the probable direction and

time of travel of discharged or released materials; the pathways to human and environmental exposure; the potential impact on human health, welfare, and safety and the environment; the potential impact on natural resources and property which may be affected; priorities for protecting human health and welfare and the environment; and appropriate cost documentation.

The OSC's efforts shall be coordinated with other appropriate Federal, State, local, and private response agencies. OSCs may designate capable persons from Federal, State, or local agencies to act as their on-scene representatives. State and local governments, however, are not authorized to take actions under Subparts D and E of the NCP that involve expenditures of CWA section 311(k) or CERCLA funds unless an appropriate contract or cooperative agreement has been established.

Where the OSC becomes aware that a discharge or release may adversely affect any endangered or threatened species, or result in destruction or adverse modification of the habitat of such species, the OSC should consult with the DOI or DOC (NOAA).

b. State

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation is the lead agency in response to oil pollution incidents in New York State. The NYSDEC Regional Oil Spill Engineer will be the state OSC at oil spill sites. Upon arrival of the Federal predesignated OSC, the State OSC becomes an advisor to and provides support as requested by the Federal OSC. NY DEC personnel also provide expertise to the Federal OSC on the effects of a pollutant on the environment, and evaluate the extent of cleanup necessary to restore the environmental quality. NY DEC also provides New York State's member to the Region II Regional Response Team.

c. Local

As the lead state agency, NYSDEC ensures that the state response is coordinated with the local on-scene commander, normally the senior law enforcement or fire officer in charge or a designee of the local chief executive.

In the event that the Governor issues a State Disaster Emergency Declaration, the State Emergency Management Office (SEMO) is responsible for advising appropriate federal agencies of the emergency and establishing a State Regional Response Team (RRT) to ensure the availability of appropriate assistance within the affected area. The state RRT will be organized geographically along SEMO regional boundaries. Each RRT will consist of the SEMO Regional Director for the affected area, representatives from State agencies, a National Guard Liaison officer, and a field representative of the American Red Cross.

The state RRT analyzes and assesses the impact of the event, provides technical assistance to local officials as necessary, advises the Governor of the proper course of action for State government. The state RRT does not preempt the lead state agency's responsibilities, nor interfere with normal state emergency operational or command post operations.

10. Multi-Regional Responses.

(a) The RRT shall be activated when a discharge or release transects EPA regional or USCG district boundaries. Activation will be by verbal contact with team members and referenced in the POLREPS.

(b) The NRT should be activated by the RRT as soon as it becomes known that an incident transects EPA regional or USCG district boundaries. NRT activation should be through contact with the EPA Chairman at the NRC (24-Hour Hotline (800) 424-8802). If necessary, the NRT should serve to coordinate cleanup efforts, personnel, and equipment from the affected regions.

(c) If a discharge or release moves from the area covered by one Federal local or Federal regional plan into another area, the authority for removal or response actions should likewise shift. The shift in authority will be coordinated by the Chairman of the RRT. The RRT co-chairman for adjoining Regions I and III are listed in Appendix D.

(d) There shall be only one OSC at any time during the course of a response operation. Should a discharge or release affect two or more areas, the OSC shall be designated by joint agreement of the EPA, USCG and if appropriate, DOD members. The RRT shall designate the OSC if such agreement cannot be reached. The NRT shall designate the OSC if members of one RRT or two adjacent RRTs are unable to agree on the designation.

RRT activation is detailed in Appendix C.

11. Special Teams and Other Assistance Available to OSCs.

a. National Strike Force

Strike Teams, collectively known as the National Strike Force (NSF), are established by the USCG and located on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts. The Strike Teams provide specialized assistance to the OSC. The NSF may be accessed through the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

Strike Teams can provide communications support, advice, and assistance for oil and hazardous substances removal. These teams also have knowledge of shipboard damage control, are equipped with specialized containment and removal equipment, and have rapid transportation available. When possible, the Strike Teams will provide training for emergency task forces to support OSCs and assist in the development of RCPs and ACPs.

The OSC may request assistance from the Strike Teams. Requests for a team may be made directly to the Commanding Officer of the appropriate team, the USCG member of the RRT, the appropriate USCG Area Commander, or the Commandant of the USCG through the NRC.

Each USCG OSC manages emergency task forces trained to evaluate, monitor, and supervise pollution responses. Additionally, they have limited "initial aid" response capability to deploy equipment prior to the arrival of a cleanup contractor or other response personnel.

b. Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC)

1. NOAA SSC

Scientific support coordinators (SSCs) are available, at the request of OSCs, to assist with actual or potential responses to discharges of oil or releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants. The SSC will also provide scientific support for the development of RCPs and ACPs. Generally, SSCs are provided by NOAA in coastal and marine areas, and by EPA (ERT) in the inland zone. In the case of NOAA,

SSCs may be supported in the field by a team providing, as necessary, expertise in chemistry, trajectory modeling, natural resources at risk, and data management. NOAA SSCs may be contacted through the following phone number: (206) 526-6317.

2. EPA - Environmental Response Team

The Environmental Response Team (ERT) is established by EPA in accordance with its disaster and emergency responsibilities. The ERT has expertise in treatment technology, biology, chemistry, hydrology, geology, and engineering.

The ERT can provide access to special decontamination equipment for chemical releases and advice to the OSC in hazard evaluation; risk assessment; multimedia sampling and analysis program; on-site safety, including development and implementation plans; cleanup techniques and priorities; water supply decontamination and protection; application of dispersants; environmental assessment; degree of cleanup required; and disposal of contaminated material.

The ERT also provides both introductory and intermediate level training courses to prepare response personnel.

OSC or RRT requests for ERT support should be made directly to the Edison, New Jersey office. The 24-hour phone number for ERT is (908) 321-6660.

c. Radiological Assistance Team

Radiological Assistance Teams (RATs) have been established by EPA's Office of Radiation Programs (ORP) to provide response and support for incidents or sites containing radiological hazards. Expertise is available in radiation monitoring, radionuclide analysis, radiation health physics, and risk assessment. Radiological Assistance Teams can provide on-site support including mobile monitoring laboratories for field analyses of samples and fixed laboratories for radiochemical sampling and analyses. Requests for support may be made 24 hours a day to the Radiological Response Coordinator in the EPA Office of Radiation Programs. Assistance is also available from the Department of Energy and other Federal agencies.

d. Public Information Assistance Team

The USCG Public Information Assist Team (PIAT) is available to assist OSCs and regional or district offices to meet the demands for public information and participation. Its use is encouraged any time the OSC requires outside public affairs support. Requests for the PIAT may be made through the NRC.

e. Other Support Agencies

(1) USCG - National Pollution Funds Center

The National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC) is responsible for implementing those portions of the OPA that have been delegated to the USCG. The NPFC is responsible for addressing funding issues arising from discharges and threats of discharges of oil. The phone number for the NPFC is (703) 235-4756.

(2) **Department of Agriculture**

a. The Department of Agriculture (USDA) has scientific and technical capability to measure, evaluate, and monitor, either on the ground or by use of aircraft, situations where natural resources including soil, water, wildlife, and vegetation have been impacted by fire, insects and diseases, floods, hazardous substances, and other natural or man-caused emergencies. The USDA may be contacted through Forest Service emergency staff officers who are the designated members of the RRT. Agencies within USDA have relevant capabilities and expertise as follows:

(i) The **Forest Service** has responsibility for protection and management of national forests and national grasslands. The Forest Service has personnel, laboratory and field capability to measure, evaluate, monitor, and control as needed, releases of pesticides and other hazardous substances on lands under its jurisdiction.

(ii) The **Agriculture Research Service (ARS)** administers an applied and developmental research program in animal and plant protection and production; the use and improvement of soil, water, and air; the processing, storage, and distribution of farm products; and human nutrition. The ARS has the capabilities to provide regulation of, and evaluation and training for, employees exposed to biological, chemical, radiological, and industrial hazards. In emergency situations, the ARS can identify, control, and abate pollution in the areas of air, soil, wastes, pesticides, radiation, and toxic substances for ARS facilities.

(iii) The **Soil Conservation Service (SCS)** has personnel in nearly every county in the nation who are knowledgeable in soil, agronomy, engineering, and biology. These personnel can help to predict the effects of pollutants on soil and their movements over and through soils. Technical specialists can assist in identifying potential hazardous waste sites and provide review and advice on plans for remedial measures.

(iv) The **Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)** can respond in an emergency to regulate movement of diseased or infected organisms to prevent the spread and contamination of nonaffected areas.

(v) The **Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS)** has responsibility to prevent meat and poultry products contaminated with harmful food substances from entering human food channels. In emergencies, the FSIS works with other federal and state agencies to establish acceptability for slaughter of exposed or potentially exposed animals and their products. In addition they are charged with managing the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Program for the USDA.

(3) **Department of Commerce**

i. **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration/ National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service** - Provides climatological data on marine weather, oceanic conditions, water column characteristics, satellite imagery, tracking of drogue buoys and technical assistance on specific analytical requirements for physical oceanographic and environmental areas.

ii. **National Marine Fisheries Service** - Expert advice and technical assistance on the impact of spill containment and clean-up operations on marine organisms and the marine ecosystem , population assessments, organic analytical chemistry, aquatic toxicology, and marine pathology.

iii. **National Ocean Service** - Provides the Scientific Support Coordinator function for coastal releases, high quality metric photography, and vessels capable of performing oceanographic, hydrographic, wire-drag, current, and fisheries surveys. Also can provide technical assistance through the **Hazardous Materials Response Team (HAZMAT)**. HAZMAT provides such services as trajectory modeling, fate and behavior of pollutants in sensitive biological areas, personnel safety protection, and air and marine sampling. HAZMAT information and technical support is normally provided to NOAA Coastal SSC.

iv. **National Weather Service** - Provides hydrological and meteorological assistance such as on-scene weather forecasts, daily discharge and velocity forecasts, water-temperature, carrier movement forecasts, and 30 - day water supply forecasts. Local NOAA weather radio broadcasts can be used for announcements.

v. **Office of Oceanographic & Atmospheric Research** - Provides technical assistance on oceanographic related issues and limited long-range aircraft surveillance.

(4) **Department of Defense**

i. **U.S. Army** - Expert advice on explosives and vehicle and equipment support.

ii. **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers** - Expert contracting advice, engineering and construction capabilities involving drift and wreck removal, levee and dike construction or reconstruction, beach restoration, and dredging. Survey equipment includes hydrographic survey and water sampling equipment with associated physical content testing capabilities. Jurisdiction includes authority over dredge and fill operations adjoining waters of the U.S.

iii. The **United States Navy (USN)** is the federal agency most knowledgeable and experienced in ship salvage, shipboard damage control, and diving. The USN has

an extensive array of specialized equipment and personnel available for use in these areas as well as specialized containment, collection, and removal equipment specifically designed for salvage-related and open sea pollution incidents.

(5) **Department of Health and Human Services**

i. **Food and Drug Administration** - Expert advice on food and shellfish contamination and radiological consultation.

ii. **Public Health Service/Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)** - Expert advice on acute and chronic toxic health effects on humans from hazardous substances and radiological incidents. Provides consultation and advice to health care providers in cases of public health emergencies; determines the extent of danger to the public's health from the release of a hazardous substance by conducting health assessments; establishes and maintains disease and exposure registries; establishes and maintains an inventory of information on health effects of toxic substances; and assists the EPA in identifying hazardous waste substances to be regulated.

(6) **Department of the Interior**

i. **Fish and Wildlife Service** - Expert advice on fish and wildlife habitats, critical habitats, migratory birds, marine mammals, endangered and threatened plants and animals, access to mobile bird clean-up equipment trailers, and Scientific Support Coordinator function. Has jurisdiction over national wildlife refuges.

ii. **Geological Survey** - Expert advice in geology, geochemical data, groundwater hydrology, ground and surface water data.

iii. **National Park Service** - Acts as steward and manages all aspects of protection for lands designated as National Parks and other associated Federal lands. Expert advice in biology and natural and cultural resources. Has jurisdiction over National Parks, monuments, and historic sites.

(7) **Department of Labor - Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)**- On request, OSHA will provide advice and assistance to EPA and other NRT/RRT agencies as well as to the OSC/RPM regarding hazard to persons engaged in response activities. Technical assistance may include review of site safety plans and work practices, assistance with exposure monitoring, and help with other compliance questions. OSHA may also take any other action necessary to assure that employees are properly protected at such response activities.

(8) **Department of Transportation United States Coast Guard (USCG)** Expert advice and technical assistance on oil spills and hazardous substance releases, mobile chemical laboratory, spill path forecasting, oceanographic data, Public Information Assistance Team (PIAT), National Strike Force (NSF) which consists of the Atlantic and Pacific Teams, and local forces available within each COTP zone.

The Department of Transportation (DOT) also provides response expertise pertaining to transportation of oil or hazardous substances by all modes of transportation. Through the Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA), DOT offers expertise in the

requirements for packaging, handling, and transporting regulated hazardous materials.

(9) **Environmental Protection Agency** - Expert advice and technical assistance on oil and hazardous substance releases, specialized response equipment, mobile chemical and aquatic toxicology laboratories, water treatment/ decontamination equipment, aerial high resolution photography, Public Affairs Assists Team (PAAT), Environmental Response Team (ERT), and dispersant technology and approval for use.

(10) **Federal Emergency Management Agency** - In a response, FEMA provides advice and assistance to the lead agency on coordinating relocation assistance and mitigation efforts with other federal agencies, state and local governments, and the private sector. FEMA may enter into a contract or cooperative agreement with the appropriate state of political subdivision in order to implement relocation assistance in a response.
In the event of a hazardous materials incident at a major disaster or emergency declared by the President, the lead agency shall coordinate hazardous materials response with the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) appointed by the President.

(11) The **Department of State (DOS)** will lead in the development of international joint contingency plans. It will also help to coordinate an International response when discharges or releases cross international boundaries or involve foreign flag vessels. Additionally, DOS will coordinate requests for assistance from foreign governments and U.S. proposals for conducting research at incidents that occur in waters of other countries.

(12) **Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF)** - Expert advice and assistance in the field of explosives (see Appendix D).

(13) The **Department of Energy (DOE)** generally provides designated OSCs/RPMs that are responsible for taking all response actions with respect to releases where either the release is on, or the sole source of the release is from any facility or vessel under its jurisdiction, custody, or control, including vessels bareboat-chartered and operated. In addition, under the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP), DOE provides advice and assistance to other OSCs/RPMs for emergency actions essential for the control of immediate radiological hazards. Incidents that qualify for DOE radiological advice and assistance are those believed to involve source, byproduct, or special nuclear material or other ionizing radiation sources, including radium, and other naturally occurring radionuclides, as well as particle accelerators. Assistance is available through direct contact with the appropriate DOE Radiological Assistance Coordinating Office.

(14) The **Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)** will respond, as appropriate, to releases of radioactive materials by its licenses, in accordance with the NRC Incident Response Plan (NUREG-0728) to monitor the actions of those licensees and assure that the public health and environment are protected and adequate recovery operations are instituted. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission will keep EPA informed of any significant actual or potential releases in accordance with procedural agreements. In addition, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission will provide advice to the OSC/RPM when assistance is required in identifying the source and character of other hazardous substance releases where the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has licensing authority for activities utilizing radioactive materials.

(15) The **National Response Center (NRC)**, located at USCG Headquarters is the national communications center, continuously manned for handling activities related to response actions. The NRC acts as the single federal point of contact for all pollution incident reporting and as the NRT communications center. These response actions include: Oil and hazardous substances, radiological, biological, etiological, surety materials, munitions, and fuels. Notice of discharges must be made telephonically through a toll free number or a

special local number (Telecommunication Device for the Deaf (TDD) and collect calls accepted.) The telephone report is distributed to any interested NRT member agency or federal entity that has established a written agreement or understanding with the NRC. Each telephone notice is magnetically voice recorded and manually entered into an on-line computer data base. The NRC tracks medium, major, and potential major spills and provides incident summaries to all NRT members and other interested parties. The NRC evaluates incoming information and immediately advises FEMA of a potential major disaster or evacuations situation. The NRC provides facilities for the NRT meetings and maintains information on the time an place of such meetings; and sends representatives to RRT meetings as appropriate. The NRC is available to assist all NRT agencies as needed.

12. Worker Health and Safety.

Response actions under the ACP will comply with the provisions for response action worker safety and health in 29 CFR 1910.120.

In a response action taken by a responsible party, the responsible party must assure that an occupational safety and health (OSH) program consistent with 29 CFR 1910.120 is made available for the protection of workers at the response site.

In a response taken under the ACP by a lead agency, an OSH program should be made available for the protection of workers at the response site, consistent with, and to the extent required by, 29 CFR 1910.120. Contracts relating to a response action under the ACP should contain assurances that the contractor at the response site will comply with this program and with any applicable provisions of the OSH Act (OSHA) and State OSH laws.

When a State, or political subdivision of a State, without an OSHA-approved State plan is the lead agency for response, the State or political subdivision must comply with standards in 40 CFR Part 311, promulgated by EPA pursuant to section 126(f) of SARA.

Requirements, standards, and regulations of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 651 et seq.) (OSH Act) and of State laws with plans approved under section 18 of the OSH Act (State OSH laws), not directly referenced in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section, must be complied with where applicable. Federal OSH Act requirements include, among other things, Construction Standards (29 CFR Part 1926), General Industry Standards (29 CFR Part 1910), and the general duty requirement of section 5(a)(1) of the OSH Act (29 U.S.C. 654(a)(1)). No action by the lead agency with respect to response activities under the ACP constitutes an exercise of statutory authority within the meaning of section 4(b)(1) of the OSH Act. All governmental agencies and private employers are directly responsible for the health and safety of their own employees.

Health and safety limitations shall apply during Incident Command System emergencies.

All persons at the response scene must have received OSHA training and certification.

13. Public Information and Community Relations.

During an incident, it is imperative to give the public prompt and accurate information on the nature of the incident and the actions underway to mitigate the damage. OSCs and community relations personnel should ensure that all appropriate public and private interests

are kept informed and that their concerns are considered throughout a response. They should coordinate with available public affairs/community relations resources to carry out this responsibility. At the discretion of the OSC, an information coordination center should be established or a person designated to assist in this effort.

14. Documentation and Cost Recovery.

Section 300.58 of the NCP outlines the types of funds which may be available to remove certain oil and hazardous substances discharges. For releases of oil or a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant, the following provisions apply:

(1) During all phases of response, the lead agency shall complete and maintain documentation to support all actions taken under the ACP and to form the basis for cost recovery. In general, documentation shall be sufficient to provide the source and circumstances of the release, the identity of responsible parties, the response action taken, accurate accounting of Federal, State, or private party costs incurred for response actions, and impacts and potential impacts to the public health and welfare and the environment. Where applicable, documentation shall State when the NRC received notification of a release of a reportable quantity.

(2) The information and reports obtained by the lead agency for Fund-financed response actions shall, as appropriate, be transmitted to the NPFC. Copies can then be forwarded to the NRT, members of the RRT, and others as appropriate.

15. OSC Reports.

Section 300.165 of the NCP outlines the following:

Within a year after completion of removal activities at a major discharge of oil, a major release of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant, or when requested by the RRT, the OSC shall submit to the RRT a complete report on the removal operation and the actions taken. The OSC shall at the same time send a copy of the report to the secretary of the NRT. The RRT shall review the OSC report and send to the NRT a copy of the OSC report with its comments or recommendations within 30 days after the RRT has received the OSC report.

In addition the OSC report must be prepared in acco.dance with the requirements under this section.

This section is currently under revision and the proposed changes are publish on the Federal Register of October 22, 1993, Vol. 58, No. 203.

16. Federal Agency Participation.

Federal agencies listed in the NCP at 40 CFR 300.175 have duties established by statute, executive order, or Presidential directive which may apply to Federal response actions following, or in prevention of, the discharge of oil or release of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Federal agencies may be called upon by an OSC during response planning and implementation to provide assistance in their respective areas of expertise. Refer to the NCP at 40 CFR sections 300.170 and 300.175 for a description of agency capabilities and authorities.

Under OPA section 4201(b), the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) also have duties with respect to Federal response actions following, or in prevention of, discharges of oil or releases of hazardous substances. These two agencies, and other interested parties (including State fish and wildlife conservation officials), should be consulted in the preparation of a fish and wildlife response plan.

17. State and Local Participation in Response.

NYSDEC - Oil and hazardous materials response assistance, biological damage assessment studies, impact assessment, hazard evaluation, aquatic toxicology studies, information and advice concerning local habitat, wildlife and fisheries, and state OSCs.

18. Non-governmental Participation.

Industry groups, academic organizations, and others are encouraged to commit resources for response operations. Specific commitments should be listed in the ACP, RCP and OSC contingency plans.

III. PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS

Flowcharts and diagrams of the descriptions of planning and coordination structure, Federal contingency plans, and Title III local emergency response plans are located in the NCP. The Area Committee should be added to the flowcharts and diagrams where appropriate. The Area Committee serves as a planning and preparedness body to support the Federal OSC and is encouraged to include membership from Federal, State, and local governments. Area Committees are not response support bodies, and are not required to participate in response efforts, but should be comprised of response personnel.

1. Planning and Coordination Structure.

National. National planning and coordination is accomplished through the NRT. The NRT consists of representatives from the USCG, EPA, FEMA, DOD, DOE, USDA, DOC, HHS, DOI, DOJ, DOL, DOT, DOS, GSA, and Nuclear Regulatory Commission. For details, see the NCP at 40 CFR 300.175(b).

Regional. Regional planning and coordination of preparedness and response actions is accomplished through the RRT. The RRT agency membership parallels that of the NRT but also includes State and local representation.

The (RRT) serves as the regional body for planning and preparedness actions before a response action is taken, and for coordination and advice during such action. The RRT, working with the states, is responsible for development of the Federal Regional Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (RCP) for the region in which they operate.

Area. Area planning and coordination of preparedness and response actions is accomplished through the Area Committee. The Area Committee membership includes Federal, State, and local representation. Members of the Area Committee are appointed by the Regional Administrator.

Section 4202(a) of the OPA amends section 311(j) of the CWA to require that the Area Committee, under the direction of the Federal OSC for its Area, shall be responsible for: (1)

preparing an Area Contingency Plan for its Area; (2) working with State and local officials to enhance the contingency planning of those officials and to assure preplanning of joint response efforts, including appropriate procedures for mechanical recovery, dispersal, shoreline cleanup, protection of sensitive environmental areas, and protection, rescue, and rehabilitation of fisheries and wildlife; and (3) working with State and local officials to expedite decisions for the use of dispersants and other mitigating substances and devices.

State. As provided by sections 301 and 303 of SARA, the State emergency response commission (SERC) of each State, appointed by the Governor, is to designate emergency planning districts, appoint local emergency planning committees (LEPCs), supervise and coordinate their activities, and review local emergency response plans. The SERC also is to establish procedures for receiving and processing requests from the public for information generated by Title III reporting requirements and to designate an official to serve as coordinator for information.

Local. As provided by sections 301 and 303 of SARA, emergency planning districts are designated by the SERC in order to facilitate the preparation and implementation of emergency plans. Each LEPC is to prepare a local emergency response plan for the emergency planning district and establish procedures for receiving and processing requests from the public for information generated by Title III reporting requirements. The LEPC is to appoint a chair and establish rules for the LEPC. The LEPC is to designate an official to serve as coordinator for information.

2. Federal contingency plans.

There are three levels of Federal contingency plans: the NCP, RCPs, and ACPs. These plans are available for inspection at EPA regional offices or USCG district offices. Addresses and telephone numbers for these offices may be found in the United States Government Manual, issued annually, or in local telephone directories.

The National Contingency Plan. The purpose and objectives, authority, and scope of the NCP are described in §§ 300.1 through 300.3.

Regional Contingency Plans. The RRTs, working with the States, shall develop Federal RCPs for each standard Federal region, Alaska, Oceania in the Pacific, and the Caribbean to coordinate timely, effective response by various Federal agencies and other organizations to discharges of oil or releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants. RCPs shall, as appropriate, include information on all useful facilities and resources in the region, from government, commercial, academic, and other sources. To the greatest extent possible, RCPs shall follow the format of the NCP and coordinate with State emergency response plans, ACPs, which are described in § 300.210(c) of the NCP, and Title III local emergency response plans, which are described in § 300.215 of the NCP. Such coordination should be accomplished by working with the SERCs in the region covered by the RCP. RCPs shall contain lines of demarcation between the inland and coastal zones, as mutually agreed upon by USCG and EPA.

Area Contingency Plans. In order to provide for a coordinated, effective Federal, State, and local response, each OSC shall direct the Area Committee to develop an ACP for response in the Area. ACPs shall be developed for all Areas, because OSCs in the designated Areas have responsibility for discharges and releases, which often exceed the jurisdiction and capabilities of other responders. Boundaries for Areas are determined by EPA Regional Administrators for the inland zone; Areas are the COTP areas for the coastal zone.

Jurisdictional boundaries of local emergency planning districts established by States, described in § 300.205(c) of the NCP, shall, as appropriate, be considered in determining geographical boundaries of the designated Areas. The designated Areas may include several such local emergency planning districts, or parts of such districts. In developing the ACP, OSCs shall direct the Area Committees to coordinate with SERCs and LEPCs in the affected Area.

The ACP shall provide for a well-coordinated response that is integrated and compatible with all appropriate response plans of State, local, and other non-Federal entities, and especially with Title III local emergency response plans, or in the Area Committee's area of responsibility. The ACP shall, as appropriate, identify the probable locations of discharges or releases; the available resources to respond to multi-media incidents; where such resources can be obtained; waste disposal methods and facilities consistent with local and State plans developed under the Solid Waste Disposal Act, 42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.; and a local structure for responding to discharges or releases.

The Federal lead agency, EPA or USCG, shall periodically conduct drills of removal capability, without prior notice, in areas for which ACPs are required and under relevant tank vessel and facility response plans. The drills may include participation by Federal, State, and local agencies, the owners and operators of vessels and facilities in the area, and private industry.

ACPs should integrate approved vessel, offshore facility, onshore facility, pipeline, and bulk transportation response plans. A detailed description of the relationship between ACPs and these response plans is provided in Volume II of the ACP under the section on "Organization".

3. Title III local emergency response plans.

The regulations that implement SARA Title III are codified at 40 CFR Part 355.

Each LEPC is to prepare an emergency response plan in accordance with section 303 of SARA Title III and review the plan once a year, or more frequently as changed circumstances in the community or at any subject facility may require. Such Title III local emergency response plans should be closely coordinated with applicable Area contingency plans and State emergency response plans. To assure coordination with the SARA Title III program, it is recommended that the Area Committee include appropriate LEPC or other Title III representation.

IV. OPERATIONAL RESPONSE PHASES FOR OIL REMOVAL

1. Response.

The phases of operational response for oil, including: (1) discovery and notification, (2) preliminary assessment and initiation of action, (3) containment, countermeasures, cleanup, and disposal, and (4) documentation and cost recovery, are outlined in the NCP (see 40 CFR sections 300.300 - 300.320). The relationship of the Federal agencies (RRT) is described in the RCP. A detailed description of the relationships between Federal, State, and local responding organizations is detailed in Volume II of the ACP.

The OPA provides additional authority for carrying out a response. Under section 4201 of the OPA, the OSC as the President's designate may:

(1) remove or arrange for the removal of a discharge, and mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of a discharge, at any time;

(2) direct or monitor all Federal, State, and private actions to remove a discharge; and

(3) remove and, if necessary, destroy a vessel discharging, or threatening to discharge, by whatever means are available.

Furthermore, if a discharge results in a substantial threat to the public health or welfare of the United States (including but not limited to fish, shellfish, wildlife, other natural resources, and the public and private beaches and shorelines of the United States), the OSC shall direct all Federal, State, and private actions to remove the discharge or to mitigate or prevent the threat of the discharge.

2. Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments Plan.

Amended Clean Water Act Section 311(d)(2)(M) requires Area Contingency Plans to include a fish and wildlife response plan, developed in consultation with the USFWS, NOAA, and other interested parties (including State fish and wildlife conservation officials), for the immediate and effective protection, rescue, and rehabilitation of, and the minimization of risk of damage to, fish and wildlife resources and their habitat that are harmed or that may be jeopardized by a discharge. This requirement will be met through the preparation of specific fish and wildlife annexes to each ACP developed by the Area Committee.

The following requirements are to be developed as appendices to this Volume of the Area Contingency Plan.

- identify and establish priorities for protection of fish and wildlife resources and habitats, and other sensitive environments;
- provide a mechanism for use during response to a discharge to expeditiously define protection priorities;
- identify the potential effects of response and countermeasure activities on fish and wildlife, their habitats, and sensitive environments and prioritize the appropriateness of such activities in specific areas;
- provide for preapproval of appropriate removal actions in specific areas;
- plan for monitoring to evaluate the effectiveness of response activities in protecting fish and wildlife, their habitats, and sensitive environments;
- identify and provide for the acquisition and use of necessary response capabilities to

protect fish and wildlife, their habitats, and sensitive environments;
- identify appropriate state and federal agency contacts responsible for fish and wildlife rescue and rehabilitation as well as necessary permits or other legal requirements to carry out fish and wildlife response activities;
- identify training required under OSHA and SARA for volunteers in fish and wildlife response activities and the means for securing such training during a response;
- define the requirements for evaluating the compatibility between this annex and non-federal response plans on issues affecting fish and wildlife, their habitats, and sensitive environments.

Future Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments planning tasks is dicussed in Section 7 of Volume II of the Area Contingency Plan.

3. Funding.

The OPA effectively permits many other Federal agencies, the States and Indian Tribes access to the OSLTF for a variety of purposes. The Fund can be used following an incident for removal actions, natural resource issues, and damages. Access to the Fund is partially governed by section 6002 of the OPA. Local, State, tribal, or Federal agencies may get funding for removal costs through the Federal OSC or by submitting a claim.

There are six basic categories of recoverable damages: (1) natural resource damages; (2) damages to real and personal property, including the loss of such property; (3) loss of subsistence use of natural resources; (4) loss of tax and other revenues; (5) loss of profit or earning capacity; and (6) increased cost of public services. Three of these categories- natural resource damage, loss of tax and revenue, and increased cost of public services- are receivable only by governments. The other categories are receivable by private parties as well as by governments.

The NPFC may be accessed through the NRC, which is responsible for implementing the Fund.

Liability Limitations:

Section 1004 of the OIL POLLUTION ACT OF 1990 - TITLE 1-OIL POLLUTION LIABILITY AND COMPENSATION.

(a) General Rule.-Except as otherwise provided in this section, the total of the liability of a responsible party under section 1002 and any removal costs incurred by, or on behalf of, the responsible party, with respect to each incident shall not exceed-

(1) for a tank vessel, the greater of-

(A) $1,200 per gross ton; or

(B)(i) in the case of a vessel greater than 3,000 gross tons, $10,000,000; or

(ii) in the case of a vessel 3,000 gross ton or less, $2,000,000;

(2) for any other vessel, $600 per gross ton or $500,000, whichever is greater;

(3) for an offshore facility except a deep water port, the total of all removal costs plus $75,000,000; and

(4) for any on shore facility and a deep water port, $350,000,000.

(b) Division of Liability for Mobile Offshore Drilling Units- *This section not included; not in the scope of this plan.*

(c) Exceptions.-

(1) ACTS OF THE RESPONSIBLE PARTY.-Subsection (a) does not apply if

the incident was proximately caused by-

(A) gross negligence or willful misconduct of, or

(B) the violation of an applicable Federal safety, construction, or operating regulation by,

the responsible party, an agent or employee of the responsible party, or a pursuant to a contractual relationship with the responsible party (except where the sole contractual arrangement arises in connection with carriage by a common carrier by rail).

(2) FAILURE OR REFUSAL OF RESPONSIBLE PARTY.-Subsection (a) does not apply if the responsible party fails or refuses-

(A) to report the incident as required by law and the responsible party knows or has reason to know of the incident;

(B) to provide all reasonable cooperation and assistance requested by the responsible official in connection with removal activities; or

(C) without sufficient cause, to comply with an order issued under subsection (c) or (e) of section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1321), as amended by this Act, or the Intervention on the High Seas Act (33 U.S.C. 1471 et seq.).

In addition, OPA does not preempt State laws regarding liability, so in areas where State law places a higher limit, compensation for damages up to the liability limit established by the State law may be pursued.

State Access to the Fund:

Coast Guard Commandant Instruction 16465.1 defines documentation for enforcement and cost recovery under section 1012(d)(1) of the OPA (See *Technical Operating Procedures for State Access Under Section 1012(d)(1) of the OPA* (Enclosure (1) to NPFCINST 16451.1). Details of requirements for documentation and cost recovery can be found in Volume II of the ACP.

OPA allows State governors to request payments of up to $250,000 from the OSLTF for removal costs required for the immediate removal of a discharge, or the mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of a discharge, of oil. Requests are made directly to the Federal OSC who will determine eligibility. A State that anticipates the need to access the Fund must advise the NPFC in writing of the specific individual who is designated to make requests. The designation must include the person's name, address, telephone number, and title or capacity in which employed.

Eligibility for State Access:

The OSC will determine whether the State has the ability to respond based on the criteria specified by the NPFC. If the State is capable, the OSC will contact the USCG case officer to authorize access to the Fund. If the OSC denies State access to the Fund, he/she will detail the reason for denying access (i.e., which of the criteria were not met by the State).

Required Recordkeeping:

The State shall maintain records of expenditures of fund monies including, but not limited to:

- Daily expenditures for each individual worker, giving the individual's name,

title or position, activity performed, time on task, salary or hourly rate, travel costs, per diem, out-of-pocket or extraordinary expenses, and whether the individual is normally available for oil spill removal.

- Equipment purchased or rented each day, with the daily or hourly rate.
- Miscellaneous materials and expendables purchased each day.
- Daily contractor or consultant fees, including costs for their personnel and contractor-owned or rented equipment, as well as that of any subcontractor.

The State shall submit a copy of these records and a summary document, stating the total of all expenditures made, to the NPFC within 30 days after completion of the removal actions. A copy of these documents shall also be submitted to the Federal OSC.

State Access to Other Funds:

(i) In New York State, clean-up operations involving petroleum, and spills affecting surface or groundwater, can be funded by the Oil Spill Compensation Fund. The Fund is activated by a NYSDEC representative. There are no caps on amounts funded per incident other than what is in the fund. For more information concerning fund availability, contact the Director, Bureau of Spill Response, NYSDEC (518) 457-7469.

V. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RESPONSE

1. General.

The NCP (Subpart G, 300.400 - 300.435) establishes methods and criteria for determining the appropriate extent of response authorized by CERCLA and CWA section 311(c).

In general, the OPA fund is available primarily for the cleanup actions of an oil spill. The purposes of the fund are outlined in section 1012 of the OPA.

CERCLA funds are available for the payment of removal costs for incidents involving hazardous substances, contaminants or pollutants.

2. Response.

The relationship of the Federal agencies (RRT) is described in the RCP. A detailed description of the relationships between Federal, State, and local responding organizations is detailed in Volume II of the ACP.

In most instances, response personnel, equipment and resources involved in oil response and in hazardous substances response are the same for a given Area. Application of fund monies from CERCLA or OPA may require evaluation after the cleanup based on the documentation obtained during the response. Additional detail regarding joint OPA and CERCLA response may be addressed in the RCP and in Volume II, Section II of the ACP.

For hazardous substance response only, see appropriate Title III, SERC and LEPC HAZMAT response plans.

VI. State Involvement in Removal Actions.

For Fund reimbursement, the State must fulfill requirements established by the NPFC including PRP determination and documentation requirements.

VII. TRUSTEES FOR NATURAL RESOURCES

Federal Trustees

The OSC shall ensure that the trustees for natural resources are promptly notified of discharges. The OSC shall coordinate all response activities with the affected natural resource trustees and shall consult with the affected trustees on the appropriate removal action to be taken. Where the OSC becomes aware that a discharge may affect any endangered or threatened species, or their habitat, the OSC shall consult with the appropriate natural resource trustee.

Designation of Trustees:

The President is required to designate in the NCP those Federal officials who are to act on behalf of the public as trustees for natural resources. Federal officials so designated will act pursuant to section 107(f) of CERCLA, section 311(f)(5) of the CWA, and section 1006 of the OPA. As defined in section 1001 of the OPA, natural resources includes land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, ground water, drinking water supplies, and other such resources belonging to, managed by, held in trust by, appertaining to, or otherwise controlled by the United States (including the resources of the exclusive economic zone).

The following individuals shall be the designated trustee(s) for general categories of natural resources: the Secretary of Commerce; the Secretary of the Interior; the Secretary for the land managing agency for natural resources located on, over, or under land administered by the United States (DOI, USDA, DOD, and DOE); and the head of authorized agencies for the management or protection of natural resources located in the United States but not otherwise described in this section or in the NCP.

Section 300.600 of the NCP designates the natural resources for which each Federal trustee is responsible, and is incorporated herein by reference.

Pursuant to section 1006 of the OPA, the governor of each State shall designate State and local officials who may act on behalf of the public as trustee for natural resources and shall notify the President of the designation.

Under section 1006 of the OPA, the governing body of any Indian tribe shall designate tribal officials who may act on behalf of the tribe or its members as trustee for natural resources and shall notify the President of the designation.

The head of any foreign government may designate the trustee who shall act on behalf of that government as trustee for natural resources.

Functions of Trustees:

Under section 1006(c) of the OPA, natural resource trustees shall:

- Assess natural resource damages for the natural resources under their

trusteeship; and

- Develop and implement a plan for the restoration, rehabilitation, replacement, or acquisition of the equivalent, of the natural resources under their trusteeship.

In addition, the Federal trustees may, upon request of and reimbursement from a State or Indian tribe and at the Federal OSC's discretion, assess damages for the natural resources under the State's or tribe's trusteeship.

(a) At the present time, the major trustees for natural resources subject to Federal management or protection include:

1. NOAA, which acts on behalf of the Secretary of Commerce as a Federal trustee for living and non-living natural resources in coastal and marine areas. Resources of concern to NOAA include all life stages, wherever they occur, of fishery resources of the exclusive economic zone and continental shelf; anadromous and catadromous species throughout their ranges; endangered and threatened species and marine mammals for which NOAA is responsible; tidal wetlands and other ecosystems supporting these living marine resources; and resources of National Marine Sanctuaries and Estuarine Research Reserves. For resources in coastal waters and anadromous fish streams, NOAA may be a co-trustee with the Department of the Interior, other Federal land managing agencies, and possibly Indian tribes as well as the affected state(s). It will coordinate with co-trustees in investigating damages;

2. The Secretary of the Department of Interior;

3. The head of other Federal Agencies authorized to manage or protect a specific natural resource.

(b) Lands subject to Federal management or protection are shown in Appendix L.

State Trustees

(a) At the present time, trustees for natural resources subject to State management or protection include:

1. New York - The Commissioner of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

Responsibilities of Trustees

(b) For all significant releases of oil or CERCLA substances which might affect a natural resource, the OSC shall promptly notify those Federal and State agencies serving as natural resource trustees.

Upon notification or discovery of injury to, destruction of, loss of, or threat to natural resources, trustees may conduct a preliminary survey of the area affected by the discharge or release to determine if trust resources under their jurisdiction are or potentially affected. Trustees can request that the Attorney General seek compensation from the responsible parties for the damages assessed and for the costs of an assessment and of restoration planning. Trustees can also request that an

authorized agency issue an administrative order or pursue injunctive relief against the parties responsible for the discharge or release; or request that the lead agency remove, or arrange for the removal of or provide for remedial action with respect to, any hazardous substances from a contaminated medium pursuant to section 104 of CERCLA. (Complete trustee responsibilities are defined in section 300.165. of the NCP)

For releases which may affect coastal or marine waters: the OSC shall notify DOC/NOAA, DOI, and the appropriate state agency.

For releases in inland areas: the OSC shall notify DOI, any affected Federal land managing agency, and the appropriate state agency.

The DOC/NOAA contact is Diane Wehner, NOAA Coastal Resource Coordinator (CRC).

The DOI contact for New York and New York Harbor (including New Jersey) is William Patterson, Regional Environmental Officer (Appendix D).

Appendix J of the NY/NJ RCP contains a list of DOI U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Field Response Coordinators. Notification of the Field Response Coordinators will be through the appropriate DOI RRT representative listed above.

The contacts for the states are via the hotlines listed in Section 300.300, pg 23 of the RCP.

VIII. PARTICIPATION BY OTHER PERSONS

NCP subpart H addresses participation by other persons and is incorporated herein by reference.

Participation by private parties in both planning and response is encouraged. PRPs are encouraged to undertake response actions in an adequate and timely manner, based on the judgment of the FOSC.

Landowners are also encouraged to participate in planning and response. The landowner is a valuable resource due to his/her local knowledge. The landowner, to the extent practical and based on the Federal OSC's judgment, may be included in the planning and response activities, under direction of the Federal OSC. Landowners that provide access to or are affected by a spill have jurisdiction over their lands, and warrant special consideration by the responding agency or unified command. In the event that an incident poses, or has the potential to pose an imminent threat to human health and/or the environment, it is in the best interest of the landowner to provide access to a Federal OSC.

In addition, OPA authorizes filing of claims against the OSLTF by other persons. To file a claim, contact the Director, NPFC, Suite 1000, 4200 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22203-1804, telephone (703) 235-4756.

IX. ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FOR SELECTION OF RESPONSE ACTION

Subpart I of the NCP addresses administrative recordkeeping for selection of response

actions and is incorporated herein by reference to the extent that it applies to emergency response.

X. CHEMICAL COUNTERMEASURES

Subpart J of the NCP addresses the use of dispersants and other chemical countermeasures, and is incorporated herein by reference. In addition, section 4202(a) of the OPA requires that each Area Committee work with State and local officials to expedite decisions for the use of dispersants and other mitigating substances and devices. The process for expediting decisions regarding the use of dispersants and other chemical countermeasures on an Area basis are identified in Volume II of the ACP, section IV ("Chemical Countermeasures").

XI. FEDERAL FACILITIES

[RESERVED]

Appendix A - Abbreviations

Abbreviations as defined in the NCP are as follows:

Department and Agency Title Abbreviations:

ATSDR -- Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
DOC -- Department of Commerce
DOD -- Department of Defense
DOE -- Department of Energy
DOI -- Department of the Interior
DOJ -- Department of Justice
DOL -- Department of Labor
DOS -- Department of State
DOT -- Department of Transportation
EPA -- Environmental Protection Agency
FEMA -- Federal Emergency Management Agency
GSA -- General Services Administration
HHS -- Department of Health and Human Services
NIOSH -- National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NOAA -- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
RSPA -- Research and Special Programs Administration
USCG -- United States Coast Guard
USDA -- United States Department of Agriculture

(Note: Reference is made in the NCP to both the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the National Response Center. In order to avoid confusion, the NCP and this ACP will spell out Nuclear Regulatory Commission and use the abbreviation "NRC" only with respect to the National Response Center.)

Operational Abbreviations:

ERT -- Environmental Response Team
LEPC -- Local Emergency Planning Committee
NCP -- National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NRC -- National Response Center

NRT -- National Response Team
NSF -- National Strike Force
OSC -- On-Scene Coordinator
PIAT -- Public Information Assist Team
RAT -- Radiological Assistance Team
RCP -- Regional Contingency Plan
RRT -- Regional Response Team
SERC -- State Emergency Response Commission
SSC -- Scientific Support Coordinator
BSP -- Bureau of Spill Response (NYSDEC)
RPB -- Response and Prevention Branch

Other applicable abbreviations include the following:

AC -- Area Committee
ACP -- Area Contingency Plan
CAMEO -- Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations (a software program)
CERCLA -- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980
COTP -- Captain of the Port (USCG)
CWA -- Clean Water Act (33 USC 1321)
DRAT -- District Response Advisory Team (USCG)
FOSC -- Federal On-Scene Coordinator
FWPCA -- Federal Water Pollution Control Act
HAZMAT -- Hazardous Materials
ICS -- Incident Command System
LOSC -- Local On-Scene Coordinator
PRP -- Potentially Responsible Party
SARA -- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SOSC -- State On-Scene Coordinator
Title III -- The Emergency Planning and Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (Title III of SARA)
USFWS -- United States Fish and Wildlife Service

Area-specific acronyms and abbreviations are listed in each chapter of Volume II, Section II ("Organization"), Appendix A.

Appendix B - Definitions

Definitions contained herein, unless otherwise specified, are the same as those contained in the NCP, Section 300.5 ("Definitions") and OPA section 1001 ("Definitions").

Additional definitions are listed below:

Area Committee: As defined by sections 311(a)(18) and (j)(4) of CWA, as amended by OPA, means the entity appointed by the President consisting of members from Federal, State, and local agencies with responsibilities that include preparing an Area Contingency Plan for the area designated by the President.

Area Contingency Plan: As defined by sections 311(a)(19) and (j)(4) of CWA, as amended by OPA, means the plan prepared by an Area Committee, that in conjunction with the NCP, shall address the removal of a discharge including a worst-case discharge and the mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of such a discharge from a vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility operating in or near an area designated by the President.

Coastal waters: The waters of the coastal zone (except for the Great Lakes and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers). Precise boundaries are identified in USCG/EPA agreements, Federal Regional Contingency Plans and Area Contingency Plans.

Contingency plan: (1) A document used by Federal, State, and local agencies to guide their planning and response procedures regarding spills of oil, hazardous substances, or other emergencies; (2) a document used by industry as a response plan to spills of oil, hazardous substances, or other emergencies occurring upon their transportation vehicle, or at their facilities.

Drinking water supply: As defined by section 101(7) of CERCLA, means any raw or finished water source that is or may be used by a public water system (as defined in the Safe Drinking Water Act) or as drinking water by one or more individuals.

Environment: As defined by section 101(8) of CERCLA, means the navigable waters, the waters of the contiguous zone, and the ocean waters of which the natural resources are under the exclusive management authority of the United States under the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act; and any other surface water, ground water, drinking water supply, land surface and subsurface strata, or ambient air within the United States or under the jurisdiction of the United States.

Environmentally sensitive area: An especially delicate or sensitive natural resource that requires protection in the event of a pollution incident. Designations of areas considered to be sensitive can be found in Appendix D of the proposed Facility Response Plan rule. In addition to this definition, Area Committees may include any areas determined to be "sensitive" for OPA planning purposes.

Ground water: As defined by section 101(12) of CERCLA, means water in a saturated zone or stratum beneath the surface of land or water.

Hazardous substance: Any nonradioactive solid, liquid, or gaseous substance which when uncontrolled, may be harmful to human health or the environment. The precise legal definition can be found in section 101(14) of CERCLA.

Inland waters: Those waters of the United States in the inland zone, waters of the Great Lakes, Lake Champlain, and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers.

Inland zone: The environment inland of the coastal zone excluding the Great Lakes, Lake Champlain, and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers. The term inland zone delineates an area of Federal responsibilities for response actions. Precise boundaries are determined by EPA/USCG agreements and identified in Federal Regional Contingency Plans.

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC): A group of local representatives appointed by the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) to prepare a comprehensive emergency plan for the local emergency planning district, as required by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act's Title III.

National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC): As defined by section 7 of Executive Order 12777, the NPFC is the entity established by the Secretary of the department in which the USCG is operating whose function is the administration of the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF). This includes access to the OSLTF by Federal agencies, States, and designated trustees for removal actions and initiation of natural resource damage assessments, as well as claims for removal costs and damages.

Oil: As defined by section 311(a)(1) of the CWA, means oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, oil mixed with ballast or bilge water, vegetable oil, animal oil, coal oil, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.

Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF): The fund established under section 9509 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9509).

On-Scene Coordinator (OSC): The government official at an incident scene responsible for coordinating response activities.

Regional Response Team (RRT): The Federal response organization (consisting of representatives from selected Federal and State agencies) which acts as a regional body responsible for planning and preparedness before an oil spill occurs and for providing advice to the OSC in the event of a major or substantial spill.

State Emergency Response Commission (SERC): A group of officials appointed by the State governor to implement the provisions of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). The SERC coordinates and supervises the work of the Local Emergency Planning Committees and reviews local emergency plans annually.

Appendix C - RRT Activation

(1) RRT Activation: The RRT should be activated as an Inter-Governmental Coordination Team by the Chairman when a discharge or release:

(i) Exceeds the response capability available to the OSC in the place where it occurs;

(ii) Transects EPA regional or USCG district boundaries;

(iii) May pose a substantial threat to the public health, welfare, environment, or to regionally significant amounts of property;

(iv) Otherwise meets the definition of a major discharge as defined in the NCP.

(2) Using the above criteria, the RRT may be activated during any pollution emergency by a request of an RRT representative to the chairman of the team.

(3) The RRT shall be activated automatically in the event of a major discharge or release or may be activated for a potential major discharge or release.

(4) The RRT can be deactivated by agreement between the EPA and the USCG co-chairmen or their representatives.

(5) The times of activation and deactivation should be included in the pollution reports (POLREPS) generated by the OSC, or either RRT co-chairman.

(b) RRT Function: When activated for a discharge or release, agency representatives may meet or convene by teleconference at the call of the chairman and may:

(1) Monitor and evaluate reports from the OSC. The RRT may advise the OSC on the duration and extent of the Federal response and may recommend to the OSC specific actions in responding to the discharge or release;

(2) Request other Federal, State or local government, or private agencies to provide resources under their existing authorities to assist the OSC in his response efforts;

(3) Help the OSC prepare information releases for the public and for communications with the NRT;

(4) If the circumstances warrant, advise the regional or district head of the agency providing the OSC that a different OSC should be designated;

(5) Submit Pollution Reports (POLREPS) to the NRC as significant developments occur.

AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR OIL DISCHARGES AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES RELEASES

INLAND ZONE OF NEW YORK

VOLUME II

NEW YORK STATE
AREA COMMITTEE
REGION II

DECEMBER, 1993

AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN
FOR OIL DISCHARGES AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RELEASES
FOR INLAND WATERS OF NEW YORK STATE

VOLUME II

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Section 4:	Equipment
Section 5:	Chemical Countermeasures
Section 6:	Integration with other Contingency Plans and Response Plans
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INTRODUCTION

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- Method of Public Notice
- Listing of Region II Environmental Groups
- Listing of Region II Newspapers
- "Designation of Inland Areas and Area OSCs under Oil Pollution Act of 1990" William J. Muszynski, P.E., Acting Regional Administrator, June 9, 1993.
- "Implementation of Area Committee and Area Contingency Plan Requirements under Section 4202 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990" William J. Muszynski, P.E., Acting Regional Administrator, June 9, 1993.
- Letters to the Region II Regional Response Teams, June 14, 1993.
- "Designation of Areas and Area Committees under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990", Federal Register Notice, April 24, 1992.

AREA COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

The Federal Register Notice "Designation of Areas and Area Committees under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990", dated April 24, 1992, designated the members of the Regional Response Teams as members of Area Committees. Region II has invited other agencies other than RRT member agencies to participate in the Area Committee planning process.

For the State of New York, the Area Committee which has met, included the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, New York State Emergency Management Office (representing the Local Emergency Planning Committees), and US Department of Interior and US Fish and Wildlife Service. The Department of Commerce-National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration was invited to participate, but has informed EPA that they do not have a natural resource trustee role in the inland portion of New York State.

Representation on the Area Committee is limited, according to the statute, to qualified individuals of federal and state government. The Area Committee is based in Albany, New York, and provides overall coordination of the integrated planning process. Ex officio participation on the Area Committee will also be solicited from industry and private organizations. The Area Committee will be responsible for developing the Area Contingency Plan, and some portions of the Fish and Wildlife Annexes. At some future date, the Area Committee would establish the structure for localized planning outlined below.

Regional (NYSDEC) Sub-Committees are proposed to be established for planning in eight of the nine NYSDEC Regional offices (NOTE: DEC Region 2 (New York City) is excluded from inland planning, as all NYC territories fall under federal response jurisdiction of USCG-Captain of the Port, New York. These Sub-Committees would be comprised of federal, state, county and local government, and ex officio participation would be solicited from industry and private organizations. The Sub-Committees would produce a (NYSDEC) Regional annex, which would consist of a complete Fish and Wildlife Annex, as well as any "localized" modifications of the initial version of the plan, specifically, worst case discharge response, response equipment inventory, and description of plan integration.

OUTREACH

The objective of the initial outreach is for all parties which have a role in spill response to become aware of the Area Contingency Plan and the area planning process. At such a time, when specific planning tasks are under development, appropriate ex officio participation from industry and the public will be solicited.

Each Area On-Scene Coordinator will coordinate outreach efforts, which would include wide distribution of "Overview of the Area Contingency Plan". Distribution of this will be made to the following organizations:

adjacent EPA Regions or Areas
USCG District and MSOs which are adjacent to each State
offices of state government which potentially have a role in spill response
offices of federal government which potentially have a role in spill response
Local Emergency Planning Committees (Counties)
Municipalities
facilities regulated by Section 4202 (FRP) of OPA
cleanup contractors identified in each Area (or sub-Area)
environmental organizations identified in each Area (or sub-Area)

Additionally, public notices will be published in major newspapers in each Area, for solicitation and comment from any interested parties which had not been included in the above listings (industry other than FRP-regulated facilities, citizen advocacy group, etc.)

METHOD OF PUBLIC NOTICE

AREA CONTINGENCY PLANS FOR UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (USEPA): ADDITIONS, DELETIONS, AND CHANGES OF ITEMS.

PREAMBLE: In accordance with **Federal Register** / Vol. 57, No. 80 / Friday, April 24, 1992 / Notices / page 15200, EPA Region 2 has, through proper channels, submitted a memorandum for publication in the **Federal Register** that designates The States of New Jersey and New York, and the combined Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Territory of the Virgin Islands as subregional Areas. The Area Committees for these areas will consist of qualified personnel from Federal, State and local member agencies of the subsequent Regional Response Teams. These Area Committees will compile the information necessary for a comprehensive Area Contingency Plan in accordance with the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA). Each plan will be a "living" document subject to change as needed. The original plan and all subsequent changes will be subject to public comment. The method of notice is included below.

METHOD: In accordance, also with **Federal Register** / Vol. 57, No. 80 / Friday, April, 24,1992 / Notices / page 15200, the USEPA is interested in obtaining public comment on the notice and the items developed as a result of its requirements. Upon the development of an item to be included, deleted or changed in the plan, whether it be area wide or to a specific area, the public will be notified as follows: area wide items will be announced in prominent newspapers which cover the widest portion of the area, and area specific items will be announced locally in the local area newspapers. These announcements will be made after the area committee approves them for inclusion in the plan. There will be sufficient time after the announcement for the public to respond. If deemed necessary by the area committee, informal public hearings may also be held should further explanation of the item become necessary.

REGION II ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

American Wildlife Foundation
1717 Massachusets Ave., N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
ATTN: President Paul T. Schindler

American Littoral Society
Sandy Hook
Highland, NJ 07732
ATTN: Executive Director, D.W. Bennett

American Rivers, Inc.
801 Pennsylvania Ave, SE Suite 400
Washington, DC 20003
ATTN: President, Kevin J. Coyle

Better World Society
1100 17Th Street, NW, Suite 502
Washington, DC 20036
ATTN: Chairman, R.E. "Ted" Turner

National Coalition For Marine
Conservation, Inc.
P.O. Box 23298
Savannah, GA 31403
ATTN: Exec. Director, Ken Hinman

National Audubon Society
950 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10022
ATTN: President, Peter A.A. Berle

Citizens Clearinghouse for Hazardous
Wastes, Inc.
119 Rowell Court
Falls Church, VA 22046
ATTN: Exec. Dir., Lois Marie Gibbs

Citizens for a Better Environment
501 2nd Street, Suite 305
San Fransico, CA 94107
ATTN: Exec. Dir. Michael Belliveau

Clean Sites, Inc.
1199 North Fairfax Street, Suite 400
Alexandria, VA 22314
ATTN: President, Thomas P. Grumbly

National Clean Water Action
1320 18th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20009
ATTN: Director, David R. Zwick

Coast Alliance
235 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE
Washington, DC 20003
ATTN: Chairperson, Sarah Chasis

Natural Resources Defense Council
40 West 20th Street
New York, NY 10011
ATTN: Director, John H. Adams

CONCERN, Inc.
1794 Columbia Road, NW
Washington, DC 20009
ATTN: Director Susan Boyd

Council On Economic Priorities
30 Irving Place
New York, NY 10003
ATTN: Chairperson, Harry Kahn

Council On Ocean Law
1709 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 700
Washington, DC 20006
ATTN: Elliot L. Richardson

Earthwatch
P.O. Box 403
Watertown, MA 02272
ATTN: President, Brian A. Rosborough

The Cousteau Society
930 West 21st Street
Norfolk, VA 23517

Water Pollution Control Federation
601 Wythe Street
Alexandria, VA 22314
ATTN: Exec. Dir. Q. Brown, Ph.D. CAE

The Sierra Club
730 Polk Street
San Francisco, CA 94109
ATTN: Exec. Dir., Michael L. Fischer

National Wildlife Federation
1400 16th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036
ATTN: President, Dr. Jay D. Hair

National Solid Waste Mgt. Assoc.
1730 Rhode Island Ave., NW,
Suite 1000
Washington, DC 20036

Environmental Defense Fund
257 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10010
ATTN: Exec. Director, F.D. Krupp

Environmental Action, Inc.
1525 New Hamphshire Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20036
ATTN: Exec. Director, Ruth Caplan

Green Committee of Correspondence
P.O. BOX 30208
Kansas City, MO 64112

GREENPEACE
1436 U Street, NW
Washington, DC 20009
ATTN: Peter Bahouth

Inform
381 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10016
ATTN: Joanna Underwood

International Marine Life Alliance
94 Station Street, Suite 645
Hingham, MA 02043

International Rivers Network
301 Broadway, Suite B
San Francisco, CA 94133

Izaak Walton League
1401 Wilson Blvd. Level B
Arlington, VA 22209
ATTN: Exec. Director, Jack Lorenz

American Council On The Environment
1301 20th Street NW, Suite 113
Washington, DC 20036
ATTN: Exec. Officer, John H. Gullett

REGION II ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

National Coalition for
Marine Conservarion, Inc.
P.O. Box 23298
Savannah, GA 31403

Mid-Atlantic Council of Watershed Assoc.
2955 Edge Hill Road
Huntingdon Valley, PA 19006

American Clean Water Project
107 Spyglass Lane
Fayetteville, NY 13066

Nature Conservancy
1815 North Lynn Street
Arlington, VA 22209

National Water Alliance
1225 First Street, NW, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20005

Clean Water Fund
46 Bayard Street, Room 309
New Brunswick, NJ 08901

Public Citizen
2000 P Street, NW Suite 700
Washington, DC 20036

Passaic River Coalition
246 Madisonville Road
Basking Ridge, NJ 07920

Great Lakes United
State University College of Buffalo
1300 Elmwood Ave.
Buffalo, NJ 14222

Renew America
1400 16th Street, NW, Suite 710
Washington, DC 20036

Water Resources Association of The
Delaware River Basin
Box 867 Davis Road
Valley Forge, PA 19481

Long Island Sound Task Force of
The Oceanic Society
185 Magee Ave., Stamford Marine Ctr.
Stamford, CT 06902

U.S. Public Interest Research Group
215 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, DC 20003

New Jersey Env. Federation
808 Belmar Plaza
Belmar, NJ 07719

The Wilderness Society
900 17th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

NEW YORK NEWSPAPERS

Ossining Citizen Register
Ganett Co. Inc.
7 Gannett Dr.
White Plains, NY 10604
ATTN: Phil Bologna, Adv. Manager
(914) 694-9300

The Palladium-Times
140 W. 1st St.
Oswego, NY 13126
ATTN: Craig Nessel, Adv. Manager
(315) 343-3800

Observer-Dispatch
221 Oriskany Plaza
Utica, NY 13501
ATTN: Donna Donovan, Publisher
(315) 782-1000

Watertown Daily Times
Johnson Newspaper Corp.
260 Washington St.- Times Bldg.
Watertown, NY 13601
ATTN: Robert Cornell, Adver. Mgr.
(315) 782-1000

The Wellsville Daily Reporter
159 N. Main St.
Wellsville, NY 14895
ATTN: Kelly Dickerson, Editor
(716) 593-5300

Rockland Journal-News
Gannett Co., Inc.
7 Gannett Dr.
White Plains, NY 10604
ATTN: Phil Bologna, Adver. Mgr.
(914) 694-9300

White Plains Reporter Dispatch
Gannett Co., Inc.
7 Gannett Dr.
White Plains, NY 10604
ATTN: Phil Bologna, Adver. Mgr.
(914) 694-9300

Times-Union
Gannett Co., Inc
55 Exchange Blvd.
Rochester, NY 14614-2001
ATTN: Carol Olson Hudler, Adver. Manage
(716) 232-7100

Daily Sentinel
Rome Sentinel Co.
P.O. Box 471
Rome, NY 13440-0471
ATTN: Ron O'Neil, Advertising Mgr.
(315) 337-4000

Finger Lakes Times
Finger Lakes Printing Co.
218 Genesee ST.
Geneva, NY 14456
ATTN: George A. Park,Jr., Publisher
(315) 789-3333

The Post-Star
Lawrence & Cooper Streets
P.O. Box 2157
Glen Falls, NY 12801
ATTN: Nicholas Coimano, Adv.Mgr.
(518) 792-3131

The Leader-Herald
William B. Collins Co.
8-10 E. Fulton St.
Gloversville, NY 12078
ATTN: Lawrence V. Hadley, Adv.Mgr.
(518) 725-8616

The Daily Courier Observer
Park Newspaper of St. Lawrence Cnty, Inc.
P.O. Box 300
Massena, NY 13662
ATTN: Mary McGee, Adevertising Mgr.
(315) 769-2451

The Journal-Register
Park Newspapers of Medina, Inc.
409-13 Main St.
Medina, NY 14103
ATTN: Roy H. Park, Publisher
(716) 798-1400

The Times Union
Box 15000, News Plaza
Albany, NY 12212
Attn: Harry Rosenfeld , Editor
(518) 454-5694

Tarrytown News
Gannett Co., Inc.
7 Gannett Dr.
White Plains, NY 10604
ATTN: Phil Bolgna, Adv. Mgr.
(914) 694-9300

The Record
Troy Publishing Co.
501 Broadway
Troy, NY 12181
ATTN: T. M. Brennan, Publisher
(518) 272-2000

The Ithaca Journal
123-125 W. State St.
P.O. Box 430
Ithaca, NY 14851-0430
ATTN: Roger Reynolds, Adv.Mgr.
(607) 272-2321

The Post-Journal
15 W. 2nd. St.
Jamestown, NY 14701
ATTN: Roland W. Schultz, Adv. Mgr
(716) 487-1111

Daily & Sunday Freeman
Mark Goodson Enterprises Ltd.
79-97 Hurley Ave.
Kingston, NY 12401
ATTN: John Martin, Advertising Mgr
((914) 331-5000

The Evening Times
P.O. Box 1007
Little Falls, NY 13365
ATTN: Ralph Weir, Editor
(315) 823-3680

Union - Sun & Journal
Union Sun & Journal, Inc.
459-491 S. Transit St.
Lockport, NY 14094
ATTN: Dan Kane, Managing Editor
(716) 439-9246

The Buffalo News
1 News Plaza
Box 100
Buffalo, NY 14240
Attn: Warren Colville, Advertising Dir
(716) 849-3434

NEW YORK NEWSPAPERS

News
85 Dickson St.
P.O. Box 871
Newburgh, NY 12550
ATTN: Ralph Bartce, Publisher
(914) 561-3000

Niagara Gazette
P.O. Box 549 - 310 Niagara St.
Niagara Falls, NY
ATTN: Rick Jensen, Editor
(716) 282-2311

Tonawanda News
Tonawanda Publishing Corp.
435 River Rd.
North Tonawanda, NY 14120
ATTN: Joseph Wolf, Managing Editor

The Evening Sun
Norwich Sun, Inc.
45-47 Hale St.
P.O. Box 151
Norwich, NY 13815
ATTN: Joanne Smith, Manager Editor
(607) 334-3276

Journal
P.O. Box 409
Ogdensburg, NY 13669
ATTN: Patrica Charlebois, Adv. Manager
(315) 393-1000

Olean Times-Herald
Times Herald Corp.
639 Norton Dr.
Olean, NY 14760
(716) 372-3121

The Oneida Daily Dispatch
Goodson Newspaper Group
P.O. Box 120 - 130 Broad St.
Oneida, NY 13421
ATTN: Frank McGivern, Adv. Manager
(315) 363-5100

The Daily Star
P.O. Box 250
Oneonta, NY 13820
ATTN: William C. Lundquest, Adv. Manager
(607) 432-1000

The Star
Westchester-Rockland Newspapers
7 Gannett Dr.
White Plains, NY 10604
ATTN: Phil Bologna, Adv. Manager
(914) 694-9300

Press-Republican
170 Margret St.
Plattsburgh, NY 12901
ATTN: James D. Dynko, Publisher
(518) 561-2300

Port Chester Daily Item
Garnett Co., Inc.
White Plains, NY 10604
ATTN: Phil Bologna, Advertising Mgr.
(914) 856-5383

The Tri-State Gazette
84-88 Fowler St.
Port Jervis, NY 12771
ATTN: Michael J. Kowal, Adver. Manager
(914) 856-5383

Poughkeepsie Journal
Gannett Co., Inc.
85 Civic Center Plaza
Poughkeepsie, NY 12602
(914) 454-2000
ATTN: Barry Rothfield, Exec. Editor

New York Newsday
Long Island Bureau
235 Pinelawn Rd.
Melville, NY
(516) 845-1703

The Daily Record
P.O. Box 6
Rochester, NY 14601
ATTN: Maria Biuso, Dir. of Mktg & Sales
(716) 232-6920

Democrat and Chronicle
Garnett Co., Inc.
55 Exchange Blvd.
Rochester, NY 14614-2001
ATTN: James Carey, Advertising Dir.

Adirondack Daily Enterprise
Adirondack Publishing Co.
61 Broadway
P.O. Box 318
Saranac Lake, NY 12983
ATTN: C. A. Moore, Adver. Mgr
(518) 891-2600

The Saratogian, Inc.
20 Lake Ave.
Saratoga Springs, NY 12866
ATTN: M. Mac Elroy, Adver. Magr.
(518) 584-4242

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Daily Gazette Co.
2345 Maxon Road
Schenectady, NY 12301-1090
ATTN:M. Moran, Nat'l Adver. Mgr.
(518) 374-4141

Staten Island Advance
Advance Publications, Inc.
950 Fingerboard Rd.
Staten Island, NY 10305
ATTN: R. Diamond, Publisher
(718) 981-1234

New York York Post
210 South St.
New York, NY 10007
(212) 815-8000

Register-Star
Record Printing & Publishing Co.
364 Warren St.
Hudson, NY 12534
ATTN: Thomas Martin, Advertising Mg
(518) 828-1616

The Post Standard
The Syracuse Newspapers, Inc.
Clinton Sq.
Syracuse, NY 13211
ATTN: J.F. Klienklans, Adv. Mgr.
(315) 470-0011

Syracuse Herald-Journal
The Herald Company
Clinton Sq. - P.O. Box 4915
Syracuse, NY 13221
ATTN: J.F. Klienklans, Adv. Mgr.

NEW YORK NEWSPAPERS

Yonkers Herald Statesman
Gannett Co. Inc.
1 Gannett Dr.
White Plains, NY 10604
ATTN: Phil Bologna, Adver. Mgr.
(914) 694-9300

Citizen
Auburn Publishers, Inc.
25 Dill St.
Auburn, NY 13021
Attn: David Connelly, Man. Editor
(315) 253-5311

Times Herald-Record
Orange County Publications
40 Mulberry St.
Middletown, NY 10940
ATTN: Edward Shultz, Advertising Mgr.
(914) 343-5181

Mount Vernon Daily Argus
Gannett Co., Inc.
1 Gannett Dr.
White Plains, Ny 10604
ATTN: Phil Bologna, Advertising Mgr.
(914) 694-9300

New Rochelle Standard Star
Westchester-Rockland Newspapers
1 Gannett Dr.
White Plains, Ny 10604
ATTN: Phil Bologna, Advertising Mgr.
(914) 694-9300

The New York Times
The New York Times Co.
229 W. 43rd St.
New York, NY 10036
ATTN: Max Frandel, Exec. Editor
(212) 556-1234

The New York Daily News
New York News, Inc.
220 E. 42nd St.
New York, NY 10017
ATTN: James Hoge, Publisher Mgr.
(212) 210-2100

The Recorder
1 Venner Rd.
Amsterdam, NY 12010
Attn: Robert Simpson, Adv. Dir.
(518) 843-1100

NEWS
Batavia Newspaper Corp.
2 Opollo Dr.
Batavia, NY 14020
(716) 343-8000

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

JUN 9 1993 REGION II

E:

Designation of Inland Areas and Area OSCs under Oil Pollution Act
CT: of 1990.

ROM: Richard C. Salkie, Associate Director for Removal and Emergency Preparedness Programs

O: William J. Muszynski, P.E.
Acting Regional Administrator

for George Pavlou, Acting Director
Emergency and Remedial Response Division

Under Clean Water Act, Section 311(j)(4)(B), Area Contingency Plans must be developed by Area Committees, under the direction of the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) for their Area. Under Section 311(j)(4)(D), these plans are reviewed and approved by the President.

Pursuant to OPA Section 4201(b)(1)(a), the President designates Areas for which Area Contingency Plans are established. Through Section 1(b) of Executive Order 12777 (56 FR 54757: October 20, 1991), the President delegated to the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) responsibility for designating the Areas and appointing the Committees for the "Inland Zone", as provided for in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)(40 CFR Part 300.5). The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) has responsibility for designating Areas and appointing Committees in the Coastal Zone as defined by the NCP.

By Federal Register Notice ("Designation of Areas and Area Committees under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990", 57 FR 15198, April 24, 1992), Administrator, EPA had designated the 13 individual Regional Response Teams as the initial Area Committee, with the proclaimed intention to delegate to the Regional Administrators the authority to designate different Areas and Committee members within their Region. The formal delegation of this authority was signed by the Administrator on January 19, 1993. Pursuant to this delegation of authority, which may be redelegated to the Division Director level, the Regional Administrator may (a) designate Areas, (b) appoint Area Committees, (c) require information to be included in Area Contingency Plans, and (d) review and approve such plans as defined by the NCP.

Based upon my memorandum entitled "Implementation of Area Committee and Area Contingency Plan requirements under Section 4202 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990.", I hereby recommend the following as Areas and Area OSCs within the Inland portion of Region II:

Area: Inland Zone within the boundaries of the State of New York.

Area OSC: Carl Pellegrino
Alternate Area OSC: Matthew Garamone

Area: Inland Zone within the boundaries of the State of New Jersey.

Area OSC: Michael Solecki
Alternate Area OSC: Angel Rodriguez

Area: Inland Zone within the Caribbean Regional Response Team Area.

U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico Area Committees

Area OSC: Angel Rodriguez
Alternate Area OSC: Matthew Garamone, Christopher Jimenez, and Carlos O'Neill

Precise boundaries between Inland and Coastal Areas, have been established by Memorandum of Understanding (Joint Boundary Agreements) with the appropriate USCG Districts and are described in the Regional Contingency Plans.

Recommendations for nomination for appointment of Area Committee members, based upon solicitation of Regional Response Team agencies, will be forthcoming.

Please indicate your approval of the designation of Areas and Area On-Scene Coordinators for the development of Area Contingency Plans for the Inland portions of Region II, pursuant to your authority delegated by Administrator William K. Reilly, January 19, 1993, Delegation Number 2-91 (1200TN312).

Upon your approval of these Area designations, we will forward this information for publication in the Federal Register, as described in the April 24, 1992 Federal Register Notice.

Approved: _____ Date: 6/14/94
William J. Muszynski, P.E.
Acting Regional Administrator

Disapproved: _____ Date: _____
William J. Muszynski, P.E.
Acting Regional Administrator

cc: J. Makris, CEPPO
H. Barrack, OPM
C. Pellegrino, 2ERR-RPB-A
M. Garamone, 2ERR-RPB-A
C. Jimenez, 2ERR-RPB-A
M. Solecki, 2ERR-RPB-A
A. Rodriguez, 2ERR-RPB-A
C. Soderberg, 2CFO
C. O'Neill, 2CFO

JUN 9 1993

Implementation of Area Committee and Area Contingency Plan Requirements under Section 4202 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990.

Richard C. Salkie, Associate Director for Removal and Emergency Preparedness Programs

William J. Muszynski, P.E.
Acting Regional Administrator

George Pavlou, Acting Director
Emergency and Remedial Response Division

Please find attached a concept paper concerning the development of Area Committees and Area Contingency Plans required under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. In brief, we have responsibility for chairing Area Committees for areas covering the inland waters of the Region. The Area Committee is required to be represented by "qualified individuals" of federal, state, and local government, as well as ex officio membership of industry and private organizations. The Area Committee is tasked to develop an Area Contingency Plan (ACP) which serves as a coordinated "multi-agency" response plan adequate to remove a worst case discharge of oil. Region II has committed to completing our ACPs by December 31, 1993.

Administrator Reilly designated the inland portions of each Regional Response Team (RRT) boundary as the initial designation of "Areas" under OPA, with the individual members of the RRT to serve as the Area Committee. Region II has two initial Areas being served by RRT boundaries, the inland portions of the New York/New Jersey RRT, and the Caribbean RRT. On January 19, 1993, Administrator Reilly delegated the authority to designate sub-regional Areas within each Region to the Regional Administrators, as well as authority to designate members other than the RRT to Area Committees.

Based upon discussions with RRT members representing both New York and New Jersey, we propose that separate Area Committees be developed for each of those states. We also propose, based upon discussions with the Captain-of-the-Port of San Juan, that EPA and Coast Guard co-chair Area Committees for the U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico for development of the Area Contingency Plan for the Caribbean. As such, we would have four "Areas", New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands, but only three plans (one plan covering both Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands).

Attached for your review and approval is a letter to NY/NJ RRT members asking for their interest in participation in Area Committees for the inland waters of Region II.

Attachments

cc: J. Makris, CEPPO
C. Pellegrino, 2ERR-RPB-A
M. Garamone, 2ERR-RPB-A
C. Jimenez, 2ERR-RPB-A
M. Solecki, 2ERR-RPB-A
A. Rodriguez, 2ERR-RPB-A
C. Soderberg, 2CFO
C. O'Neill, 2CFO

REGION II APPROACH TO IMPLEMENTATION OF AREA COMMITTEES AND AREA CONTINGENCY PLANS

CONCEPT PAPER

Background:

Under the Clean Water Act Section 311(j)(4), as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA) Section 4202(b), Area Contingency Plans must be developed for the specified areas designated by the President. These Area Contingency Plans (ACP) are developed by an Area Committee that is made of technically qualified individuals from Federal, State, and local government agencies. Under Executive Order 12777, which was signed on October 18, 1991, the President delegated authority to designate Areas and Area Committees to the Secretary of Transportation, which was subsequently redelegated to U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) for the coastal zone, and to the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the inland zone. The April 24, 1992, Federal Register (attached) contained the notices for both USCG and EPA regarding the designation of Areas and Area Committees under OPA. The USCG designated their Areas as the pre-existing Captain of the Port zones, while EPA designated the 13 pre-existing Regional Response Team boundaries as their initial "Areas" for OPA planning purposes. The EPA also designated the Regional Response Teams (RRT) as the initial Area Committees.

The EPA Regional Administrator (RA) may designate sub-regional Areas, within the RRT Area, and may appoint an Area Committee from members other than the RRT. Accordingly, in Region II, we propose keeping the RRT as Area Committee members and supplementing these committees with local members. The RA should consult with the RRT on all Area designations and appointments to Area Committees.

EPA Region II has met with representatives of both states and has discussed the strategy that each of the states would like to see used to develop Area Contingency Plans. Both states favor adopting each state as a separate Area with its own Area Committee and Area Contingency Plan. Additionally, at some later date, there may be separate annexes to the Area Contingency Plans which address contingency planning for a specific watershed (or group of watersheds) or multiple Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) group jurisdictions, based upon the recommendations of the Area Committee. For the Caribbean, EPA and the USCG have agreed to jointly chair individual Area Committees for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. However, only one Area Plan will be prepared for the Caribbean.

To implement the above, we propose the following approach for development of the Area Contingency Plan(s) in NJ and NY.

The Area Committee for each state will be comprised of federal, state and local government membership. Environmental organizations, industry, and other interested parties will also be solicited for participation in the development of the Area Contingency Plan.

The format of the ACP(s) for the inland zone will be based upon a two-volume approach, which supplements the Regional Contingency Plan (RCP). This approach was developed by an inter-Regional EPA workgroup. The first volume is designed to be in conformance with the format of the National Contingency Plan and RCP. This volume would provide much of the statutory, regulatory, and functional background information, which would provide national consistency in area planning between EPA Regions. The second volume would consist of the statutory requirements for Area-specific portions of the plan, which would have to be researched and formulated by the Area Committee. The second volume would also incorporate the LEPC planning structure and some of the annexes from the coastal Area Contingency Plans currently employed by the USCG in Port Areas.

Region II intends that the planning process continue beyond completion of the first version of the Area Plan. This continued planning would include additional planning with local government to develop joint response strategies and additional data gathering for prioritization and protection of environmental sensitive areas.

The development of ACP's is intended to be built upon the existing federal, state and local planning and preparedness organizations, and supplemented wherever necessary to meet the requirements of the Oil Pollution Act.

A Region II On-Scene Coordinator will be assigned to chair the NY and NJ Area Committees and co-chair the Caribbean Committees. A number of subcommittees may be developed to provide information to provide specific portions of the Area Contingency Plan.

In summary, we are proposing to replace the current New York/New Jersey Inland Area Committee (served by the Region II RRT) with a separate Area Committee for New York and one for New Jersey. For the Caribbean, EPA will jointly chair with the U.S. Coast Guard Area Committees of the U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION II
26 FEDERAL PLAZA
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10278

14 JUN 1993

Dear New York/New Jersey RRT Member:

As you are aware, the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 requires that Area Committees be formed to develop Area Contingency Plans covering all waters of the United States. The responsibility and authority for establishing Area Committees was delegated to the U.S. Coast Guard for coastal waters and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the inland waters.

On April 24, 1992, the Administrator of the EPA designated the 13 Regional Response Team (RRT) zones as the initial Areas for the inland zone, with the RRT members serving as the initial Area Committee. On January 19, 1993, the Administrator of the EPA delegated, to each of the Regional Administrators, the authority to designate sub-regional Areas and Area Committee members, including individuals that are not members of the RRT. I plan to designate the inland portions of each state as an "Area", under the Oil Pollution Act.

The Area Contingency Plan is intended to be a multi-governmental response plan, which leaves much of its approach and design to the representatives of the Area Committee. Region II is interested in your comments, as well as your interest in participation in the New York and New Jersey Area Committees for the inland portion of Region II. Please provide your comments within the next thirty days.

Enclosed is a concept paper addressing implementation of Area Committees and Area Contingency Plans under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 for the Region II RRT zones. Much of the background information concerning Area planning, including statutory authority, is included in the concept paper.

You will be contacted by a member of my staff concerning your level of continuing participation in the Area Committee.

If you have any comments or questions on this matter, please contact Richard Salkie or Bruce Sprague at (908) 321-6657 or (908) 321-6656, respectively.

Sincerely,

William J. Muszynski, P.E.
Acting Regional Administrator

Enclosures

cc: J. Makris, CEPPO
J. Higgins, 2ERR-RPB
J. Ulshoefer, 2ERR-RPB
S. Touw, 2ERR-RPB

Federal Register

Friday
April 24, 1992

Part V

Environmental Protection Agency

Department of Transportation

Coast Guard

Designation of Areas and Area Committees Under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990; Notices

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[SWH-FRL-4041-1]

Designation of Areas and Area Committees Under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990

AGENCY: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The purpose of this notice is to designate Areas for planning purposes and to appoint qualified Federal, State, and local agency personnel as Area Committees to prepare Area Contingency Plans pursuant to section 311(j)(4) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA). The OPA, signed into law on August 18, 1990, amends existing provisions of the CWA and creates major new authorities addressing oil spill prevention and response.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before May 26, 1992.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be submitted in triplicate to: Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office, Superfund Docket Clerk, Docket Number OPA/AC, room 2427, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Sarah Bauer, Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office (OS-120), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460, (202) 260-8247.

AUTHORITY: Section 311(j)(4) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1321(j)(4), as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 section 4202(b), Public Law 101-380.

BACKGROUND: Under CWA section 311(j)(4)(B), Area Contingency Plans must be developed by Area Committees, under the direction of the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) for their Area. Under section 311(j)(4)(D), these plans are reviewed and approved by the President.

Pursuant to OPA section 4202(b)(1)(A), the President designates areas for which Area Contingency Plans are established. Through section 1(b) of Executive Order 12777 (56 FR 54757; October 22, 1991), the President delegated to the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), responsibility for designating the Areas and appointing the Committees for the "Inland Zone," as defined by the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) (40 CFR 300.5). The U.S. Coast Guard has responsibility for designating Areas and appointing Committees for the Coastal Zone as defined by the NCP.

EPA is currently developing a proposed rulemaking to revise the NCP as required by section CWA section 311(d), as amended. EPA anticipates that in that proposal, the Agency will address the relationship between Area Contingency Plans and the OSC Contingency Plans currently provided for in § 300.210(c)(1) of the NCP.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Designation of Areas

EPA is publishing today's notice to meet the requirement to designate Areas under OPA section 4202(b)(1)(A). Under the existing response and planning framework under the NCP, the territory of the United States is covered by 13 Regional Response Teams (RRTs) and Regional Contingency Plans (RCPs). The zones of the 13 RRTs follow the 10 standard Federal regions except for the following 3 subregional areas that have their own RRT: (1) Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands; (2) Alaska; and (3) Hawaii, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Pacific Island Governments, and American Samoa (see Figure 1). The inland areas of the 13 RRTs will serve as the designated Areas for the Inland Zone. The U.S. Coast Guard will be issuing a notice to designate Areas for the Coastal Zone. These Coastal Zone Areas will be based on the 48 U.S. Coast Guard Captains of the Port (COTP) areas. The areas covered by COTPs are smaller than the RRT areas and include major river systems associated with the ports.

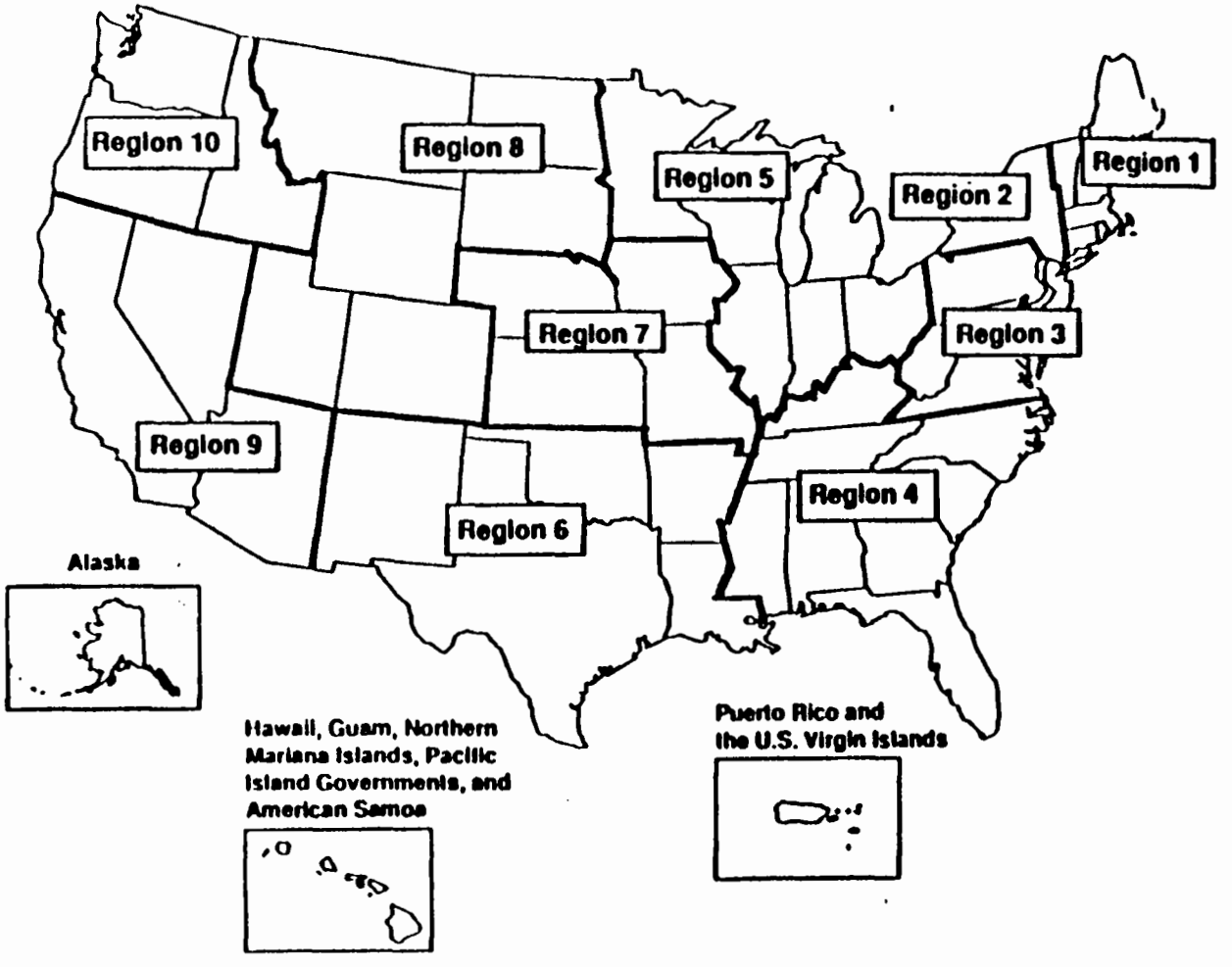
OPA section 4202(b)(1)(A) also requires that in designating areas, "the President shall ensure that all navigable waters, adjoining shorelines, and waters of the exclusive economic zone are subject to an Area Contingency Plan." EPA believes that its approach for designating Areas for the Inland Zone will most effectively allow the Agency to meet the statutory requirement that all navigable waters and adjoining shorelines be subject to a Plan by initially building upon the basic existing oil spill planning and response structure.

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

BILLING CODE 6560-50-C

Figure 1

13 REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM AREAS



The Agency is now evaluating smaller or subregional Areas for possible designation, and anticipates that the authority to designate smaller or subregional Areas will be delegated to the Agency's Regional Administrators. In the process of designating these Areas, every section in a Region will be screened. Designation of such Areas would be based on an analysis of the potential risk of oil spills and the environmental sensitivity of areas within each Region. If smaller or subregional Areas are designated, they will be published in the Federal Register. The analysis of these geographic Areas will include site-specific information and will include consideration of the following criteria:

—The pattern of past spills and the likelihood of future spills;
—The presence and proximity of natural resources, environmentally sensitive areas, and population concentrations;
—The concentration of facilities, pipelines, and transportation routes within the Region;
—The location of drainage basins and appropriate geographic and/or topographic features;
—The location of water supplies; and
—The location and capabilities of existing preparedness and response organizations

These criteria are consistent with the requirements in CWA section 311(j)(4)(C) that each Area Contingency Plan "describe the area covered by the plan, including the areas of special economic or environmental importance that might be damaged by a discharge" and with EPA's understanding that the relevant information is generally available.

Boundaries of subregional geographic areas would not be limited by political boundaries of Regions or States and their political subdivisions because oil spills can cause environmental harm in more than one Region or State. Regional Administrators would coordinate on any Area designations that extend beyond Regional boundaries. Such designations would require the approval of all Regional Administrators whose Regions are affected.

RRTs should be involved in both the designation process and plan development process to facilitate long-term coordination between the RRTs and the Area Committees. Likewise, each Area Committee shall consult with the appropriate RRT and address its concerns in developing Area Contingency Plans.

As provided in OPA section 4202(b)(1)(B), Area Contingency Plans were to be submitted to EPA no later than February 18, 1992. The Regional Administrator will request each RRT to review the appropriate Area Contingency Plan and provide recommendations regarding approval. The Regional Administrators, however, shall approve Area Contingency Plans. The Agency believes that RRTs should serve in an advisory role because their expertise in oil spill response will be a valuable asset to the Regional Administrators in evaluating Area Contingency Plans.

Rather than use the entire Inland Zone of the Region as an Area, a Regional Administrator may designate new Areas and Area Committees or start a process to designate subregional geographic Areas and Area Committees. Some such Areas may be designated during the initial implementation of the area contingency planning requirements, while others may be designated at a later date. For example, one EPA Region is considering designating 14 areas covering the entire region. Other Regions may act in accordance with the designation of the initial Area while considering subdesignations within that Area.

Designation of Area Committees

I hereby designate the 13 individual RRTs as the initial Area Committees. I also plan to delegate the authority to the Regional Administrators to designate a different committee or committee members. If a Regional Administrator designates new Areas, the RRT will serve as the Area Committee for the balance of the RRT's area, unless the Regional Administrator designates a different committee for the balance of the Region. The Regional Administrator should consult with the RRT on Area designations, and appointments to Area Committees.

For any areas other than the 13 RRT areas, representatives of each agency comprising the RRT should be considered for membership on the Area Committee. Each RRT agency may recommend representatives to serve on such Area Committee. EPA Regional Administrators would appoint qualified individuals to Area Committees for subregional Areas designated. To facilitate coordination between the two organizations, the Regional Administrator may designate RRT representatives for membership on Area Committees, especially for Federal and State representation.

In addition to any RRT agency representatives, there will be appropriate representatives from each State and from local government in the Area, including representatives of State Emergency Response Commissions (SERCs) and Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) established under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. Furthermore, the Area Committee may consult with other appropriate representatives where the knowledge and expertise of these representatives may facilitate the work of the Area Committee. These other representatives may include facility owners or operators, cleanup contractors, emergency planning and response officials, members of academia, environmental groups, and other persons with a demonstrated interest in environmental matters in the Area. The primary purpose of an Area Committee will be to develop a plan for the Area under the supervision of the EPA OSC to anticipate and avoid potential spill response problems prior to an oil spill.

RRTs are composed of representatives of the 14 Federal agencies having broad environmental responsibilities, State agency representatives, Indian tribes, and local representatives (as arranged by the States' representatives). RRTs are officially designated by the NCP for interagency and intergovernmental planning and coordination of preparedness and response actions at the regional level. They are responsible for developing Regional Contingency Plans (RCPs) to address oil and hazardous substance spills (40 CFR 300.115). The RRT/RCP structure was developed over 20 years ago and was originally designed to address oil spills and later expanded to include hazardous substance releases. Hence, RRTs have the desired composition, functions, and experience to fulfill the role of Area Committees.

In developing the guidance provided in this notice for designating Areas and Area Committees under CWA section 311(j), the Agency has consulted extensively with EPA Regional representatives, the U.S. Coast Guard, and other interested agencies. EPA is interested in obtaining public comment on this notice to ensure that it best fulfills statutory objectives and requirements, and to facilitate the public's understanding of how Area Committees will function.

Dated April 14, 1992.

William K. Reilly,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 92-9223 Filed 4-23-92; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Coast Guard

[CGD 91-010]

Oil Pollution Act of 1990; Designating Areas For Area Committees

AGENCY: Coast Guard, DOT.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Coast Guard is providing notice of designated areas for which Area Committees are required to conduct local oil spill contingency planning under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. Other areas will be designated by the Environmental Protection Agency in a separate notice. This division of responsibility reflects the working arrangements between the two agencies under existing national and regional oil spill contingency planning. This notice will permit planning to begin.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Pamela M. Pelcovits, Project Manager, Oil Pollution Act Staff, Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard, 2100 Second St., SW., Washington, DC 20593-0001, (202) 267-6403.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (Pub. L. 101-380) (OPA 90) was enacted to reduce oil spills and to improve the nation's preparedness and ability to respond to them. OPA 90 creates a comprehensive prevention, response, liability, and compensation regime for dealing with vessel and facility-generated oil pollution.

Subtitle (b) of title IV of OPA 90 amends section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1321) (FWPCA) and contains certain stand alone provisions requiring enhanced response systems to clean up oil spills. In particular, section 4202(a) of OPA 90 amends section 311(j) of the FWPCA, to define the role of Area Committees in the contingency planning process and production of Area Contingency Plans (ACPs). Each ACP must include worst case scenarios and lists of equipment and personnel that are available for the removal of worst case spills. In case of an oil spill, an ACP would be implemented in conjunction with the amended National Contingency Plan (NCP), to be developed under section 311(d) of the FWPCA, as amended by section 4201 of OPA 90.

Section 4202(b)(1) of OPA 90 directs the President to designate the areas for which Area Committees (whose members are to be appointed by the President) are to prepare ACPs under amended section 311(j)(4) of the FWPCA. Each Area Committee is to submit an ACP to the President by February 18, 1992, for approval.

Executive Order (EO) 12777 of 22 October 1991, delegates the President's many responsibilities under OPA 90 to appropriate executive agencies. Pursuant to this EO, the authority of the President to designate areas for the "coastal zone" is delegated to the Secretary of Transportation. The Secretary has redelegated this authority to the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard. The term "coastal zone," is defined in the current NCP (40 CFR 300.5), to mean all United States waters subject to the tide, United States waters of the Great Lakes, specified ports and harbors on inland rivers, and the waters of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The Coast Guard's Notice of Intent (56 FR 33481), which was published on 22 July 1991, considered coastal zone areas to be published in a later notice, so that advanced planning could be initiated to meet the mandated deadlines.

In addition, under the EO, the authority to designate areas for the "inland zone," also defined in the NCP, is delegated to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Accordingly, a separate notice to designate areas for the "inland zone" will be issued by the EPA.

The existing NCP divides the United States, its territories, and its possessions including portions of the high seas, into 13 areas of responsibility. Each of the 13 areas of responsibility is divided further into coastal and inland zones. These areas correspond to the 10 standard Federal regions with the exception of the separate areas established for (1) Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands of Region II; (2) Alaska of Region X; and (3) Hawaii, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Pacific Island Governments, and American Samoa of Region IX. Each of these areas is covered by its own Regional Response Team (RRT) and Regional Contingency Plan (RCP).

The Coast Guard further divides the United States, its territories, and its possessions into 47 Captain of the Port (COTP) zones which cover all of the United States, including portions of the high seas. Each COTP zone is described in the Coast Guard regulations at 33 CFR part 3. Within their respective zones, COTPs and their representatives enforce port safety, security, and marine environmental protection regulations. Each Coast Guard COTP is also the predesignated Federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) under the NCP for the coastal portion of a COTP zone.

In the Coast Guard's Notice of Intent (56 FR 33481), published on 22 July 1991, it was indicated that the coastal zone areas would be called "Port Areas" due to a different, and specific meaning of the term "area" for the Coast Guard. In reevaluating naming the coastal zone areas "Port Areas", we found it more important to maintain consistency and avoid confusion within the National Response System (NRS), rather than internally within the Coast Guard. Therefore, the term "Area" will be used in lieu of the term "Port Area" in the coastal zone as well as in the inland zone.

The Coast Guard has designated as areas, those portions of the COTP zones which are within the coastal zone, for which Area Committees will prepare ACPs. The specific Area boundaries are not listed in this notice. The boundaries for inland and coastal zones have been defined clearly by the Coast Guard COTPs and the EPA Regional Administrators through Memoranda-of-Understanding. The precise boundaries are described in the RCPs published for each of the 13 areas of responsibility under the NCP. The boundaries also are found in the current local contingency plan for each COTP. RCPs are available for viewing at the Coast Guard District and COTP Offices listed in Table 1. COTP local contingency plans within each Coast Guard District are available for viewing at each District Office and at respective COTP Offices.

When published, the amended NCP will delegate to each COTP as OSC, the authority to further divide an Area, to address significant local requirements or concerns. If an Area is divided, each portion then will constitute a separate Area for which a separate Area Committee will prepare and submit a separate ACP. Some Areas in the coastal zone may be divided during the initial implementation of the contingency planning requirements of OPA 90, while other Areas may be divided at a later date.

By using COTP zones as a basis for defining Areas, the Coast Guard will meet the requirement of section 4202(b)(1) (of OPA 90), to ensure that all navigable waters, adjoining shorelines, and waters of the EEZ, within the coastal zone, are subject to an ACP.

The Coast Guard encourages representatives of State and local government agencies and interested members of the public to contact the Port Operations Department at COTP Offices for further information concerning OPA 90, including coastal zone Area boundaries. The addresses and telephone numbers for COTP Offices are listed in Table 1.

Dated: March 11, 1992.

L.E. Hann,

Rear Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard, Chief, Office of Marine Safety, Security and Environmental Protection.

able 1.—U.S. Coast Guard District and aptain of the Port Offices

First Coast Guard District, Commander, Coast Guard Bldg., 408 Atlantic Ave., Boston, IA 02210-2209, 617/223-8441

ommanding Officer, Marine Safety Office Portland, 76 Pearl St., Portland, ME 04112-0196, 207/780-3251

ommanding Officer, Marine Safety Office Providence, John O'Pastore Federal Building, Providence, RI 02903-1790, 401/528-5335.

Captain of the Port, Long Island Sound, c/o USCG Group, 120 Woodward Ave., New Haven, CT 06512-3698, 203/468-4464

ommanding Officer, Marine Safety Office Boston, 455 Commercial Street, Boston, MA 02109-1045, 617/223-3025

aptain of the Port, New York, c/o USCG Group, Governors Island, New York, NY 10004-5000, 212/668-7917

Second Coast Guard District, Commander, 30 Olive Street, St. Louis, MO 63103-2398, 4/539-2855

ommanding Officer, Marine Safety Office St. Louis, Suite 1.215, 1222 Spruce St., St. Louis, MO 63103-2835, 314/539-3091

ommanding Officer, Marine Safety Office Huntington, 1415 6th Ave., Huntington, WV 25701-2420, 304/529-5524

Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Office Louisville, Room 360, 600 Martin Luther King Jr. Place, Louisville, KY 40202-2230, 502/582-5194

Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Office Paducah, P.O. Box 7509, 200 Kattenjohn Bldg., 1501 Broadway, Paducah, KY 42002-7509, 502/442-1621

ommanding Officer, Marine Safety Office Memphis, Suite 1301, 200 Jefferson Ave., Memphis, TN 38103-2300, 901/544-3941

ommanding Officer, Marine Safety Office Pittsburgh, Suite 700, Kossman Bldg., Forbes Ave & Stanwick St., Pittsburgh, PA 15222-1371, 412/644-5808

Fifth Coast Guard District, Commander, deral Bldg., 431 Crawford St., Portsmouth, , 23704-5004, 804/398-6638

ommanding Officer, Marine Safety Office Baltimore, Customhouse, 40 S. Gay St., Baltimore, MD 21202-4022, 301/962-5121

ommanding Officer, Marine Safety Office, Philadelphia, 1 Washington Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19147-4395, 215/271-4803

ommanding Officer, Marine Safety Office Hampton Roads, Norfolk Federal Bldg., 200 Granby St., Norfolk, VA 23510-1888, 804/441-3302

ommanding Officer, Marine Safety Office Wilmington, Suite 500, 272 N. Front St., Wilmington, NC 28401-3907, 919/343-4882

Seventh Coast Guard District, Commander, Brickell Plaza Bldg., 909 S.E. 1st Ave., Miami, FL 33131-3050, 305/536-5651

Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Office Miami, 155 S. Miami Ave., Miami, FL 33130-1609, 305/536-5691

Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Office Jacksonville, Room 213, 2831 Talleyrand Ave., Jacksonville, FL 32206-3497, 904/791-2640

Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Office Tampa, 155 Columbia Dr., Tampa, FL 33606-3598, 813/228-2191

Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Office Charleston, 196 Tradd St., Charleston, SC 29401-1899, 803/724-8689

Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Office Savannah, P.O. Box 8191, Savannah, GA 31412-8191, 912/944-4371

Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Office San Juan, P.O. Box S-3666, Old San Juan, PR, 00902-3666, 809/944-2867

Eighth Coast Guard District, Commander, Hale Boggs Federal Bldg., rm. 1331, 501 Magazine St., New Orleans, LA 70130-3396, 504/589-6901

Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Office New Orleans, Tidewater Bldg., 1440 Canal Street, New Orleans, LA 70112-2711, 504/589-4256

Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Office Corpus Christi, P.O. Box 1621, Corpus Christi, TX 78403-1621, 512/888-3182

Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Office Houston, P.O. Box 446, Galena Park, TX 77547-0446, 713/671-5122

Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Office Port Arthur, Federal Bldg., 2875 75th St. & Hwy 69, Port Arthur, TX 77640-2099, 409/723-6506

Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Office Morgan City, rm 232, 800 David Dr., Morgan City, LA, 70380-1304, 504/384-2408

Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Office Galveston, Post Office Bldg, rm. 313, 601 Rosenberg, Galveston, TX 77550-1705, 409/766-3878

Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Office Mobile, P.O. Box 2924, Mobile AL 36652-2924, 205/690-2286

Ninth Coast Guard District, Commander, 1240 E. 9th Street, Cleveland, OH 44199-2060, 216/552-3994

Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Office Buffalo, Rm. 1111, Federal Bldg., 111 West Huron St., Buffalo, NY 14202-2395, 716/846-4168

Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Office Cleveland, 1055 East 9th St., Cleveland, OH 44114-1092, 216/522-4405

Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Office Duluth, Canal Park, Duluth, MI 55802-2352, 218/720-5286

Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Office Milwaukee, 2420 S. Lincoln Memorial Dr., Milwaukee, WI 53207-1997, 414/747-7159

Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Office Toledo, Rm. 801, Federal Bldg., 234 Summit St., Toledo, OH 43604-1560, 419/259-6372

Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Office Chicago, 610 S. Canal St., Chicago, IL 60607-4573, 312/353-3627

Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Office Detroit, FL of Mt. Elliot Ave., Detroit, MI 48207-4380, 313/568-9498

Captain of the Port, Grand Haven, c/o USCG Group, 650 Harbor Ave., Grand Haven, MI 49417, 616/847-4504

Captain of the Port, Sault Ste. Marie, c/o USCG Group, Sault Ste. Marie, MI, 49783-9501, 906/372-3210

Eleventh Coast Guard District, Commander, 400 Oceangate, Long Beach, CA 90822-5399, 213/499-5330

Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Office Long Beach, Los Angeles/Long Beach, 165 N. Pico Ave., Long Beach, CA 90802-1096, 213/499-5573

Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Office San Francisco, Bldg. 14 Coast Guard Island, Alameda, CA 94501-5100, 415/437-3082

Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Office, San Diego, 2710 N. Harbor Dr., San Diego, CA 92101-1064, 619/557-5877

Thirteenth Coast Guard District, Commander, Jackson Federal Bldg., 915 Second Ave., Seattle, WA 98174-1087, 206/442-5233

Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Office Portland, 6767 N. Basin Avenue, Portland, OR 97217-3929, 503/240-0317

Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Office Puget Sound, Bldg. 1/Pier 36, 1519 Alaskan Way S., Seattle, WA 98134-1192, 206/286-5530

Fourteenth Coast Guard District, Commander, 9th Floor, room 9153, Prince Kalanianaole Federal Bldg., 300 Ala Moana Blvd., Honolulu, HI 96850-4982, 808/541-2114

Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Office Honolulu, Rm. 1, 433 Ala Moana Blvd., Honolulu, HI 96813-4909, 808/541-2068

Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Office Guam, Box 176, FPO San Francisco, CA 96630/5000, 671/477-3340

Seventeenth Coast Guard, Commander, P.O. Box 3-5000, Juneau, AK 99802-1217, 907/463-2210

Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Office Juneau, Suite 2A, 2760 Sherwood Ln., Juneau, AK 99801-6545, 907/586-7288

Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Office Valdez, P.O. Box 486, Valdez, AK 99686-0486, 907/835-4791

Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Office Anchorage, Federal Bldg. & U.S. Courthouse Box 17, 701 C St., Anchorage, AK 99513-0065, 907/271-5137

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Section 1: Removal of a Worst Case Discharge

Private industry and local emergency responders provide the front-line defense in response to all spills, including a worst case discharge.

A. Facility Response Plans

Certain facilities which pose a substantial threat to the environment, in order to be granted approval to operate without an approved Facility Response Plan, have provided certification that they have ensured by contract or other approved means, the resources capable of removing a worst case discharge from their facility. In Region II, facilities which have been determined to pose such a risk have provided adequate certification. Currently, 48 facilities have not yet provided an adequate certification. All Facility Response Plans will be reviewed for approval. This review will insure adequate resources are available to remove a facility WCD. Among the requirements for approval, Facility Response Plans will also be required to be integrated with Local Emergency Plans, and prepared under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA).

B. Local Emergency Plans

The authority and responsibility for planning and exercising local emergency plans is vested at the local government level, through the requirements of EPCRA. The State, localities and industry have the most detailed knowledge of the local area and the resources at risk. Accordingly, LEPCs are in the best position to develop plans which adequately address hazards in their community. In the future, as (NYSDEC) Regional annexes are developed for smaller areas, Area Committee membership and participation in future planning will be solicited from LEPCs and appropriate local responders.

Adequacy to remove a WCD is currently addressed through existing contingency plans and guidance manuals. The New York/New Jersey Regional Contingency Plan outlines resources available to the OSC from RRT agencies, as well as identifies regional response policies. The Local Contingency Plan outlines resources available from outside of RRT agencies, and EPA internal response protocols are outlined in the OSC Guidance Manual. The New York State Spill Response Guidance Manual is available. This Area Contingency plan also lists resources which are not found in any of the referenced plans.

Discussions with Area Committee members for New York State concerning the definition of a WCD, has revealed a need for several categories of WCDs in

different geographic areas. Sources of include: pipelines, bulk storage facilities, and railroad tank cars. In assessing the adequacy of removal of these spills, the equipment section of this plan includes contractors from outside of the state which may be accessed for additional equipment.

Reference is also made to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 5, "Response Plan for Discharges of Oil and Hazardous Substances" for coordination of wildlife protection, rescue, and rehabilitation.

During any large-scale response efforts, including a Worst Case Discharge, multiple agency response coordination is proposed to be organized among EPA Region II, State, and local government organizations, and the responsible party. Appropriate on-scene officials of each agency shall participate in the coordination of the decision-making process during the response. The following roles and responsibilities are commonly shared objectives of the overall response management.

(1) Public Affairs - Coordination and distribution of all media releases, community fact sheets and the scheduling of press conferences and public meetings related to the incident.

(2) Federal/State Liaison - Coordinating with outside agencies, individuals, or groups involved in the response.

(3) Health and Safety - Responsible for compliance with applicable safety laws and regulations. Also responsible for assessing hazardous and unsafe situations and developing measures for assuring personnel safety. May also include the coordination, preparation and issuance of health advisories to the public.

(4) Response Log - Responsible for recording the chronology of events and documenting all pertinent activities relating to the spill. All pertinent message traffic, correspondence, etc. should be included in this documentation.

(5) Response Operation - Responsible for management of the tactical response to the discharge, including containment and cleanup efforts.

(6) Planning - Responsible for the development of strategies for the containment and cleanup of the discharge.

(7) Logistics - Responsible for ensuring that the necessary personnel and equipment are obtained and delivered to conduct response operations.

(8) Finance - Responsible for the accounting management of Fund expenditures, including documentation for claims and cost recovery.

(9) Enforcement - Issuing Field Notice of Federal Interest to potentially responsible parties, coordinating criminal and civil enforcement activities.

The typical decision-making body will at a minimum include the OSC, State OSC, and potentially responsible party. It is imperative that all affected governmental officials participate in this decision-making process. Past incident responses have included State Police, fire departments, local police departments, representatives of the Mayor or Town Administrator, County officials, local health departments, emergency management officials, department of public works, sewage treatment plant managers and school administrators.

In order to facilitate implementing this response coordination structure, especially among those agencies which are not familiar with this command structure, response coordination meetings should be held between response organizations. The frequency of these meetings will vary with the complexity of the incident, but are typically held twice a day for major incidents. All affected governmental agencies will be asked to participate in these meetings and issues will be presented and resolved with concurrence by all involved. If concurrence cannot be reached, the majority opinion will usually prevail, unless it is in violation with federal or state law, regulation or guidance. If concurrence cannot be reached between the OSC and State OSC, the issue will be raised to the Regional Response Team (RRT) by activating the RRT members who represent the agencies responding and on-scene.

Fire fighting, evacuation, crowd and traffic control and other public safety issues are typically not within the OSCs realm of responsibility or authority. These authorities will rest with state and/or local officials and need to be effectively coordinated in order to minimize disruption to appropriate officials executing their responsibilities.

In addition to joint coordination each governmental response agency will acknowledge internal response coordination requirements and authorities conferred to it by regulation or law.

Future activities in addressing adequacy in response to a WCD will be developed with greater Area Committee involvement. Region II has initiated dialogue with the NYSDEC Bureau of Spill Response and Prevention concerning an integrated response to such a discharge. Accordingly NYSDEC will request, through each Regional office, a description of a WCD for each of the nine NYSDEC Regions. These will be evaluated by the Area Committee and a number of separate types of WCD, based upon the scenarios, will be further evaluated for adequacy of an integrated response of government, industry and private and non-profit organizations.

A formal Unified Command Structure will be developed among appropriate response organizations.

PREVENTION OF OIL SPILLS

In terms of prevention of oil spills, regardless of size, the Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) Program, administered through EPA, requires all non-transportation-related facilities within EPA's jurisdiction, to develop plans necessary to contain a discharge of oil and prevent it from reaching navigable waters. This program is much broader than contingency planning. In New York State, an estimated 20,000 facilities are regulated under this program, including every facility which has been determined to pose significant and substantial harm to the environment, and is thus required to prepare and submit for approval, a Facility Response Plan. It requires facilities to develop design and engineering plans, including the installation of certain equipment, most notable secondary containment systems, such as dikes, barriers and diversionary flow paths such that spills into waters of the U.S. will be prevented.

When such design and engineering controls are not practicable for a facility, the owner must provide a detailed contingency plan following the criteria outlined in 40 CFR Part 109. Some of these criteria include the establishment of notification procedures, identification of resources, and provisions for specific actions. For transportation-related on-shore and off-shore facilities, such as vessels, the Department of Transportation (DOT) issues regulations concerning the safe handing of hazardous materials. The Minerals Management Service of the Department of the Interior is also responsible for certain off-shore fixed facilities.

Section 2:

The Geographic Area covered by the Plan,
including areas of special economic or environmental importance

SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTS

Section 4202 (a)(4)(C)(ii) requires each Area Contingency Plan to describe the areas covered by the plan, including the areas of special economic or environmental importance that might be damaged by a discharge.

Sensitive environments for the purposes of area contingency planning include certain specified lands of federal or state stewardship. Such lands include wetlands, national forests, national conservation areas, various state lands, biological resource areas, and sources of drinking water. Also considered sensitive environments are designated Critical Habitats for Endangered/Threatened Species and Protected Marine Sanctuary and Estuary Reserves. These areas are considered sensitive because they offer habitat to fish and wildlife, are critical habitat, are areas designated for protection under a state or federal policy, contain significant biological resources other than fish and wildlife, or are more susceptible to adverse impacts from oil or specific countermeasures. Water bodies that are utilized for drinking water are considered a sensitive environment because of the direct and dependent relationship of the water bodies to the overall quality of the ecosystem. The criteria for the environmentally sensitive areas for this Area Contingency Plan are those listed in Appendix of the proposed Facility Response Plan Regulation for on-shore non-transportation-related facilities (58 FR 8824). The areas which meet this criteria in New York State are identified at the end of this section.

The mapping to support this task in this initial Area Contingency Plan is rudimentary, as the format presented in this plan is intended to serve until the Region II a Geographic Information System (GIS) database becomes available for the long term mapping support "format". Included as an appendix to this Area Contingency Plan are base maps with overlays which diagram the following information:

a) OPA "Significant and Substantial Harm" facilities
b) crude oil and refined product pipelines
c) bulk hazardous cargo rail lines
d) watershed boundaries & canal systems
e) counties & NYSDEC Regional boundaries
f) USCG District and Captain of the Port zones

EPA Region II has established an Arc/INFO GIS system for acquisition and application of geographic data for all Regional programs. The Region has performed a data needs analysis/data development plan for oil spill planning and response activities which identifies: data that are currently available, data that must be developed or acquired from other organizations, and equipment and software that will be required to support emergency response programs. The Regional database currently includes U.S. Census Bureau TIGER street address, census blocks, census tracts, hydrography, railroads, roads, 1990 census data, USGS Geographic Names Information System (buildings, physical features, and landmarks), EPA regulated facilities and monitoring locations, state-identified hazardous waste sites, and New York Department of Transportation digital maps. Based on the data development plan, the Region has funded the following data development initiatives:

- Digital Orthophotoquads (DOQs) Development: The Emergency Response Program, administered by the Response and Prevention Branch of EPA Region II, is providing funding to provide base coverages for Digital Orthophotoquads (DOQs) for all of Region II. DOQs provide distortion free high resolution photography that can be integrated into the regional GIS. They provide an up-to-date cartographic reference, or base map for creating and updating other data layers (such as wetlands, land use/land cover, streams, and roads). These provide a vivid background coverage for GIS analysis and maps. FY'93 funds will be used to enter into Interagency Agreements (IAGs) with the National Mapping Division of the U.S. Geological Survey USGS to develop digital orthophotoquads for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and New York State. Costs would be split with USGS and the EPA share would be $256,308 for a National Aerial Photography Program overflight of New York State, and $191,460 for development of DOQs.

  - New York State: The DOQs for New York State developed under the IAG with USGS will cover a small portion of the state (approximately 3%). They will be developed from the NAPP photography, and be used as examples of the data in working with other federal and state, agencies to fund DOQ development for the entire state.

  - New Jersey: DOQs for New Jersey are under development under a contract between NJDEPE and Markhurd Corporation, which has been given distribution rights by the state. The statewide data set will be completed early in the fall, and acquisition of the data should be a priority for FY'94.

  - Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands: The IAG with USGS provides for development of complete DOQ coverage for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

In addition to IAGs established for the acquisition of DOQs as the base layer, a number of other IAGs and grants are being funded for the digitization and development of additional data. Such additional data coverages which are to be funded for acquisition include drinking water intake data, oil pipelines, facility locations, federal public lands, and wetlands. Additionally, other coverages specific to each state may also be acquired from other agencies and added to the Regional database in the near future:

For New York, this includes NYSDEC Fish and Wildlife eco-zones, wildlife management units, state-regulated freshwater wetlands, National Heritage Program lands, and completion of 1:24,000 scale hydrography data.

For New Jersey, additional data coverages include geology, soils, flood-prone areas, land use/land cover, state freshwater wetlands (based on 1986 aerial photography), 1:24,000 hydrography, and surface water intakes.

For Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands additional data coverages include hydrography, transportation, topography, geology, land use and soils.

The following other sources are available, although not in a format which is currently amenable for hard copy inclusion in this Area Contingency Plan. The following information is maintained by EPA Region II.

1. Water Resources Data for New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, and the US Virgin Islands for Water Year 1992

   These Documents have been compiled by USGS and are distributed by The National Technical Information Service. Information available in these references include: Location of streams, lakes, and rivers with flow rates, locations of major fisheries and hatcheries, and locations of all stream diversions including municipal and industrial water intake with the flow rate of the intake as well as the purpose for the intake. Additionally, the intakes are located by latitudinal and longitudinal coordinates.

2. Wetlands Maps

   Region II currently maintains a set of the Fish & Wildlife Service, wetlands maps for New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico, and the USVI. (Some of these maps are missing and are in the process of being procured). These maps in almost every case are available in 1:24 scale.

3. Flood Maps

   Region II currently has a complete set of flood maps put out by the US Federal Emergency Management Agency and the US Department of Housing

and Urban Development. In each area of the Region these maps are broken differently, in some cases by Town and in some cases by County.

4. Atlantic Coast Ecological Inventory Maps

These maps are currently available at the EPA Edison office, are published by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Information that is available on these maps include: locations of migratory animals, and locations of fisheries and hatcheries (relative completeness of this information is unknown).

FUTURE ACTIVITIES

Ultimately, all geographic-based information required for oil and hazardous substance pollution response support will be digitized and maintained in the GIS database. Although GIS data will be made available digitally to all government agencies represented on the Area Committee, the primary function for GIS in support of Area Contingency Planning is to develop useful maps for support of the Area Contingency Plans. It is expected that this would be in the form of hard copy maps.

Future versions of the Area Contingency Plan will also include descriptions of environmentally sensitive areas not proposed in federal regulation, but offered by other Committee member offices, as well as environmental organizations. Area Committee members may also identify additional areas that require planning for protection which would be incorporated into an ACP. Under separate rule-making for Facility Response Plans, EPA Regional Administrators would have the authority to determine, on a case-by-case basis, additional areas that possess ecological value, such as unique local areas or habitats. This determination would be based upon Area Committee recommendation. All sensitive environments included in the Area Contingency Plan are required to be similarly planned for by regulated facilities under the Facility Response Plan requirements under OPA.

GUIDE TO IDENTIFICATION OF INLAND SENSITIVE AREAS IN NEW YORK STATE

1. The following list was developed to include the following areas: wetlands, critical habitat for endangered/threatened species, habitat used by endangered/ threatened species, national parks, state/local parks, federal wilderness areas, clean lakes program critical areas, national monuments, national recreational areas, national preserves, national wildlife refuges, national river reaches designated as recreational, federal designated wild and scenic rivers, state/local designated wild and scenic rivers, national conservation areas, hatcheries, waterfowl management areas, areas of critical environmental concern, national forests, and state/local forests.

2. The majority of these areas are designated by Federal or State agencies and legislative bodies. When available, the responsible agency, address, contact and phone number is included for the particular sensitive area or areas.

3. Individual sensitive areas are numbered with Roman and Arabic numbers to be used in the future to cross reference with map information.

4. Wetlands, as defined in 40 CFR 230.3, pose a difficulty in listing because most are not designated and named. Not all wetlands in U.S. EPA Region II have been identified and even less have been computer digitized.

5. Habitat for endangered and threatened species is determined by animal sightings or signs of species of the Federal list of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants (50 CFR 17.11 and 17.12). This information is often general due to lack of knowledge about the particular species or the attempt to keep a rare species' location nonspecific.

6. Areas considered environmentally sensitive will change as the various Federal and State agencies responsible for designating the areas periodically update their lists. This directory will need to be updated accordingly.

INLAND SENSITIVE AREAS
of
THE STATE OF NEW YORK

I **WETLANDS:**

U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
4401 N. Fairfax Dr., Rm. 412
Arlington, VA 22203
Contact - David Dall
(703) 358-2201

The National Wetlands Inventory Project provides digitized mapping information of wetland areas in the State of New York.

II **CRITICAL HABITAT FOR ENDANGERED/THREATENED SPECIES:**

None designated in the State of New York.

III **HABITAT USED BY ENDANGERED/THREATENED SPECIES:**

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
3817 Luker Road
Cortland, NY 13045
Contact - Mark Klough
(607) 753-9334

III-1 Hudson River and other Atlantic coastal rivers inhabited by the endangered shortnose sturgeon (*Acipenser Brevirostrum*).

III-2 The entire state inhabited by the endangered bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*).

III-3 The entire state (reestablishment to former breeding range in progress) inhabited by the endangered peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)

III-4 For the Great Lakes watershed the piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*) is considered endangered and for coastal New York it has been deemed threatened.

III-5 Southeastern coastal portions of the State inhabited by the endangered roseate term (*Sterna dougallii dougallii*).

III-6 The entire state inhabited by the endangered Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*).

III-7 The entire state by the endangered (probably extinct) eastern cougar (*Felis concolor cougar*).

III-8 Madison County inhabited by the threatened Chittenango ovate amber snail (*Succinea chittenangoensis*).

III-9 Orange County (Lower Neversink River) inhabited by the endangered dwarf wedge mussel (*Alasmidonta heterodon*).

III-10 Albany, Saratoga, Warren, and Schenectady Counties inhabited by the endangered Karner blue butterfly (*Lycaeides melissa samuelis*).

III-11 Ulster, Sullivan and Delaware Counties inhabited by the threatened northern wild monkshood (*Aconitum noveboracense*).

III-12 The entire state inhabited by the endangered small whorled pogonia (*Isotria medeoloides*).

III-13 Staten Island inhabited by the threatened, presumed extirpated in the state, swamp pink (*Helonias bullata*).

III-14 Nassau and Suffolk Counties inhabited by the endangered sandplain gerardia (*Agalinis acuta*).

III-15 Onondaga and Madison Counties inhabited by the threatened American hart's-tongue fern (*Phyllitis scolopendrium* var. *americana*).

III-16 New York, but not relocated in the state, inhabited by the threatened eastern prairie fringed orchid (*Platanthera leucophea*).

III-17 New York, but not relocated in the state, inhabited by the endangered northeastern bulrush (*Scirpus ancistrochaetus*).

III-18 West shore of Seneca Lake inhabited by the threatened Leedy's Roseroot (*Sedum integrifolium ssp. Leedyi*).

III-19 Atlantic coastal plain beaches inhabited by the threatened seabeach amaranth (*Amaranthus pumilus*).

IV NATIONAL PARKS:

IV-1	Saratoga National Historic Park	National Park Service R.D. 2. Box 33 Stillwater, NY 12170
IV-2	Women's Rights National Historic Park	National Park Service P.O. Box 70 Seneca Falls, NY 13148

V STATE PARKS:

New York State Office of Parks,

Recreation and Historic Preservation
Empire State Plaza, Agency Bldg. 1
Albany, NY 12238-0001
(518) 474-0456

In addition to the two parks noted below, there are more than 200 other parks and historic sites in New York's state park system.

V-1 Adirondack Park (six million acres)

V-2 Catskills Park (600,000 acres)

VI FEDERAL WILDERNESS AREAS:

VI-1	Fire Island (Within the Fire Island National Seashore Recreation Area)	National Park Service 120 Laurel St Patchoque, NY 11772

VII CLEAN LAKES PROGRAM CRITICAL AREAS:

U.S. EPA Regional Office
New York, NY 102788
(212) 264-8708
New York Contact Jay Bloomfield,
NYSDEC
(518) 457-1254

VII-1	Belmont Lake	
VII-2	Lake Champlain	
VII-3	Collins Lake	
VII-4	Greenwood Lake	
VII-5	Onondaga Lake	
VII-6	Saratoga Lake	
VII-7	Van Cortlandt Park Lake	
VII-8	Lake George	
VII-9	Chautaugua Lake	
VII-10	Otsego Lake	

VIII NATIONAL MONUMENTS:

VIII-1	Castle Clinton National Monument Manhattan Sites	National Park Service 26 Wall St New York, NY 10005
VIII-2	Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site	National Park Service 249 Albany Post Rd Hyde Park, NY 12538
VIII-3	Federal Hall National Memorial Manhattan Sites	National Park Service 26 Wall St New York, NY 10005
VIII-4	Fort Stanwtz National Monument	National Park Service 112 E Park St Rome, NY 13440
VIII-5	General Grant National Memorial	National Park Service 122nd St & Riverside Dr New York, NY 10027
VIII-6	Hamilton Grange National Memorial	National Park Service 287 Convent Ave New York, NY 10031
VIII-7	Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site	National Park Service 249 Albany Post Rd Hyde Park, NY 12538
VIII-8	Martin van Buren National Historic Site	National Park Service P.O. Box 546, Rt. 9H Kinderhook, NY 12106
VIII-9	Sagamore Hill National Historic Site	National Park Service 20 Sagamore Hill Rd Oyster Bay, NY 11771
VIII-10	Saint Paul's Church National	National Park Service

	Historic Site	897 S Columbus Ave Mount Vernon, NY 10550
VIII-11	Statue of Liberty National Monument (NY & NJ)	National Park Service Liberty Island New York, NY 10004
VIII-12	Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site	National Park Service 28E 20th St New York, NY 10003
VIII-13	Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site	National Park Service 641 Delaware Ave Buffalo, NY 12538

IX NATIONAL RECREATIONAL AREAS:

IX-1	Fire Island National Seashore	National Park Service 120 Laurel St Patchoque, NY 11772
IX-2	Gateway National Recreation Area (NY & NJ)	National Park Service Floyd Bennett Field Bldg. 69 Brooklyn, NY 11234

X NATIONAL PRESERVES:

None designated in the State of New York.

XI NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES (NWR):

XI-1	Amagansett	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Atlantic Ave Amagansett, NY (516) 286-0485
XI-2	Conscience Point	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
XI-3	Elizabeth Point	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
XI-4	Iroquois NWR	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service 1101 Casey Road P.O. Box 517 Alabama, NY 14003 Refuge Manager - Don Tiller (716) 948-9154 or (716) 948-5445
XI-5	Long Island Refuge Complex	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service P.O. Box 21 Shirley, NY 11967 Refuge Manager - Tom Stewart (516) 286-0485
XI-6	Montezuma NWR	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service 3395 Rt 5/20 East

		Seneca Falls,, NY 13148 Refuge Manager - Gene Hacked (315) 568-5987
XI-7	Oyster Bay NWR	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service [See Long Island Refuge] Asst Refuge Manager - William Kolodnicki (516) 271-2409
XI-8	Seatuck NWR	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service [See Wertheim] (516) 581-1538
XI-9	Target Rock	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
XI-10	Wertheim	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Smith Rd P.O. Box 21 Shirley, NY 11967 (516) 286-0485
XI-11	FM Interest	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
XI-12	Elizabeth A. Morton NWR	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Noyac Rd Sag Harbor, NY 11963 (516) 286-0485

XII NATIONAL RIVER REACHES DESIGNATED AS RECREATIONAL:

XII-1	Delaware (Upper) River (NY & PA)	National Park Service P.O. Box C Narrowsburg, NY 12764

XIII FEDERAL DESIGNATED WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS:

XIII-1	Delaware (Upper) River (NY & PA)	National Park Service P.O. Box C Narrowsburg, NY 12764
XIII-2	Delaware (Middle) River (NY, PA & NJ)	National Park Service c/o Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area Bushkill, PA 18324

XIV STATE DESIGNATED WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS:

New York State Department of
Environmental Conservation
Division of Lands and Forests
50 Wolf Rd., Albany, NY 12233-4255
Contact - Gary Ives
(518) 457-7433

Wild Rivers

XIV-1 Cedar River - Approximately seven miles from the southwest boundary of Lot 82, Township

17, Totten and Crossfield's Purchase to the Hamilton County line.

XIV-2 Cedar River - Approximately seven and three-tenths miles from the outlet of Cedar Lakes to a point where a road crosses the river approximately one and one-half miles upstream of Cedar River flow.

XIV-3 Cold River - Approximately fourteen miles from the Duck Hole to the confluence with the Raquette River and the entire three mile length of Ouluska Pass Brook.

XIV-4 Hudson River - Approximately ten and one-half miles from the confluence of the Cedar River to the confluence with Boreas River.

XIV-5 Indian River - Approximately thirteen miles from Brook Trout Lake to the confluence with the south branch of the Moose River.

XIV-6 Kunjamuk River - Approximately eight miles from the outlet of South Pond to a fish barrier dam near the southwest boundary of Lot 9, Township 1, Gorton Tract.

XIV-7 Opalescent River - Approximately eleven miles from Flowed Lands to the confluence with the Hudson River.

XIV-8 Main Branch of the Oswegatchie River - Approximately eighteen and one-half miles from the Partlow Mill Dam to the southernmost boundary between private and state land at Inlet.

XIV-9 Middle Branch of the Oswegatchie River - Approximately fourteen and one-half miles from the north boundary of Lot 27, Watson's East Triangle to a point one mile downstream of the confluence with Wolf Creek.

XIV-10 Piseco Outlet - Approximately four and one-fifth miles from a point one-half mile east of the Route 10 bridge crossing to the confluence with the West Branch of the Sacandaga River.

XIV-11 East Branch of the Sacandaga River - Approximately eleven and one-half miles from Botheration Pond to a point one-half mile above the confluence with Cook Brook.

XIV-12 West Branch of the Sacandaga River - Approximately nine miles from the source near Silver Lake Mountain to the Silver Lake wilderness boundary near Route 10 and approximately two and seven-tenths miles from the confluence with Cow Creek to the confluence with Piseco outlet.

XIV-13 West Branch of the Sacandaga River - Approximately seven miles from the confluence of the Piseco Lake outlet to the confluence with Dugway Creek.

XIV-14 West Canada Creek - Approximately eight miles from Mud Lake to the Old Mitchell dam site.

XIV-15 South Branch of West Canada Creek - Approximately five and nine-tenths miles from the headwaters near T-Lake Falls to a footbridge crossing located approximately one mile upstream of the Floe.

Scenic Rivers

XIV-16 Ampersand Brook - Approximately eight miles from Ampersand Pond to the confluence with the Raquette River.

XIV-17 Ausable River - Approximately nine miles from Marcy swamp to St. Hubert's.

XIV-18 Black River - Approximately seven and eight-tenths miles from the point where Farr Road crosses the river to the point where the river intersects the Adirondack Park Boundary.

XIV-19 Blue Mountain Stream - Approximately nine miles from the outlet of Clear Pond to the confluence with Pleasant Lake stream.

XIV-20 Bog River - Approximately seven and three-tenths miles from the dam below Hitchins Pond to Big Tupper Lake.

XIV-21 Boreas River - Approximately eleven and one-half miles from Cheney Pond to the confluence with the Hudson River.

XIV-22 Bouquet River - Approximately six miles of the North Fork from the headwaters on Dial Mountain to the bridge on Route 73. Approximately five and one-half miles of the South Fork from the headwaters to the bridge on Route 73.

XIV-23 Carmens River - Approximately two and one-quarter miles from its headwaters at the north boundary of Cathedral Pine Park, Suffolk County, southerly to its intersection with the southern boundary of Camp Sobaco.

XIV-24 Carmens River - Approximately two and one-half miles from Yaphank Avenue, Suffolk County, southerly to the Concrete Wing Dam in Southhaven Park.

XIV-25 Carmens River - Approximately two and one-half miles from the south side of Sunrise highway, Suffolk County, southerly to the mouth of the river (a line between Long Point and Sandy Point) at its confluence with Great South Bay.

XIV-26 Cedar River - Approximately five miles from the Hamilton County line to the confluence with the Hudson River.

XIV-27 Cedar River - Approximately ten miles from a point where a road crosses the river one and one-half miles upstream of Cedar River flow to a point where a southerly extension of the northeast state land boundary of Lot 96, Township 33, Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, would intersect the river.

XIV-28 Deer River - Approximately six and two-tenths miles from the outlet of Deer River flow to a point where the river intersects the Adirondack Park boundary.

XIV-29 East Canada Creek - Approximately twenty and nine-tenths miles from Powley Place to a point at which the creek intersects the Adirondack Park Boundary near Sprite Creek at the southwest corner of Lot 45, Town of Oppenheim, Lott and Low's Patent.

XIV-30 Genesse River - Within Letchworth State Park.

XIV-31 Middle Branch of the Grasse River - Approximately fourteen and one-half miles from the confluence of Blue Mountain stream and Pleasant Lake stream to the confluence of the South Branch of the Grasse River.

XIV-32 North Branch of the Grasse River - Approximately twenty-five and four-tenths miles from the outlet of Church Pond to a point where the North Branch intersects the Adirondack Park.

XIV-33 South Branch of the Grasse River - Approximately thirty-five and two-tenths miles from the outlet of Center Pond to the confluence with the outlet of Allen Pond, and approximately three and seven-tenths miles from the most southerly point where the South Branch of the Grasse River intersects the Adirondack Park boundary, north to the confluence with the Middle Branch of the Grasse River.

XIV-34 Hudson River - Approximately nine miles from the hamlet of Newcomb to the confluence with the Cedar River and approximately four miles from the confluence with the Boreas River to a point one mile north of the hamlet of North River.

XIV-35 Independence River - Approximately twenty-six miles from the outlet of Little Independence Pond to the point where the Sperryville Bridge crosses the river.

XIV-36 Jordan River - Approximately eighteen miles from the outlet of Marsh Pond to Carry Falls Reservoir.

XIV-37 Kunjamuk River - Approximately ten and four-tenths miles from a fish barrier dam near the southwest boundary of Lot 9, Township 31, Gorton Tract, to the confluence with the Sacandaga River.

XIV-38 Long Pond Outlet - Approximately sixteen miles from the outlet of Long Pond to the confluence with the west Branch of the St. Regis River.

XIV-39 Marion River - Approximately five miles from the outlet of Utowana Lake to Raquette Lake.

XIV-40 Main Branch of the Moose River - Approximately fifteen and four-fifths miles from the confluence of the South and Middle Branches of the Moose River to a point where the Main Branch intersects the Adirondack Park Boundary.

XIV-41 South Branch of the Moose River - Approximately eighteen miles from the east boundary of the state land immediately west of Little Moose Lake to the west boundary of the state land near Rock Dam and approximately six and one-half miles from the east boundary of the state land just north of Woodhull Mountain down-stream to the state land boundary near the confluence with the middle branch of the Moose River.

XIV-42 South Branch of the Moose River - Approximately fourteen and two-fifths miles from the west boundary of state land near Rock Dam to the east boundary of state land north of Woodhull Mountain.

XIV-43 North Branch of the Moose River - Approximately six miles from the outlet of Big Moose Lake to the confluence with the outlet of Goose Pond.

XIV-44 Nissequogue River - Approximately one and four-tenths miles from the dam at the outlet of New Mill Pond to the pedestrian bridge south of Route 25/25A including its tributaries and ponds identified as P288 Phillips Millpond, P289 Willoe Pond, P290 Upper Vail Pond, P291 Webster Pond, and P291a Lower Vail Pond on a certain map titled "Official Classifications -- Surface Waters of Western Suffolk Count," published by the Water Resources Council and prepared by the New York State Department of Health.

XIV-45 Middle Branch of the Oswegatchie River - Approximately nine miles from the outlet of Walker Lake to the north boundary of Lot 27, Watson's East Triangle and approximately fourteen and two-fifths miles from a point one mile downstream of the confluence with Wolf Creek at a point where the Middle Branch intersects the Adirondack Park boundary at the southeast boundary of Lot 933, Township of Diana, Macomb's, Great Tract 4.

XIV-46 West Branch of the Oswegatchie River - Approximately seven miles from the outlet of Buck Pond to a point approximately one mile upstream of Round Pond at the point where a foot and snowmobile bridge crosses the West Branch.

XIV-47 Otter Brook - Approximately ten miles from the outlet of Lost Pond to the confluence with a small stream from the northeast, located approximately one mile downstream from Trombley Landing, and approximately thirteen and eight-tenths miles from the confluence with Dead Creek to a point where the river intersects the north boundary of Lot 1, Township 5, Tannery Lot near Carry Falls Reservoir.

XIV-48 Raquette River - Approximately twenty miles from the outlet of Long Lake to the confluence with a small stream from the northeast, located approximately one mile downstream from Trombley Landing, and approximately thirteen and eight-tenths miles from the confluence

with Dead Creek to a point where the river intersects the north boundary of Lot 1, Township 5, Tannery Lot near Carry Falls Reservoir.

XIV-49 Red River - Approximately nine and seven-tenths miles from the headwaters of the river to the confluence with the South Branch of the Moose River.

XIV-50 Rock River - Approximately six and nine-tenths miles from the O'Neil flow road crossing to the confluence with the Cedar River.

XIV-51 Round Lake Outlet - Approximately two and seven-tenths miles from the outlet of Round Lake to the confluence with the Bog River.

XIV-52 East Branch of the St. Regis River - Approximately fourteen and one-half miles from a point where Route 30 crosses the East Branch near Meacham Lake, to a point one-half mile upstream from Everton Falls.

XIV-53 Main Branch of the St. Regis River - Approximately fifteen and five-tenths miles from a point where a private road to Bay Pond crosses the Main Branch in Lot 16, Township 17, Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, to the confluence with Balsam Brook.

XIV-54 West Branch of the St. Regis River - Approximately thirty-five miles from the outlet of Little Fish Pond to a point one-half mile downstream from the confluence with Fenner Meadow Brook.

XIV-55 West Canada Creek - Approximately seventeen miles from a point where the creek intersects the state land boundary approximately two miles upstream of the Old Mitchell Dam site, to the Route 8 bridge crossing near Nobleboro.

XIV-56 West Stony Creek - Approximately seven and seven-tenths miles from the Tannery Road crossing to the confluence with Hatch Brook.

XIV-57 Peconic River - Approximately ten and one-half miles from the western boundary of the Red Maple swamp to the Long Island railroad bridge between Connecticut and Edwards Avenue and approximately three miles from Middle Country Road (State Route 25) to the confluence with the previously described segment of the Peconic including tributaries T112-5, T112-6 and T112-7.

Recreational Rivers

XIV-58 East Branch of the Ausable River - Approximately twenty-eight and three-tenths miles from St. Huberts to the confluence with the West Branch.

XIV-59 Main Branch of the Ausable River - Approximately twenty-two miles from the confluence of the East and West Branches of the Ausable River to Lake Champlain.

XIV-60 West Branch of Ausable River - Approximately five miles from the state boundary along the River Road east of Big Cherry Patch Pond downstream to the state boundary immediately west of High Falls.

XIV-61 West Branch of the Ausable River - Approximately twenty-nine and one-half miles from the head waters of the West Branch near Heart Lake to the confluence with the East Branch.

XIV-62 Black River - Approximately six and three-fifths miles from the outlet of North Lake to a point where Farr Road crosses the river.

XIV-63 Bouquet River - Approximately forty-seven and seven-tenths miles from the confluence with the North Fork of the Bouquet River to Lake Champlain.

XIV-64 Carmens River - Approximately two miles from its intersection with the southern boundary of

Camp Sobaco (Girl Scout Camp), southerly to Yaphank Avenue, Suffolk County.

XIV-65 Carmens River - Approximately one mile southerly from the Concrete Wing Dam in Southhaven Park, Suffolk County, to Sunrise Highway.

XIV-66 Cedar River - Approximately eleven miles from a point at which a southerly extension of the northeast state land boundary parallel to the southwest boundary of Lot 96, Township 33, Totten and Crossfield's Purchase would intersect the river to the southwest boundary of Lot 82, Township 17, Totten and Crossfield's Purchase.

XIV-67 Connetquot River - Approximately five and three-fourths miles from Johnson Avenue, Suffolk County, south to the Sunrise Highway.

XIV-68 South Branch of the Grasse River - Approximately five and one-fifths miles from the confluence with the outlet of Allen Pond to the most southerly point where the South Branch intersects the Adirondack Park boundary.

XIV-69 Hudson River - Approximately twelve and seven-tenths miles from the confluence with the Opalescent River to a point where Route 28N crosses the Hudson River at Newcomb and approximately forty-five and nine-tenths miles from a point one mile north of North River to the confluence with the Sacandaga River.

XIV-70 Independence River - Approximately one-half mile from a point where the Sperryville bridge crosses the river to a point where the river intersects the Adirondack Park boundary.

XIV-71 Indian River - Approximately eight and three-tenths miles from the outlet of Indian Lake to the confluence with the Hudson River.

XIV-72 Middle Branch of the Moose River - Approximately thirteen and four-tenths miles from the confluence with the North Branch of the Moose River to the confluence with the South Branch of the Moose River.

XIV-73 North Branch of the Moose River - Approximately thirteen miles from the confluence with the outlet of Goose Pond to the confluence with the Middle Branch of the Moose River.

XIV-74 Main Branch of the Oswegatchie River - Approximately two and three-tenths miles from the southernmost boundary between private and state land at Inlet to Wanakena.

XIV-75 West Branch of the Oswegatchie River - Approximately six and one-tenth miles from a point approximately one mile upstream of Round Pond at the point where a foot and snowmobile bridge crosses the West Branch to a point where the river intersects the Adirondack Park boundary.

XIV-76 Raquette River - Approximately twenty-two miles from the outlet of Raquette Lake to the outlet of Long Lake and approximately seventeen miles from the confluence of the Raquette River and a small stream from the northeast, at a point approximately one mile downstream from Trombley Landing to the confluence with Dead Creek.

XIV-77 Rock River - Approximately one and one-fifth miles from the outlet of Lake Durant to the O'Neil flow road crossing.

XIV-78 East Branch of the St. Regis River - Approximately six and one-tenth miles from a point one-half mile upstream of Everton Falls to the confluence with the Main Branch of the St. Regis River.

XIV-79 Main Branch of the St. Regis River - Approximately seven miles from the St. Regis Church to a point where a private road to Bay Pond crosses the main Branch in Lot 16, Township 17, Macomb's Purchase, Great Tract 1, and approximately eighteen miles from the confluence with Balsam Brook to a point at which the river intersects the Adirondack Park boundary.

XIV-80 West Branch of the St. Regis River - Approximately five and one-half miles from a point one-half mile downstream of the confluence with Fenner Meadow Brook to a point where the West Branch intersects the Adirondack Park boundary.

XIV-81 East Branch of the Sacandaga River - Approximately fourteen miles from a point approximately one-half mile above Cook Brook to the confluence with Main Branch of the Sacandaga River.

XIV-82 Main Branch of the Sacandaga River - Approximately thirty-one miles from the outlet of Lake Pleasant to the inlet of Great Sacandaga Lake.

XIV-83 West Branch of the Sacandaga River - Approximately ten and three-fifths miles from the Silver Lake wilderness boundary near the most upstream Route bridge crossing to the confluence with Cow Creek and approximately seven and two-tenths miles from the confluence of Dugway Creek to the confluence with the Main Branch of the Sacandaga River.

XIV-84 Salmon River - Approximately twelve and three-tenths miles from the outlet of Elbows Ponds to the point where the river intersects the Adirondack Park boundary.

XIV-85 Main Branch of the Saranac River - Approximately sixty and two-fifths miles from the outlet of Upper Saranac Lake to the point where the river intersects the Adirondack Park boundary.

XIV-86 Schroon River - Approximately sixty-six and seven-tenths miles from the outlet of the former Dead Water Pond to the confluence with the Hudson River.

XIV-87 West Canada Creek - Approximately eleven miles from the Route 8 bridge crossing near Nobleboro to the Harvey Road bridge crossing.

XIV-88 South Branch of West Canada Creek - Approximately nine and seven-tenths miles from the footbridge crossing one mile upstream of the Floe to the confluence with the Main Branch of West Canada Creek.

XIV-89 West Stony Creek - Approximately six miles from the Persch Road crossing and approximately two and seven-tenths miles from the confluence with Hatch Brook to the confluence with the Main Branch of the Sacandaga River.

XIV-90 Ramapo River - Approximately three and one-half miles from the Orange County line to the site of an abandoned power dam in the hamlet of Ramapo.

XIV-91 Nissequogue River - Approximately one and four-tenths miles from State Route 347 to the dam at the outlet of New Mill Pond including tributaries identified as P292-1 to Brooksite Drive and two unnamed tributaries P292-2 and P929-3, and approximately five miles from the pedestrian walkway and dam at the outlet of Phillips Millpond to its confluence with Long Island Sound including its tributaries and ponds connected therewith.

XIV-92 Shawangunk Kill River - From the border of Ulster and Orange Counties to its confluence with the Wallkill River.

XIV-93 Peconic River - Approximately five and one-half miles from the Long Island railroad bridge between Connecticut and Edwards Avenue to Grangabel Park dam in Riverhead and approximately two miles of the Little River (tributary T112-2) from and including Wildwood Lake to its confluence with the Peconic.

XV NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS:

None designated in the State of New York.

XVI HATCHERIES:

Federal Hatcheries:

XVI-1	Lower Great Lake	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Fisheries Office 405 N French Rd Amherst, NY 14228 Contact - Dieter Busch (716) 691-5456

State Hatcheries:

XVI-2	Adirondack	NYS Fish Hatchery HCR1, Box 1 Saranac Lake, NY 12983 Manager - Roger Foster (518) 891-3358
XVI-3	Bath	NYS Fish Hatchery 7169 Fish Hatchery Rd Bath, NY 14810 Manager - Ken Osika (607) 776-7087
XVI-4	Caledonia	NYS Fish Hatchery 16 North St Caledonia, NY 14423 Manager - Alan Mack (716) 538-6300
XVI-5	Catskill	NYS Fish Hatchery RR1, Box 312 Mongaup Rd Livingston Manor, NY 12758 Manager - Scott Covert (914) 439-4328
XVI-6	Chateaugay	NYS Fish Hatchery RR1, Box 775 Chateaugay, NY 1290-9720 Manager - Claude Coulman (518) 497-6151
XVI-7	Chatauqua	NYS Fish Hatchery RD 2, P.O. Box 185A Mayville, NY 14757 Manager - John Bubnack (716) 789-2705
XVI-8	Oneida	NYS Fish Hatchery P.O. Box 303 Constantia, NY 13044 Manager - Mark Babenzien (315) 623-7311
XVI-9	Randolph	NYS Fish Hatchery Box 27, Hatchery Rd Randolph, NY 14772 Manager - Gary Sickles (716) 358-4755
XVI-10	Rome	NYS Fish Hatchery

8306 Fish Hatchery Rd
Rome, NY 13440
Manager - Bob Lewthwaite
(315) 337-1390

XVI-11 Rome Fish Disease Control Center

NYS Fish Hatchery
8314 Fish Hatchery Rd
Rome, NY 13440
Manager - Dr. John Schachte
(315) 337-0910

XVI-12 Salmon River

NYS Fish Hatchery
RD 1, Box 5
Altmar, NY 93302
Manager - Andy Greulich
(315) 298-5051

XVI-13 South Otselic

NYS Fish Hatchery
So. Otselic, NY 13155
Manager - Pat Emerson
(315) 653-7727

XVI-14 Van Hornesville

NYS Fish Hatchery
Van Hornesville, NY 13475
Manager - Lyle Phetterplace
(315) 858-0857

XVII WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT AREAS:

None specifically designated for waterfowl in the State of New York, but certain state wildlife management areas are targeted for particular wildlife, for example, waterfowl.

XVIII AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN:

None designated in the State of New York.

XVIV NATIONAL FORESTS (NF):

XVIV-1 Finger Lakes NF

National Forest Service
P.O. Box 519
Rutland, VT 05702

XX STATE FORESTS:

NYSDEC
Bureau of Forest Resource Mgmt.
50 Wolf Rd., Albany, NY 12233
Contact - Mark Levinway
(518) 457-7370

Approximately 472 State Forest land parcels exist in the State of New York.

Section 3:

Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA)
Roles and Responsibilities

Area is a designated geographical location, designated by the President, which encompasses a single or several socio-economic or environmentally sensitive locations. Each Area is within a standard Federal region, however, sensitive locations may overlap several areas and regions, in which case the ACs are to reach an agreement as to the response actions to be taken.

Area Contingency Plans (ACP) these Plans shall work in conjunction with the National and Regional Contingency Plans. The ACP is to provide, in detail, adequate area specific information to remove a "worst case discharge" specific to the designated area. The Plans are also to identify environmentally sensitive areas and describe the methods to protect them in the event of a spill or release.

Area Committee (AC) a group of select Federal, State, and local agencies designated by the President to prepare, implement, and maintain the ACP. Each of the Area Committees will be chaired by the designated Federal On-scene Coordinator (FOSC) for that area.

District Response Group (DRG) a group consisting of USCG personnel and equipment for each port within the district, additional pre-positioned equipment ,and a district response advisory staff known as a DRAT. The group and its resources are activated by an OSC through the RRT.

District Response Advisory Team (DRAT) the name designated by OPA for the district response advisory staff. The team will consist of several full-time spill professionals to provide technical assistance to the OSC through the RRT co-chair in the event a spill exceeds local response capabilities. The team will also help to ensure that ACPs in different Areas are compatible and that pre-staged equipment is available to address spills exceeding local response capabilities.

Environmental Response Team (ERT) Provides expertise and access to equipment for treatment technology, biology, chemistry, hydrology, geology, engineering, and decontamination technologies. ERT is also the SSC for EPA OSCs during inland spills.

National Contingency Plan (NCP) provides for efficient, coordinated, and effective response to discharges of oil and/or releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants as well as establish requirements for the personnel undertaking these actions.

National Response Center (NRC) is the national communications center for activities related to response actions. NRC is located in USCG Headquarters in

Washington, D.C., has a 24 hour toll-free telephone number (1-800-424-8802), and can arrange communication links between parties, such as conference calls.

National Response Team (NRT) a group of select Federal agencies that provide guidance to Regional Response Teams and other parties on the intent and application of the NCP as well as maintain national preparedness to respond to a major discharge of oil and/or the release of hazardous substances, pollutants and contaminants.

National Response Unit (NRU) a group within the USCG, located in Elizabeth City, NC, established to compile and maintain a list of technical assistance, equipment, and other resources requested by FOSCs. For worst case discharges this unit is also to coordinate use of private and public personnel, and equipment, and mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge. Other duties include administration of NSF strike teams, provide technical assistance, and maintain a file of ACPs approved by the President.

National Strike Force (NSF, Strike Teams) this group is comprised of three teams, Atlantic located in Fort Dix, NJ, Gulf (of Mexico) in Mobile, AL, and Pacific in Novato, CA. Each team is to provide trained personnel, pollution control plans, equipment and material and measures to protect fisheries and wildlife.

On-scene Coordinator (OSC or FOSC) means the Federal official predesignated by EPA or the USCG to coordinate and direct federal responses under subpart D, or the official designated by the lead agency to coordinate and direct removal actions under subpart E of the NCP.

Public Information Assistance Team (PIAT) is available to assist OSCs and regional and district offices to meet demands for public information, participation and anytime outside pubic affairs support is required.

Regional Contingency Plan (RCP) provides for efficient coordinated, and effective response to discharges of oil and/or releases of hazardous substances, pollutants and contaminants. Establishes roles, protocols and requirements for personnel designated in the particular standard Federal regions.

Regional Response Center (RRC) provide facilities, and personnel within the region for communications, information storage, and other requirements for coordinating response activity.

Radiological Assistance Team (RAT) established by EPA Office of Radiation Programs (ORP) to provide, twenty-four hour, response and support for incidents or sites containing radiological hazards.

Regional Response Teams (RRT) a group of select Federal, State and local agencies established to develop, and coordinate response activities for the regional

response mechanism prior to a response action. Responsible, also, for the coordination of assistance and advice to On-scene Coordinators/Regional Project managers during a response activity.

Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) assist with actual or potential spills. Can provide scientific support for contingency plans, operational decisions, and for coordinating on-scene scientific activity. The OSC may request that the SSC be the liaison between resources of the scientific community. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration provides the SSC for the USCG/OSCs and EPA/ERT provides this position for EPA/OSCs.

Additionally, the roles and responsibilities of the Special Forces described in the National Contingency Plan, as well as from other Federal Agencies, are outlined in Section 2 ("RESPONSIBILITY AND ORGANIZATION FOR RESPONSE") of Volume I of this Area Contingency Plan.

Section 4:

Equipment

COUNTY FIRE COORDINATORS 10/93

ALBANY

Terrance K. Ryan
Public Safety Building
Morton Avenue and Broad Street
Albany, New York 12202

Home: (518) 465-8686 (via dispatch)
Bus: (518) 463-2305
Fax: (518) 447-7811

ALLEGANY

Keith M. Barber
5921 West River Road
Fillmore, New York 14735

Home: (716) 567-8200
Bus: (716) 268-5290
Fax: (716) 268-9446 (bus. hrs. only)

BROOME

Michael F. Aswad
Civil Defense Building
Broome Co. Community College
Upper Front Street
Binghamton, New York 13901

Home: (607) 722-4929
Bus: (607) 778-2170 * (3)
Fax: (607) 778-1204

CATTARAUGUS

Stuart B. Lexer
106 1/2 Eighth Street
Little Valley, New York 14755

Home: (716) 938-9216
Fax: (716) 938-9438

CAYUGA

Ronald Raymond
Emergency Services Director
County Office Building
160 Genesee Street
Auburn, New York 13021

Home: (315) 255-0524
Bus: (315) 255-1161
Fax: (315) 253-1586

CHAUTAUQUA

Neil McNeight
Gerace Office Building
Mayville, New York 14757

Home: (716) 673-1042
Bus: (716) 753-4343
Fax: (716) 753-4140

CHEMUNG

Michael S. Smith
Justice Building
203-209 William Street
Elmira, New York 14901

Home: (607) 732-4225
Bus: (607) 737-2097
Fax: (607) 737-2098

CHENANGO

Robert G. Handy
Chenango Co. Communications Ctr.
14 West Park Place
Norwich, New York 13815

Home: (607) 334-8214
Bus: (607) 334-5564
Fax: (607) 336-1563

CLINTON

James King
Emergency Preparedness Director
Court House
47 Oak Street
Plattsburgh, New York 12901
Home: (518) 834-7856
Bus: (518) 565-4791
Fax: (518) 565-4616

COLUMBIA

Robert Novak Sr.
18 Eichybush Road
Kinderhook, New York 12106

Home: (518) 758-9680
Bus: (518) 758-7491
Fax: (518) 828-9088

HERKIMER

John W. Young
RD #1 Box 306
West Winfield, New York 13491

Home: (315) 822-5359
Bus: (315) 867-1212
NO FAX MACHINE

JEFFERSON

Richard Madill
Metro-Jeff Public Safety Building
753 City Center Drive West
Watertown, New York 13601

Home: (315) 788-7787
Bus: (315) 786-2654 (Tues, Wed,
Fax: (315) 785-3301 Thurs)

LEWIS

William Morrow
Lewis County Safety Building
Stowe Street, PO Box 233
Lowville, New York 13367

Home: (315) 346-6348
Bus: (315) 376-5234
Fax: (315) 376-5232

LIVINGSTON

David Harter
Sheriff's Office
4 Court Street
Geneseo, New York 14454

Home: (716) 335-6873
Bus: (716) 243-7160
Disp: (716) 243-7100
Fax: (716) 243-7162

MADISON

Joseph DeFrancisco
Madison County Fire Control
County Office Building
PO Box 577
Wampsville, New York 13163

Home: (315) 697-2251
Bus: (315) 366-2258
Fax: (315) 366-2502

MONROE 10/93

Edward J. Riley
111 Westfall Road
Rochester, New York 14620

Home: (716) 227-4711
Bus: (716) 442-6810
Fax: (716) 473-7087

MONTGOMERY

Richard Hanson
County Office Building
Broadway
Fonda, New York 12068

Home: (518) 829-7597-7808
Bus: (518) 853-4011
Fax: (518) 853-4714

NASSAU

David Bartow
Nassau County Fire Marshal
899 Jerusalem Avenue
PO Box 128
Uniondale, New York 11553

Home:
Bus: (516) 566-5200
(516) 742-3191 (24 hrs.)
Fax: (516) 485-4711

NIAGARA

Warren J. Rathke
Niagara County Jail
5226 Niagara Street Extension
Lockport, New York 14094

Home: (716) 434-1878
Bus: (716) 439-6071
Fax: (716) 439-9302

ONEIDA

Fred VanNamee
County Emergency Services
800 Park Avenue
Utica, New York 13501

Home: (315) 896-2869
Bus: (315) 798-5604
Fax: (315) 798-4042

SARATOGA

Byron J. Baker
Saratoga County Municipal Center
Ballston Spa, New York 12020

Home: (518) 792-7480
Bus: (518) 885-5381 Ext. 702
Fax: (518) 884-4747

SCHENECTADY

Kenneth Posson
1027 Alheim Drive
Schenectady, New York 12303

Home: (518) 355-3916

NO FAX MACHINE

SCHOHARIE

Brian D. Largeteau
Schoharie County Fire Coordinator
P.O. Box 690
Schoharie, New York 12157

Home: (518) 875-6934
Bus: (518) 295-8344
Fax: (518) 295-8308

SCHUYLER

William S. Randolph
Schuyler County Bureau of Fire
County Jail Building
Watkins Glen, New York 14891

Home: (607) 535-4001
Bus: (607) 535-4513 (Fire)
(607) 535-2591 (CD)
Fax: (607) 535-2803

SENECA

William Palmer
7123 Orchard Street
Ovid, New York 14521

Home: (607) 869-5417
Fax: (315) 539-0121

STEUBEN 10/93

Donald Merring
County Office Building
3 Pulteney Square
Bath, New York 14810

Home: (607) 698-4454
Bus: (607) 776-9631 Ext. 2394
Fax: (607) 776-9631
(607) 776-9695

SUFFOLK

Al Jardin
Commissioner of Fire, Rescue
and Emergency Services
Yaphank Avenue
PO Box 127
Yaphank, New York 11980

Home: (516) 265-7269
Bus: (516) 852-4850
Fax: (516) 852-4861 (Jardin)
(516) 852-4814 (Comm Ctr)

SULLIVAN

Harold Kronenberg
Bureau of Fire
County Airport, PO Box 109
White Lake, New York 12786

Home: (914) 434-5743
Bus: (914) 583-7180
Fax: (914) 794-3459

TIOGA

Kenneth G. Wolff
26 Talcott Street
Owego, New York 13827

Home: (607) 687-2522
Bus: (607) 687-0100 Ext. 150
(607) 687-1235 (County)
Fax: (607) 687-6755

NIZATION	CITY/ STATE	LATITUDE/ LONGITUDE	PHONE # (24 Hr) FAX #	RESPONDERS AVAILABLE	VACUUM TRUCKS	SKIMMERS	HARDBOOM (FEET)	PUMPS	LEVEL A SUITS	OIL , HAZ. OR BOTH
POLLUTION CONTROL 28 14TH STREET	LONG ISLAND CITY NY 11106		718-729-2122							
TANK REPAIR AND LINING, INC. EAST 88TH STREET	BROOKLYN NY 11236		718-272-2800 718-271-3147	20	5			2		B
WASH OF SYRACUSE 9 MOORE ROAD	MATTYDALE NY 13211		315-454-4473							
RADA HESS	NEW HAVEN CT						600			
RADA HESS	GROTON CT						2000			
RADA HESS,WX	 CT						500			
RICAN ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES STEEL STREET	ROCHESTER NY 14606		716-458-6060		1	3	400			
RICAN ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGIES INC ROWBRIDGE DRIVE	BETHEL CT 06801		203-744-3477 203-794-0535	100	5		1850			B
RICAN INDUSTRIAL MARINE SERVICES, INC 30 SOUTH SECOND STREET, P.O. BOX 4048	PLAINFIELD NJ 07060		908-756-4200 908-756-5797	17	12		12000			B
PLIED FABRIC TECH., INC. 7 THORN AVENUE, P.O. BOX 575	ORCHARD PARK NY 14127		716-662-0632			3	2800			
PORT HBR POLL. ABATEMENT COMM.	BRIDGEPORT CT		203-367-3661				2500			
UCHARD TRANSPORTATION NEWBRIDGE ROAD	HICKSVILLE NY 11801		516-681-4900							

ORGANIZATION	CITY/ STATE	LATITUDE/ LONGITUDE	PHONE # (24 Hr) FAX #	RESPONDERS AVAILABLE	VACUUM TRUCKS	SKIMMERS	HARDBOOM (FEET)	PUMPS	LEVEL A SUITS	OIL , HAZ. OR BOTH
BROWNING-FERRIS INDUSTRIES OF NY 4735 WEST LAKE ROAD	DUNKIRK NY 14048		716-672-5022		6		150			
CANADIAN COAST GUARD BASE PRESCOTT, ONTARIO	CANADA		613-925-2865			1	5600	4		
CECOS INTERNATIONAL, INC. P.O. BOX 619	NIAGARA FALLS NY 14302		716-284-7113				100	7		
CHEMICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT 1550 BALMER ROAD	MODEL CITY NY 14107		716-754-8231		1			1		B
CHEVRON USA, INC.	CT						400			
CITATION STEAM 459 FORREST	BUFFALO NY 14222		716-882-8833							
CITY COAL	CT						500			
CL&P	DEVON CT						1070			
CL&P	NORWALK CT						1000			
CL&P	MONTVILLE CT						1000			
CL&P	HARTFORD CT					1	450			
CL&P	MIDDLETOWN CT					1	1200			

ANIZATION	CITY/ STATE	LATITUDE/ LONGITUDE	PHONE # (24 Hr) FAX #	RESPONDERS AVAILABLE	VACUUM TRUCKS	SKIMMERS	HARDBOOM (FEET)	PUMPS	LEVEL A SUITS	OIL , HAZ. OR BOTH
EAN HARBORS ALBANY DIVISION SK ROAD AND ROUTE 144	GLENMONT NY 12077		518-434-0149							
EAN HARBORS COOP						7	47520			
EAN HARBORS, INC. 01 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE	DEPTFORD NJ 08096		609-589-5000							
EAN HARBORS, INC. PETER COURT	NEW BRITAIN CT		203-224-7600 203-225-0038	200	10		10000			B
EAN VENTURES 60 STATE STREET, BOX 936	PERTH AMBOY NJ 08862		908-442-4900 908-826-9380	50	9		10000			B
EAN WATER, INC.)4 HORNER STREET	TOMS RIVER NJ 08753		908-341-3600							
)AST GUARD, ANT SAUGERTIES AUGERTIES	 NY						200	2		
)AST GUARD, ATLANTIC STRIKE TEAM				37		7	6000	15	10	B
)AST GUARD, FIRST DISTRICT)STON AND NEW LONDON	MA AND CT					2		2		
)AST GUARD, GROUP LIS)NG ISLAND SOUND	 NY			204			1300			
OAST GUARD, GROUP MORICHES)RICHES	 NY			147						
OAST GUARD, GROUP NEW YORK							200			

ORGANIZATION	CITY/ STATE	LATITUDE/ LONGITUDE	PHONE # (24 Hr) FAX #	RESPONDERS AVAILABLE	VACUUM TRUCKS	SKIMMERS	HARDBOOM (FEET)	PUMPS	LEVEL A SUITS	OIL , HAZ. OR BOTH
COAST GUARD, GROUP SANDY HOOK	SANDY HOOK NJ						200			
COAST GUARD, GULF STRIKE TEAM				37					20	B
CONN. RIVER POLL. CONTROL COMM.	CT		203-568-3500			1	1250			
CONPET, INC.	NY						2300			
DAHL OIL	CT						400			
DOMERMUTH ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC. P.O. BOX 62	CLARKSVILLE NY 12041		516-768-2214							
DON'S T&C INC. 721 JAMESTOWN ROAD	KENNEDY NY 14747		716-945-2272				200			
DOW CHEMICAL	CT						300			
DUFFS ENVIRONMENTAL MAINTENANCE AOWA ROAD	FORESTVILLE NY 14062		716-965-4245				500			
AST COAST ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE CORP. 54 QUINNIPIAC AVENUE	NEW HAVEN CT 06513		203-469-2376 203-467-1732	45	4	2	2000		2	B
LMWOOD TANK CLEANING CO., INC. 00 FIRE TOWER DRIVE	TONAWANDA NY 14150		716-694-0106			1	1600	6		
MERGENCY ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC. QUIMBY STREET	OSSINING NY 10562		914-762-9223 914-762-9244	50	4		37000			B

ORGANIZATION	CITY/ STATE	LATITUDE/ LONGITUDE	PHONE # (24 Hr) FAX #	RESPONDERS AVAILABLE	VACUUM TRUCKS	SKIMMERS	HARDBOOM (FEET)	PUMPS	LEVEL A SUITS	OIL , HAZ. OR BOTH
ENVIRONMENTAL OIL, INC. P.O. BOX 11373	ROCHESTER NY 14611		716-436-5660		2					
ENVIRONMENTAL OIL, INC. P.O. BOX 315	SYRACUSE NY 13209		315-471-0503		5		500	4		
ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCTS AND SERVICES 147 WHEELER AVENUE	BRIDGEPORT CT		203-367-3774	100	4	4	5000	8		B
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC. 90 BROOKFIELD STREET	SOUTH WINDSOR CT		203-528-9500 203-289-0138	30	1	2	500			B
ERIE GEOLOGICAL CONTRACTORS 455 WEST SECOND	WATERFORD PA 16441		814-796-2607		6		300			
EVER CLEAR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC. 210 DEPOT ROAD	MILFORD CT 06460		203-783-3075							
EXXON	NEW HAVEN CT						2000			
FENLEY AND NICHOL ENVIRONMENTAL 445 BROOK AVENUE	DEER PARK NY 11729		516-586-4900 516-586-4920	55	3	1		41		B
FURINO AND SON, INC. 767 NORTH AVENUE	PLAINFIELD NJ 07062		908-756-7736 908-858-5521	52	4			8		B
GATEWAY TERMINAL	CT						1000			
GENERAL DYNAMICE/E.B.	CT						2000			
GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE 9 GARRISON AVENUE	WYANDANCH NY 11798		516-491-1444 516-491-0508	8	2		200			B

ORGANIZATION	CITY/ STATE	LATITUDE/ LONGITUDE	PHONE # (24 Hr) FAX #	RESPONDERS AVAILABLE	VACUUM TRUCKS	SKIMMERS	HARDBOOM (FEET)	PUMPS	LEVEL A SUITS	OIL , HAZ. OR BOTH
GENERAL WASTE OIL 9 GARRISON AVENUE	WYANDANCH NY 11798		516-491-1444							
GENEVESE INDUSTRY	CT						400			
GETTY TERMINAL	CT						500			
GROUNDWATER TECHNOLOGY, INC. 101-1 COLIN DRIVE	HOLBROOK NY 11741		516-472-4000 516-472-4000	10						B
GULF	OCEANSIDE NY						400			
GULF OIL	CT						2000			
HERBERT FUEL	CT						400			
HOFFMAN FUEL	STAMFORD CT						400			
I.T. CORPORATION 400 LONG BEACH DRIVE	STRATFORD CT		203-386-0100 203-386-0156	45	2					B
KEN'S MARINE SERVICE, INC. 116 EAST 22ND STREET, P.O. BOX 4001	BAYONNE NJ 07002		201-339-0673							
KLEEN RESOURCES P.O. BOX 326, NORTH ROAD	CLARKSVILLE NY 12041		518-768-2316							
LAND, AIR, WATER ENV. SERVICES, INC. P.O. BOX 372, 16 COZINA ROAD	CENTER MORICHES NY 11934		516-874-2112							

RGANIZATION	CITY/ STATE	LATITUDE/ LONGITUDE	PHONE # (24 Hr) FAX #	RESPONDERS AVAILABLE	VACUUM TRUCKS	SKIMMERS	HARDBOOM (FEET)	PUMPS	LEVEL A SUITS	OIL , HAZ. OR BOTH
ILCO	PORT JEFFERSON NY						720			
ILCO	E.F. BARRETT NY						1075			
ONG ISLAND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT,INC 5 SYCAMORE STREET	PATCHOGUE NY 11772		516-758-4667							
UZON OIL CO., INC. .O. BOX 1070	WOODBRIDGE NY 12789		914-434-7805							
ARCOR OF NEW YORK 20 ELMGROVE PARK	ROCHESTER NY 14624		716-247-6955				500			
ARINE ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP 60 EDWARDS LANE, P.O. BOX 610	CALVERTON NY 11933		800-564-8606							
ARINE POLLUTION CONTROL, INC. .O. BOX 610, 460 EDWARDS AVENUE	CALVERTON NY 11933		516-369-4900							
ARINE SPILL RESPONSE CORP. (MSRC)	EDISON NJ									
ICHIGAN ATLANTIC 10 MADISON AVENUE, ROOM 1001	NEW YORK NY 10017		212-682-3262							
ILLER ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP 60 EDWARDS AVENUE	CALVERTON NY 11933		516-369-4900 516-369-4909	65	6	6	12500	1		B
OBIL OIL	CT						1000			
ATIONAL OIL	CT						600			

ORGANIZATION	CITY/ STATE	LATITUDE/ LONGITUDE	PHONE # (24 Hr) FAX #	RESPONDERS AVAILABLE	VACUUM TRUCKS	SKIMMERS	HARDBOOM (FEET)	PUMPS	LEVEL A SUITS	OIL , HAZ. OR BOTH
NATIONAL OIL SERVICES, INC. 16-20 ELM STREET	WEST HAVEN CT		203-932-8461 203-937-8962	15	6	1		3		B
NATIONAL WATER MAIN CLEANING 375 SUMMER AVENUE	NEWARK NJ		201-483-3200 201-483-5065	10	10					B
NEW HAVEN HARBOR POLLUTION COOP	NEW HAVEN CT		203-499-3007				1800			
NEW HAVEN TERMINAL	NEW HAVEN CT						1000			
NORTHVILLE	RIVERHEAD NY					1	4800			
NORTHVILLE	PORT JEFFERSON NY						3400			
NORWALK HARBOR COOP	CT		203-866-4421				2000			
NORWALK OIL	CT						1000			
NORWICH STATE HOSPITAL	CT					1	600			
O.H. MATERIALS P.O. BOX 41, WINDSOR INDUSTRIAL PARK	WINDSOR NJ 08520		609-443-2800							
OP-TECH ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC. P.O. BOX 5182, OLD RIVER ROAD	MASSENA NY 13662		315-764-1917		27	2	2500	3		
PETERSON OIL	CT						200			

NIZATION	CITY/ STATE	LATITUDE/ LONGITUDE	PHONE # (24 Hr) FAX #	RESPONDERS AVAILABLE	VACUUM TRUCKS	SKIMMERS	HARDBOOM (FEET)	PUMPS	LEVEL A SUITS	OIL , HAZ. OR BOTH
OCLEAN, INC. . BOX 1815	WARREN PA 16366		814-726-1751		7		900			
ZER CHEMICAL	CT						2000			
TLAND/MIDDLETOWN POLL. ABATEMENT COMM	CT		203-342-3560			1	550			
TT AND WHIT.	EAST HARTFORD CT						800			
TT AND WHIT.	MIDDLETOWN CT						1100			
OIL	NY						600			
UBLIC ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS) EASTERN PARKWAY	FARMINGDALE NY 11735		516-454-6766 516-576-0859	15	25					B
LIQUID WASTE REMOVAL CORP. NICOLLS ROAD	DEER PARK NY 11729		516-586-0002							
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC. GOVERNMENT LANE	EDISON NJ 08837		908-549-8778 908-549-8707	210	1		7000		4	B
O.S.	CT						500			
NTA FUEL B.P.	CT						500			
ALAND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC. BURTVILLE AVENUE	DERBY CT 06418		203-735-1817							

ORGANIZATION	CITY/ STATE	LATITUDE/ LONGITUDE	PHONE # (24 Hr) FAX #	RESPONDERS AVAILABLE	VACUUM TRUCKS	SKIMMERS	HARDBOOM (FEET)	PUMPS	LEVEL A SUITS	OIL , HAZ. OR BOTH
SIMON CONSTRUCTION 755 CENTER STREET	LEWISTON NY 14092		716-754-2092		2	1	100			
SUNOCO	OCEANSIDE NY						600			
THAMES RIVER POLLUTION COOP	 CT		203-442-4321			1	1480			
THOMPSON DIVING SYSTEMS 425 HARDING AVENUE	STRATFORD CT 06497		203-377-6520 203-377-7264	8						O
TRI-S ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES 25 PINNEY DRIVE	ELLINGTON CT		203-875-2110	45	10		700		4	B
TYREE BROTHERS ENV. SERVICES, INC. 208 ROUTE 109	FARMINGDALE NY 11735		516-249-3150							
U.I.	BRIDGEPORT CT						3000			
U.I.	NEW HAVEN CT						1200			
U.S. NAVY	WILLIAMSBURG VA					14		8		B
UNDERWATER TECHNICS, INC. 2735 BUREN AVENUE	CAMDEN NJ 08105		609-963-4460							
UNICO ENVIRONMENTAL INC. 388 MAIN STREET	MONROE CT 06468		203-459-8300 203-459-8351	12	2		500	14		B
UNICO SERVICES CORP. 57 MALL DRIVE	COMMACK NY 11725		516-864-1772							

;ANIZATION	CITY/ STATE	LATITUDE/ LONGITUDE	PHONE # (24 Hr) FAX #	RESPONDERS AVAILABLE	VACUUM TRUCKS	SKIMMERS	HARDBOOM (FEET)	PUMPS	LEVEL A SUITS	OIL , HAZ. OR BOTH
;1 BRANCH HARBOR ASSOCIATION	STAMFORD CT		203-327-9366			1	800			
ISTON CONTRACTING CORP. RAMSEY ROAD	COMMACK NY 11725		516-445-4232							
\TT, INC.	CT						1000			

Note:

Marine Spill Reponse Corporation (MSRC) Availability:

Except for the Deleware River in the New Jersey planning Area, MSRC has decided to determine the availability of MSRC equipment to the inland zone on a case-by-case basis. For the New York and New Jersey Areas, the point of contact is Jim McDonald, 305-347-2200.

NATIONAL STRIKE FORCE

The National Strike Force (NSF) was created in 1973 as a Coast Guard staffed "Special Force". This special force assists On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs) responding to potential and actual oil and hazardous material spills as directed by the National Contingency Plan (NCP).

The National Strike Force is composed of four units including three, 35 member Strike Teams. These teams are: The Atlantic Strike Team located in Fort Dix, NJ (609) 724-0008; the Gulf Strike Team located in Mobile, AL (205) 639-6601; and the Pacific Strike Team located in Novato, CA (415) 883-3311. The Strike Teams are managed by a fourth unit, the National Strike Force Coordination Center which is located in Elizabeth City, NC (919) 331-6000.

NSF Mission: The NSF is a unique, highly trained cadre of Coast Guard professionals who maintain and rapidly deploy with specialized equipment in support of Federal On-Scene Coordinators preparing for and responding to oil and chemical incidents in order to prevent adverse impact to the public and reduce environmental damage.

NSF Capabilities include:

* Responding with trained personnel and specialized equipment to prevent, contain and/or remove spills of oil and releases of hazardous materials;

* Providing spill management expertise;

* Assisting with response planning and consultation;

* Conducting operational training in oil and chemical spill response techniques and equipment usage;

* Coordinating, conducting, and evaluating the national Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP);

* Identifying, locating, and assisting in the transportation of specialized equipment needed for spill response; and

* Providing support from the Public Information Assist Team (PIAT) to OSCs during pollution responses.

* Control of the discharge requires the special knowledge or special equipment of the NSF;

* Response will require in excess of two days to complete removal operations and augmentation by NSF personnel will release local forces to return to normal operations; or

* In the judgement of the OSC, NSF capabilities are necessary.

Upon receiving a request, personnel and equipment will be deployed to the scene in the most expeditious manner possible. This may involve over-the-road transport: all three Strike Teams have tractor-trailer rigs which give them rapid deployment capabilities. In the event air transport of equipment is required, aircraft support will be coordinated by the appropriate Area Commander.

By requesting assistance from any one Strike Team, an OSC immediately gains access to the entire National Strike Force personnel roster and equipment inventory. Each team maintains a state of readiness which enables them to dispatch two members immediately, four members within two hours, and up to twelve members within six hours as the circumstances of the incident dictate. Equipment would be dispatched within four hours of a request for assistance.

NOTE: Since response support is time critical, early notification of Strike Team assistance (or potential assistance) will allow the teams to begin logistics planning even before a formal request is made.

Logistic Considerations: Strike Teams make every effort to be as logistically independent, however, assistance may be required from the OSC in arranging the following support:

* Heavy lifting equipment, such as cranes and forklifts capable of handling a 16,000 lb. containment barrier box;

* Fork extensions for forklift;

* Small boats, vessels of opportunity;

* Tractor-trailer rigs;

* Electrical power, land lines for telephones and computers, potable water supply and fuel supply for command posts.

Specific logistic needs will be clarified during the initial request for assistance; these needs vary, dependent upon the incident and location. Strike Teams attempt to minimize the effort by the OSC's staff required to arrange support. However, the local knowledge of the OSC's staff may be relied upon by the Strike Teams to make reasonable decisions regarding logistics.

ATLANTIC STRIKE TEAM EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION

1. Ready Response Loads:

All ready response loads are ready to go, usually requiring only the hookup of a towing vehicle. With the exception of the Level A Response Trailer the loads are broken down for C-130 transport.

a. OWOCRS Ready Loads (6 total). Contains all the components needed to deploy one Open Water Oil Containment and Recovery System. This is a 612' high seas skimming barrier system that is designed to pump a maximum of 825 gallons/minute.

b. Pump Ready Load (1). Contains all the components needed to offload ground or holed commercial vessels. The system can pump light or heavy oils and chemicals with all stainless steel hoses.

c. VOSS Ready Load (1). Contains all the components needed to deploy one Coast Guard Vessel of Opportunity Skimming System. This system contains 2 DESMI skimmers, each designed to skim a maximum of 190 gallons per minute. The load also contains two inflatable barges, each capable of holding 26,000 gallons.

d. Small Pump Ready Load (1). Contains all the components needed to offload small commercial and fishing vessels. Designed for the smaller incidents and utilizes nonsubmersible pumping systems. The load can be built to tailor needs of the incident. Pumping capacities vary, up to an average of 300 gallons per minute. Various pumps are available to suit the product to be pumped including chemicals.

e. Level "A" Command/Response Trailer (1). Contains all the equipment needed to deploy 1 level A team and support group consisting of 10 persons. The trailer is designed to be self sufficient for the first 2-3 days of an incident. This unit is C-130 deployable with towing vehicle.

f. Level "B" Command/Response Trailer (1). Contains all the equipment needed to deploy 1 level B team and support group consisting of 10 persons. This unit is fitted with an air compressor for sites requiring long term commitments.

g. Inflatable Boom Load (2). The AST maintains 2 inflatable boom loads each containing 5 reels of 656 ft of inflatable boom. This is a total of 6,560 feet of boom with a width of 45 inches.

h. Command Post (1). The AST maintains a portable field command post that is stocked with AST communications equipment, portable computers, printers and a weather

station. The Command Post has heating, air conditioning, dry erase boards, a chart table, desks and file cabinets. The Command Post is stocked with a supply of office equipment.

2. Boats:

All boats come with their own support equipment. They contain extra engine power to ensure towing ability.

a. 32 ft Munson - 500 hp, open front deck; carries personnel, equipment and tows.
b. 23 ft Sea Arc - 280 hp workboat; towing, observation and personnel transfer.
c. 18 ft Sea Arc - 55 hp flat bottom work boat.
d. 17 ft RHI - 100 hp ridged hull inflatable.
e. 16 ft Achilles Inflatable (8) - 40 hp.

3. Response Vehicles:

a. Dodge Van (15 passenger) with towing capability
b. Chevy Blazer 4X4
c. Dodge 1 ton pickup
d. GMC Stakebed, 1 ton with liftgate
e. GMC 4 ton, with liftgate
f. Ford 10 ton, with liftgate
g. Freightliner Tractors (4, used to tow ready loads)
h. Suzuki, All Terrain Vehicles (2)

4. Temporary Product Storage Devices

a. "F" Dracone (2), 50,000 gallon capacity
b. "O" Dracone (1), 295,000 gallon capacity
c. VOSS Inflatable Barge, (2) 26,000 gallon capacity

5. Communications Equipment

a. Motorola Saber 3000, ruggedized, VHF, 72 channels (35)
b. Motorola Saber 3000, standard, UHF (10)
c. Cellular Phones (10)
d. Base Stations (4)
e. Portable Fax Machines (3)
f. Satellite Phone (1)
g. Portable Secure Cellular Phones (1)
h. Cellular fax machine (1)

6. Response Kits

a. Oil Spill Kit (2) Contains materials needed to sample for hazardous substances found at petroleum spills.

b. Damage Assessment Kits (2) Contains materials used to conduct rough damage assessments on grounded vessels and perform damage control operations.

c. OSC Kits (6) Contains equipment enabling the Strike Team to carry out it's support mission to federal OSC's. One kit is usually deployed per incident.

d. MacIntosh Portable Computers (4)

e. Portable Navigation Equipment; Global Positioning Systems (3)

7. Auxiliary Equipment

a. Lighting Towers. Used to provide a light source during night operations. The AST maintains 2 portable sets of 4 and 1 trailerable self contained light tower.

b. Generators. From 1 kw to 6.5kw. Used to power field operations and lighting systems in remote areas.

c. Material handling equipment. The team has the equipment ability to load all equipment either into an aircraft or on a tractor trailer load.

d. Air monitoring and chemical detection equipment is maintained for a wide variety of product hazards including oxygen content, flammability, corrosivity, explosion and radiological.

e. Sampling equipment is available for air, soil, water and gases. A variety of sampling equipment is on hand to quickly obtain needed samples for analysis.

f. Medical monitoring is available for entry teams and EMT's are on staff for emergency medical assistance.

g. Air compressors are available for operating various pumping systems, cleaning, inflation of barges/dracones and general service air. Additionally, breathing air compressors are available up to 5000 psi.

ATLANTIC STRIKE TEAM INVENTORY DATE: DECEMBER 1993

PUMPS	QTY
Stripper	1
Single	2
Sloane	5
Thune	1
TK-150	1
Double	1
Peristaltic	3
Farrymen	1
Gorman Rupp	1
Homelite 2"	1
Homelite 3"	1
Honda	1
M-1 CHEM	1
M-8 OIL	2
M-15 CHEM	2

BARRIER	
OWOCRS	6
Pump floats	6
Hose system	6

COMPRESSORS	
In/Rand 250	1
Bauer 4500	2
Mako 4500	1
Portable	2

READY LOADS	
OWOCRS	6
Large Pump	1
Small Pump	1
VOSS	1
45" boom	2
Chem "A"	1
Chem "B"	1
Decon trail	1

VEHICLES	QTY
Tractor	4
10 ton	1
5 ton	1
1 ton	2
Van	1

GENERATORS	
6.5 kw	1
6 kw	1
5 kw	1
3.5 kw	1
1 kw	6

PRIME MOVERS	
ADAPTS	5
VOPS	1
Deutch	7

PHOTO/COMPUTERS	
35mm kits	1
Polaroid	2
8 mm video	1
Video	2
35mm	8
MAC portable	4

OUTBOARDS	
250 hp	4
140 hp	3
100 hp	2
55 hp	3
40 hp	8

MEDICAL	
EMT kit	6
Monitor kit	2
Steel vest	12
Oxygen kit	2

MISC	QTY
Coolers	13
Disch hose	3000'
Hyd hose	7500'
Dracone F	2
Dracone O	1
Mooring Sys	4
DESMI 250	3
S/S hose	600'
Tripods 3 ton	3
Fuel bladders	20
Inflat. barges	2
Chain saws	2

UTILITY BOATS	
32' Munson	1
23' Sea Ark	1
18' Sea Ark	1
17' RHI	1
17' Inflatable	8

TRAILERS	
48' low	2
42' low	2
32' low	3
Command post	1

FORKLIFTS	
30,000 pd	1
15,000 pd	1
6,000 pd	1

SAMPLING	
Wipe kits	2
HAZCAT	2
Soil Auger	1
Ekman dredge	1
Wheaton bomb	1
Bacon bomb	1
Sludge judge	8
Gas probe	1
Oil/h20 meter	2
Coliwasa	9

CHEMICAL	QTY
SCBA	20
EEBA	16
Respirator	56
Cylinders	60

CHEM SUITS	
Chemfab	10
Chemrel Max	16
Lifeguard	35
Sigel	48

DETECTORS	
Hnu	4
OVA	4
Draeger	6
SKC	6
Infrared	2
Exotox	4
Radiac	4
Heat Stress	3
Toxic Gas	1
HAZDUST kit	2
Flourometer	1
Db meters	2
Metal detect	2
Ph	2
Mini Gas	4

COMMS/ELECTRIC	
Repeaters	2
Cellular	6
INMARSAT	1
Skypagers	6
Copiers	1
FAX	4
WeatherPak	3
Saber VHF	35
Saber UHF	10
Base station	4
Vehicle VHF	7
Scanners	1
CB radio	4
Truck scales	1

PRESTAGED EQUIPMENT (FY94):

BOSTON: 1 OWOCR SYSTEM
NEW YORK: 1 OWOCRS SYSTEM
ELIZABETH CITY: 1 OWOCRS SYSTEM

~~Atlantic~~ Gulf Area Strike Team Equipment Inventory April 1991

PUMPS	QTY
Stripper	2
Single Stage	4
Double Stage	5
Thune Eureka	2
TK-5	2
Gormann Rupp	2
Sloane	4
385 Homelite D	3
Bigflow	2
Wilden - Poly	2
- Steel	2
200 GPM Diesel	3
Water Rous	1

PRIME MOVERS	
ADAPTS Type 3	7
VOPS	2
Hydro. Cooler	5

OWOCRS	
Barriers	5
Mooring Sys	2
Retrieval Sys	2
Pump Floats	7
SYSB	1

DRACONES	
Type O 240 K	2
Type F 40 K	3
Type D 10 K	2

OUTBOARDS	
225 HP	3
90 HP	4
50 HP	2
35 HP	9
30 HP	2

COMMUNICATIONS	
MX - 300 R	42
EXPO'S - WP	11
Pagers	42
VOX Headset	8
Repeaters	2
Polaris	21
Scanners	3
ADAPTS Hdsts	7
CB Radios	10
Bone Mics	3
Cellular Phs	6

VEHICLES	QTY
MCP Foldout	1
MCP Travco	1
MCP Trailer	1
GMC Astro	1
White	2
International	1
7.5 Ton	1
5 Ton	1
Chevy 3X3	1
Blazer 4X4	1
Crew Cab 4X4	1
Dodge 4X4	1
Passenger Van	2
Station Wagon	1
ATV	2

TRAILERS	
Tilt Trailer	1
Low Boy-32 Ft	5
Flat Bed-42 Ft	3
Dolly	2
Chem	2
Decon	1
Van Mobilizer	3
Box Trlr-40 Ft	1
Gen/Light	1
Wells Cargo	1
Expandi-Boom	1

BOATS	
32 Ft Munson	1
22 Ft Outrage	1
17 Ft RHIB	1
Avon 15 Ft	7
Jon Boat	1

PALLETS	
ADAPTS-Artic	1
De-watering	1
ADAPTS	1
Support	2
VOPS	1
Lighting	1
Hose	1

FORKLIFT	
6 K LBS	1
20 K LBS	1

MISCELLANEOUS	QTY
Generators	
3.0 KW	3
4.5 KW	2
5 KW 3 ph	2
5.5 KW	1
6 KW	2
10 KW 3 ph	1
Shop Container	1
Salvage Kits	3
OSC Kits	6
Chain Saw	2
Gasoline Winch	1
Mac Computer	5
Telecopier (fax)	3
Aircraft Winch	2
Sample Kits	4
Stokes Litter	2
EMT Kits	5
Oxygen Kit	2
Prtbl Scale	6
Drum Lifter	1
Truck Scales Kit	1
Light Towers	3
Quik Saw	1
VRD	1
Air Compr. I/R	1
Air Compressor	1
Rope Mop	1
Skim Pack	1
Disk Skimmer	1
Interface Meter	2
Survival Suits	11
Expandi-Boom	1800ft

PHOTO EQUIPMENT	
35 mm Auto	8
35 mm Minolta	1
Instant Polaroid	3
VHS Video Cam	2
VCR - VHS	2
VCR - 3/4	1
VCR - Beta	1

E-CITY EQUIPMENT	
OWOCRS	
Barriers	2
Mooring Sys	2
Pump Floats	1
Trailers	
Flat Bed-42 Ft	1
Low Boy-32 Ft	3
Dolly	1
Van Mobilizer	1
ADAPTS Pallet - Artic	
Type 3 Prim Mvr	1
Stripper Pump	1
Sloane Pump	1
Salvage Kit	1
AVON 15 ft	1

CHEM EQUIPMENT	QTY
SCBA's:	
MSA Custom 4500	18
ELSA EEBA's	3
Draeger EEBA's	25
MSA Bottles	43
Respirators:	
Survivair	30
MSA	44

CHEMICAL SUITS	
Fyrepel Viton	8
Fyrepel Butyl	8
Staysafe-PVC	10
ILC Dover-CPE	13
Teflon-5100	16

DETECTORS	
Neotronic Extoxs	2
HNU	6
OVA	5
Scott S-105	4
Draeger Kits	4
Infrared Pyrometer	2
Beta/Gamma	2
PH Meter	6
Gastech 1314	3
Gastech GX-82	5
Gastec GX-86	2
Heat Stress Mntr	2
SKC Sample Pumps	5

COMPRESSORS	
Mako	2
Bauer	1
Booster	1

MISCELLANEOUS CHEM	
Steele Vests	16
Soil Samp Kit	2
Chlorine Kits ABC	3
Decon Shower	2
Vetter System	1
Patch/Plug Kits	4
Weather Station	2
DART Samplers	25
Heat Sealers	3

Section 5:

Chemical Countermeasures

USE OF DISPERSANTS AND OTHER CHEMICALS

Under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), Section 4202 (a), "each Area Committee, under the direction of the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) for its area, shall work with State and local officials to expedite decisions for the use of dispersants and other mitigating substances and devices." In accordance with the provisions of OPA, the Area OSC will be responsible for the Area Contingency Plan requirements of Subpart J (Use of Dispersants and Other Chemicals) of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan (NCP). The Region II NY/NJ Regional Contingency Plan and the Caribbean Regional Contingency Plan may also be updated to reflect any additional requirements or revisions upon promulgation of the NCP.

The Federal OSC, with the concurrence of the EPA representative to the Regional Response Team (RRT), and the appropriate State/Commonwealth/Territorial representative to the RRT and, in consultation with the Department of Commerce and Department of Interior natural resource trustees, when practicable, may authorize the use of dispersants, surface collecting agents, biological additives, or miscellaneous oil spill control agents on the oil discharge, provided that the dispersants, surface collecting agents, biological additives, or miscellaneous oil spill control agents are listed on the NCP Product Schedule.

The Environmental Protection Agency, in consultation with representatives of Department of Interior, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board and the US Virgin Islands Department of Planning and Natural Resources considers that the primary method of controlling discharged oil in the inland zone shall be the physical removal of the oil from the environment. These agencies recognize that in certain circumstances timely effective physical containment, collection, and removal of the oil may not be possible, and the utilization of chemical countermeasures, alone or in conjunction with mechanical removal methods, may be considered as a means to minimize substantial threat to public health or welfare, or minimize serious environmental damages.

Initial discussions with these members of the RRT/Area Committee have indicated that the use of dispersants in the inland zone, will in general, not be an acceptable response option. However, if a request for dispersant use in the inland zone is received the protocols referenced above will be utilized.

Future activities: Region II Area OSCs will draft proposed MOUs which will be presented to the RRT concurrence/consultation agency representatives which

memorialize a "no use policy" of dispersants in the inland zone. The purpose of the this MOU would be to establish RRT pre-concurrence of this policy. If the Area Committee agrees to pursue this type of an agreement, the Area OSC will facilitate this process.

Additionally, the development and protocols describing the RRT concurrence network for chemical countermeasure use, other than dispersants, in the inland zone, may be established by the Area Committee for inclusion in the RCPs and ACPs. Additionally, monitoring plans for chemical and biological countermeasures would also be developed through the Area Committee, and incorporated in RCPs and ACPs.

Until such agreements are developed, concurrence with the OSC's chemical countermeasure recommendation may be accomplished by direct telephone contact with the concurrence network who are identified by name and telephone number as follows:

EPA

Mr. Richard Salkie
Co-Chairman RRT/R2
Associate Director for Removal and
Emergency Preparedness Programs
U.S. EPA Region II
2890 Woodbridge Avenue
Building 209 (MS-211)
Edison, N.J. 08837-3679

(908) 321-6658 (Comm)
(908) 906-6182 (Fax) or
(908) 321-4425
(908) 548-8730 (24 hr)
R2EPA (E-Mail)

New York

Mr. Thomas Quinn
Director, Bureau of Spill Response
New York State Department of
Environmental Conservation
Division of Spills Management
50 Wolf Road
Albany, N.Y. 12233

(518) 457-2462 (Comm)
(518) 457-4332 (Fax)
(518) 457-7362 (24 hr)
R2NY (E-Mail)
1-800-457-7362 (in NY)

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Mr. William Patterson
Regional Environmental Officer
U.S. Department of the Interior
408 Atlantic Avenue
Room 142
Boston, MA 02210-3334

(617) 223-8565 (Comm)
(617) 925-2767 (Res)
(617) 565-8569 (Fax)

DOC/NOAA

Ms. Diane Wehner
NOAA Coastal Resources Coordinator
Room 3137 C
26 Federal Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10278

(212) 264-6785 (Comm)
(212) 264-9674 (Fax)
(206) 526-6317 (24 hr)
CRC2 (E-Mail)

Section 6:

Description of the Area Contingency Plan Integration and Consistency with Other Plans and Review of those Plans

Introduction:

There are three levels of plans for emergency response under the guise of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA); the National Contingency Plan (NCP), the Regional Contingency Plan (RCP), and the Area Contingency Plan (ACP).

The NCP is described in 40 CFR Part 300, authorized by the Clean Water Act of 1977 (CWA) section 311 and required by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA). This plan provides the organizational structure and procedures for preparing for and responding to discharges of oil into navigable waters and releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants into the environment.

The RCP is required under the NCP developed for each standard Federal region. This plan is written with the cooperation of each state, commonwealth, and/or territory in the region. The RCP is designed around the specifics of the constituency of the region therefore making it less general than the NCP.

The ACP is promulgated through an amendment by OPA to the CWA section 311 subsection (j) National Response System. Under the amendment, section 4202 of OPA, the President will designate areas within the standard regional boundaries and designate an area committee consisting of qualified personnel from Federal, State and local agencies these members will be current members of the Regional Response Teams (RRT). This area committee will, under section (4) and the direction of the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC), prepare and submit to the President, for approval, an Area Contingency Plan (ACP). The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has beer designated as the agency responsible for the ACPs for the inland zone. The FOSC and the Areas within each region designated by the EPA Regional Administrator.

This first version of the ACP for the inland zone is based upon a two-volume approach, which supplements the Regional Contingency Plan (RCP). The first volume is designed to be in conformance with the format of the National Contingency Plan and RCP. This volume provides much of the statutory, regulatory, and functional background information, which provides national consistency in area planning between EPA Regions, as well as planning for state-wide issues. The contents of Volume I include authorities, abbreviations and definitions, and general language describing the National Response System to address discharges or the substantial threat of discharges of oil or hazardous substances.

The second volume of the ACP is proposed to be based upon (NYSDEC) Regional annexes which would contain appropriate local portions of the plan. The outline for Volume II is organized according to the OPA section 4202 statutory requirements for ACPs. To provide for some consistency between USCG and EPA ACPs, the guidelines for preparing Volume II include references to relevant annexes and appendices from USCG ACPs. In addition, ACP geographic annexes should be consistent with local emergency plans prepared under SARA Title III, and include the planning categories outlined in Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide (NRT 1).

The EPA has been designated, by the President, as the authority having jurisdiction for the review and, as appropriate, approval, of all Facility Response Plans (FRP) for non-transportation related onshore facilities. The EPA has in turn delegated this authority to the standard Federal regional offices. In the future these plans, as well as those submitted for review and approval to U.S. Coast Guard and DOT - Research and Special Programs Administration (on-shore transportation related facilities), will be reviewed for consistency with the ACPs to ensure that there are no conflicts that will impede the proper execution of the ACP for the control and/or cleanup of a discharge of oil into a navigable water or the release of a hazardous substance, pollutant or contaminant in to the environment.

A. Integration with other Area Contingency Plans

The structure which is the basis for integration of inland and coastal Area Contingency Plans is the RRT. Commander, 1st USCG District and the Associate Director of Removal and Emergency Preparedness Programs of EPA Region II co-chair the RRT. Regional response policies and preparedness activities, concerning both inland and coastal issues, are addressed through the RRT, and outlined in the Regional Contingency Plan, which is approved by both the EPA and USCG co-chairs.

Plan integration is also currently provided by overlapping membership on coastal and inland Area Committees by the State representative of the RRT, as well as by participation by EPA Region II in the appropriate coastal Area Committee and subcommittees.

Future activities will be the development of a mechanism through the New York/New Jersey RRT to ensure consistency between the planning and response activities the two inland Area Committees and three coastal Area Committees, which comprise all waters of New York and New Jersey.

Under the umbrella of the New York/New Jersey RRT, it is proposed that a committee for Area Contingency Planning would be established. This RRT committee would provide a mechanism for information exchange between the two inland (NY,NJ) and the four coastal (Port New York, Port Philadelphia, Port Long

Island Sound, and Port Buffalo) Area Committees which comprise of all waters of New York and New Jersey. Working under the RRT umbrella will facilitate the participation of outside agencies, both federal and state, as it would serve to reduce duplication of planning tasks associated with Area Contingency Plans and Regional Contingency Plans.

Under this approach, some of future Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments planning tasks may be assigned to a separate RRT subcommittee, which would initiate development of specific Area Contingency Plan tasks. All of the RRT subcommittee products would be developed as draft for consideration by each of the Inland and Port Area Committees. Each Area Committee may adapt such RRT subcommittee products to meet the overall needs of the Area Contingency Plan.

B. Multi-Regional Responses

(1) If a discharge or release extends beyond the area covered by one ACP or RCP into another area, the authority for response actions may likewise shift (based on the area or region which is impacted the most). If a discharge or release affects areas covered by two or more ACPs or RCPs, the response mechanisms of each applicable plan may be activated. In this case, response actions of all regions concerned shall be fully coordinated as detailed in the RCPs and ACPs.

(2) There shall be one OSC at any time during the course of a response operation. The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan delineates which federal agency shall provide the pre-designated OSC.

(3) Where the USCG has initially provided the OSC for response to a release from hazardous waste management facilities located in the coastal zone, responsibility for response action shall shift to EPA or another federal agency, as appropriate.

C. Integration with Facility and Vessel Response Plans

Facility and vessel response plans, required by section 4202(a)(5) of OPA, shall be reviewed and approved for consistency with this Plan (ACP). During a response, the OSC shall meet with the other responding parties to coordinate and integrate the response described in this plan with all other relevant plans including, but not limited to, Federal, State, local, tribal, and private plans. The Area Committee will continuously review effectiveness and integration of all plans based upon actual responses, exercises, and all other relevant information leading to enhancement of these plans.

Section 7:

FUTURE FISH AND WILDLIFE PLANNING ACTIVITIES

The requirement in CWA section 311(d)(2)(M) (Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments Annex as part of the National Contingency Plan) is proposed to be met through an annex to each Area Contingency Plan. The proposed framework for the Area Committees to develop consistent and compatible planning for the protection of and mitigation of injury to fish and wildlife resources and sensitive environments is outlined in proposed 40 CFR Part 300.210(c)(4)(B).

Some of the issues may be developed as Statewide planning tasks. Region II anticipates that completion of these planning tasks be accomplished through a subcommittee process (one or more) which offers the opportunity for representation by Federal and State trustee offices, State and local government emergency response offices, environmental organizations and industry, including facilities required to submit facility response plans under OPA.

1) identification and establishment of priorities for protection of fish and wildlife resources and habitats, and other sensitive environments at risk.

2) identification of the potential effects of response and countermeasure activities on fish and wildlife, their habitats, and sensitive environments and prioritize the appropriateness of such activities in specific areas;

3) plan for monitoring to evaluate the effectiveness of response activities in protecting fish and wildlife, their habitats, and sensitive environments;

Other "Statewide" planning tasks which Region II anticipates will be accomplished primarily through an EPA/State-lead approach, with opportunity for comment from other participants, are the following:

1) provide for decision-making (including preapproval) of appropriate removal actions in specific areas; (COMMENT: Would also include trustee agencies)

2) identification of appropriate state and federal agency contacts responsible for fish and wildlife rescue and rehabilitation as well as necessary permits or other legal requirements to carry out fish and wildlife response activities;

3) identification of and planning for implementation of training required under OSHA and SARA for volunteers in fish and wildlife response activities and the means for securing such training during a response;

4) define the requirements for evaluating the compatibility between the Area Contingency Plan and non-federal response plans on issues affecting fish and wildlife, their habitats, and sensitive environments.

Other Fish and Wildlife planning tasks which Region II anticipates to be met through Regional annexes which are prepared with the opportunity for involvement of NYSDEC Regional offices, county and municipal officials, as well as environmental organizations and industry. These are outlined below:

1) provide a mechanism for use during response to a discharge to expeditiously define protection priorities;

2) identify and provide for the acquisition and use of necessary response capabilities to protect fish and wildlife, their habitats, and sensitive environments;

Section 8:

Updates to the Area Plan

This Area Contingency Plan will be revised and updated annually until January, 1999, and every five years thereafter.

This Area Contingency Plan also contains a strategy for future improvements of the plan. This section contains a summary of future planning activities which are outlined earlier in this volume of the Area Contingency Plan. The Area Committee will be asked to prioritize and develop a schedule for initiation of each of the following activities, as well as any others which are determined to be developed in order to improve this Area Contingency Plan.

- Development of an outreach package for distribution to interested parties in the Area Contingency Plan improvement process. (Reference: "Introduction Section").

- Development of improvements to addressing adequacy of a response to a Worst Case Discharge. The WCD will be further evaluated for adequacy of an integrated response of government, industry and private and non-profit organizations. (Reference: Sections 1 & 6)

- Digitization and integration of GIS mapping, including sensitive areas and resource locations, for support of Area Contingency Plan. (Reference: Sections 2 & 4)

- Development of a formal Unified Command Structure among appropriate response organizations.

- Development of chemical and biological countermeasure policies, including decision-making, and effects and effectiveness monitoring (Reference: Sections 5 & 7).

- Development of a mechanism for information exchange between the inland and coastal Area Committees which comprise of all waters of Region II. This is proposed to be accomplished under the umbrella of the Region II RRTs. Goals will be to integrate response plans of outside agencies, both federal, state, local, and private, and serve to reduce duplication of planning tasks associated with public and private response plans, most notably: Facility Response Plans, Local Emergency Plans, Area Contingency Plans and Regional Contingency Plans, and those of trustee agencies and private organizations. (Reference: Section 6)

- Development of local annexes to the Area Contingency Plan, which would encompass the Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments planning tasks, which will be required by the proposed revisions to the National Contingency Plan, when promulgated. (Reference: Section 7)

NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS FOR RESPONSE EXERCISE PROGRAM (PREP)

GUIDELINES

PURPOSE

The National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) was developed to establish a workable exercise program which meets the intent of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) for spill response preparedness, while being economically feasible for the government and the oil and hazardous substance industry to adopt and sustain. The PREP is a unified federal effort and incorporates the exercise requirements of the Coast Guard, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA) Office of Pipeline Safety and the Minerals Management Service (MMS). Adoption of the PREP guidelines and participation in the PREP will satisfy all OPA 90 mandated federal pollution response exercise requirements.

At this time, the PREP addresses the exercise requirements for oil pollution response only. Regulations for hazardous substance releases are currently under development and once completed, the hazardous substance exercises requirements will be incorporated into the PREP.

It is recognized that there may be delays and other problems during the initial "start up" of the program. The PREP guidelines, which can be modified, should therefore be interpreted as allowing flexibility necessary to work through these problems and find reasonable solutions. Problems and recommended solutions should be brought to the attention of the Coast Guard, EPA, RSPA, or MMS, as appropriate, for necessary modifications to the PREP to ensure a valid exercise program remains in place.

For the purpose of the PREP, the terms drills and exercises are synonymous.

PARTICIPATION IN THE PREP

Participation in the PREP and utilization of this guidance document will ensure all federal exercise requirements mandated by OPA 90 have been met. Plan holders may choose not to follow the PREP guidelines, in which case they will be required to meet the drill requirements in 33 CFR 155.1060 or 33 CFR 154.1055, for Coast Guard requirements, and the response plan requirements in 40 CFR 112.20 for EPA, the requirements in 49 CFR 194 for RSPA and the MMS regulations, as appropriate.

EFFECTIVE DATE

THE PREP GUIDELINES WILL GO INTO EFFECT ON OCTOBER 1, 1993. AT THIS TIME, THE QUARTERLY EXERCISES SHOULD BEGIN TO BE CONDUCTED. THE PREP DRILL YEAR WILL OFFICIALLY BEGIN ON JANUARY 1, 1994 FOR ALL PARTICIPANTS TO ENSURE CONSISTENCY NATIONWIDE IN THE DRILL SCHEDULES, AND TO HAVE ALL PARTICIPANTS ON THE SAME TRIENNIAL CYCLE. THE DRILL YEAR FOR ALL PARTICIPANTS WILL BE FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31.

DEFINITIONS

- Area - That geographic area for which a separate and distinct Area Contingency Plan has been prepared as described in the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. For EPA Areas with sub-area plans or annexes to the Area Contingency Plan, the EPA Regional Administrator will decide which sub-area is to be exercised within the triennial cycle.

- Area Committee - Area Committees are those committees comprised of federal, state and local officials, formed in accordance with Section 4202 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, whose task is to prepare an Area Contingency Plan for the Area for response to a discharge of oil or hazardous substance.

- Area Spill Management Team - The Area Spill Management Team is the group of individuals within the Coast Guard or EPA OSC organization with responsibility for spill response management within the respective Area.

- Average Most Probable Discharge - The size of the discharge as defined in 33 CFR 154.1020 (a discharge of the lesser of 50 barrels or 1 percent of the volume of the worst case discharge), 33 CFR 155.1020 (a discharge of 50 barrels of oil from the vessel during oil transfer operations) - (for Coast Guard regulated facilities & vessels); for EPA, the tiered planning quantity of 2,100 gallons or less, provided this amount is less than he worst case discharge; for RSPA and MMS, the size of the discharge as defined in each agency's respective regulations, as appropriate; and the size of the discharge as defined in the respective Area Contingency Plan.

- Certification - The act of confirming that an exercise: 1) was completed, 2) met the required objectives, and 3) was evaluated to determine effectiveness of the response plan based on exercise performance.

- Complex - A facility regulated under section 311(j) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act by two or more Federal agencies.

- Equipment deployment exercise - An equipment deployment exercise is an exercise where response equipment is deployed to a specific site and operated in its normal operating medium.

- Equipment activation - The movement, staging, deployment and/or operation of response equipment as determined by the plan holder in consultation with the exercise design team.

- Exercise Design Team - A team comprised of federal, state and industry representatives with responsibility for designing an Area Exercise. The exercise design team is charged with working with the lead plan holder to develop the scope, parameters and exercise scenario, although the lead plan holder retains the final decision on these.

- Industry - For the purpose of these guidelines, industry means the oil and hazardous substance industry required to submit response plans and comply with drill requirements, as specified in appropriate vessel, facility, pipeline, and Outer Continental Shelf platform regulations. These regulations are administered by the USCG, EPA, RSPA, and MMS.

- Maximum Most Probable Discharge - The size of the discharge as defined in 33 CFR 154.1020 (a discharge of the lesser of 1,200 barrels or 10 percent of the volume of a worst case discharge), 33 CFR 155.1020 (a discharge of 2,500 barrels of oil for vessels with an oil cargo capacity equal to or greater than 25,000 barrels, or 10 percent of the vessel's oil cargo capacity for vessels with a capacity of less than 25,000 barrels) - (for Coast Guard regulated facilities & vessels); for EPA regulated facilities, a discharge greater than 2,100 gallons and less than or equal to 36,000 gallons or 10 percent of the capacity of the largest tank at the facility, whichever is less; for RSPA and MMS, the size of the discharge as defined in each agency's respective regulations, if appropriate; and the size of the discharge as defined in the respective Area Contingency Plan.

- Oil Spill Removal Organization (OSRO) - An oil spill removal organization is an entity that provides response resources.

- On Scene Coordinator (OSC) - The federal official predesignated by EPA or the USCG to coordinate and direct federal responses under subpart D, or the official designated by the lead agency to coordinate and direct removal actions under subpart E of the National Contingency Plan.

- Qualified Individual (QI) - A qualified individual is the person located in the United States who meets the requirements identified in the respective federal regulations (USCG, EPA, RSPA, MMS), and who is authorized to: (1) activate and engage in contracting with oil spill removal organizations, (2) act as a liaison with the predesignated Federal On-Scene Coordinator, and (3) obligate funds required to carry out response activities. The Qualified Individual will be the individual or a designee, as identified in the response plan.

- Self Certification - Self certification involves the following action on the part of the plan holder: 1) completed the exercise, 2) ensured the exercise met the required objectives, and 3) evaluated effectiveness of the plan based on exercise performance. Documentation must be approved and signed by an appropriate official within the organization.

- Self Evaluation - Self evaluation means the plan holder evaluates effectiveness of the plan during the exercise using the stated objectives as minimum criteria and an evaluation process which adequately measures performance. The plan holder is then responsible for correcting deficiencies identified in the evaluation process.

- Spill Management Team (SMT) - The spill management team is the group of personnel identified to staff the appropriate organizational structure to manage spill response implementation in accordance with the response plans.

- Tabletop Exercise (TTX) - A tabletop exercise is an activity in which key members of the plan holder's staff with emergency management responsibilities are gathered together informally, usually in a conference room, to discuss actions to be taken during an oil or hazardous substance spill, based upon the response plan and their standard operating procedures. The primary characteristic is a verbal "walk through" of a response. The tabletop exercise is designed to elicit constructive discussion by the participants, usually without time constraints, as they examine and resolve problems based on the response plan. A tabletop exercise has participants practice problem-solving and resolve questions of coordination and assignment of responsibilities in a non-threatening format, under minimum stress.

- Unified Command - A command structure consisting of the Federal On Scene Coordinator, the State On Scene Coordinator and the Responsible Party. The Unified Command is utilized during a spill response to achieve the coordination necessary to carry out an effective and efficient response.

- Verification - The act of ensuring that an exercise was certified. Verification will be conducted by the Coast Guard, EPA, RSPA, or MMS.

- Worst Case Discharge - The size of the discharge as defined in 33 CFR 154.1020 (in the case of an onshore facility and deepwater port, the largest foreseeable discharge in adverse weather conditions meeting the requirements of 33 CFR 154.1029), 33 CFR 155.1020 (a discharge in adverse weather conditions of a vessel's entire oil cargo) - (for Coast Guard regulated facilities & vessels); for EPA, the size of the discharge required in 40 CFR 112.20; for RSPA and MMS, the size of the discharge as defined in each agency's respective regulations, as appropriate; and the size of the discharge as defined in the respective Area Contingency Plan.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

INTERNAL & EXTERNAL EXERCISES

Internal exercises are those that are conducted wholly within the plan holder's organization. The internal exercises test the various components of the response plan to ensure the plan is adequate to meet the needs of the organization for spill response.

The internal exercises include:

- QI Notification Drills
- Emergency Procedures Exercises for vessels & barges
- Spill Management Team Tabletop Exercises
- Equipment Deployment Exercises
- Government Initiated Unannounced Exercises

All internal exercises, with the exception of the government initiated unannounced exercise, will be self evaluated and self certified.

The external exercises go outside of the organization to test the interaction of the plan holder with the response community. The external exercises test the plan holder's entire plan and the coordination with members of the response community necessary to conduct an effective response to a pollution incident.

The external exercises include:

- Area Exercises

QI NOTIFICATION DRILLS

The purpose of the Qualified Individual Notification Drill is to ensure the Qualified Individual is able to be reached in a spill response emergency to carry out their required duties. Contact (telephonic, radio, message-pager, or facsimile) must be made with the QI, and confirmation received to satisfy the requirements of this drill. Credit will be given for this drill if contact is made with the QI during the normal course of business operations and the contact is documented as a drill.

The QI Notification Drill is not intended to verify phone numbers, points of contact or the notification list contained in the plan. The plan holder is expected to revalidate the

notification list periodically (recommend at least once every 6 months) as part of the normal course of conducting business.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES DRILLS

The purpose of the Emergency Procedures Drills is to ensure that vessel personnel are capable of conducting the initial actions necessary to mitigate the effects of a spill.

SPILL MANAGEMENT TEAM TABLETOP EXERCISES

A Spill Management Team Tabletop Exercise must be conducted annually. At least one SMT TTX in a triennial cycle shall involve a worst case discharge scenario.

EQUIPMENT DEPLOYMENT EXERCISES

The Equipment Deployment Exercise requires that response equipment identified in a response plan be deployed and operated into its intended operating environment. For plan holders that utilize an OSRO for providing response equipment, the responsibility is placed upon the plan holder to ensure the OSRO deploys and operates that equipment and provides documentation that this has been accomplished. The responsibility is placed upon the plan holder to ensure the requirement is met since the law does not authorize the imposition of any such requirements on the OSRO.

The purpose of the equipment deployment requirement is to ensure that the response equipment identified in the response plan is operable and the personnel responsible for operating it are capable of doing so. It is not necessary that every piece of equipment identified in the plan be deployed and operated. Only a representative sample of each type of equipment need be deployed and operated, as long as the remainder is included in a comprehensive training and maintenance program. Credit for deployment during training will be given. A minimum of the following equipment must be deployed and operated on an annual basis:

1) 1000 feet of each type of boom in the inventory

   Types of boom

   a) Solid Log Flotation Boom

   b) Air Inflated Boom

   c) Self Inflated Boom

   d) Bottom Seal Boom (Only 50 feet of this type of boom need be deployed)

2) One of each type of skimming system

All plan holders identifying an OSRO in their response plan shall receive credit for that OSRO's equipment deployment, to the limit deployed. Equipment must be deployed into the intended operating environment as identified in the response plan. This means that if the equipment is intended to respond to a spill in open water, the deployment exercise must be conducted in open water. Likewise, if a spill would be likely to occur on a river system, the equipment deployment drill should take place in similar surroundings. It will be the responsibility of the plan holder to ensure that the OSRO cited in the response plan deploys the equipment into the environment that is described in the plan.

OSROs that respond to various geographic areas and have equipment staged in different locations throughout the country will be required to conduct deployment exercises in each of the various areas. Each OSRO field office will be treated as a separate OSRO. For example, if an OSRO maintains an East Coast location and a West Coast location in order to provide the required tier coverage for their planholders, that OSRO must meet the minimum equipment deployment requirement in each location as if each is a separate OSRO. The OSRO may provide a single certification of equipment deployment for all of its field offices to the client planholders, provided that individual records are available upon request.

Facilities with facility-owned equipment identified in their response plan will be required to deploy this equipment semiannually. Only a representative sample of this equipment, as identified above, must be deployed and operated. The facility will be required to deploy equipment up to the amount necessary to respond to an average most probable discharge at the facility.

UNANNOUNCED EXERCISES

Each plan holder shall conduct an internal unannounced exercise annually. This will not necessarily have to be a separate exercise. Any of the required exercises, with the exception of the QI notification drill, that is conducted unannounced will satisfy this requirement. Every three years, one of the unannounced exercises must include equipment deployment. The equipment deployed in the unannounced exercise may be credited toward meeting the requirement for the equipment deployment exercise. The plan holder will have the option of determining how the unannounced exercise shall be conducted. For example, the plan holder may turn one of the SMT TTXs into an unannounced exercise with equipment deployment.

TRIENNIAL CYCLE OF EXERCISING THE ENTIRE RESPONSE PLAN

Every three years all components of the entire response plan must be exercised. The purpose of this requirement is to ensure that all components of the plan function adequately for response to an oil or hazardous substance spill. Rather than requiring each plan holder to conduct a major exercise every three years that covers all components at once, this approach provides the same results without imposing an undue burden on the plan holder.

The following are the types of plan components that must be exercised at least once every three years:

Organizational Design

1) Notifications
2) Staff mobilization
3) Ability to operate within the response management system described in the plan

Operational Response

4) Discharge control
5) Assessment of discharge
6) Containment of discharge
7) Recovery of spilled material
8) Protection of economically & environmentally sensitive areas
9) Disposal of recovered product

Response Support

10) Communications
11) Transportation
12) Personnel support
13) Equipment maintenance and support
14) Procurement
15) Documentation

While not all of these components will necessarily be contained in each plan, the plan holder shall identify those that are applicable from the list above, and add or delete other components as appropriate. The plan holder will then be responsible for ensuring all components of their plan are exercised within each three year exercise cycle.

To meet the triennial cycle of exercising the entire response plan, it is not necessary to exercise the entire plan all at one time. The plan may be exercised in segments over a period of three years, as long as each component of the plan is exercised at least once within the three year period. The logic here is that if the components prove to be adequate when exercised separately, they should be able to be incorporated smoothly into

the whole system when implementing the entire plan during a response. Conducting the annual required exercises as outlined in the PREP guidance document should ultimately result in exercising all components of the plan, if the exercises are planned correctly.

For example, a plan holder could set up an exercise (not necessarily large scale) , which tests the Spill Management Team and includes equipment deployment. If the scenario were developed properly, all components of their plan could be exercised in this one exercise. Likewise, participation in an Area Exercise will result in the completion of all components of the plan at one time. A QI Notification Drill could be developed to include all notification requirements identified in a response plan and would thereby satisfy the notification component; an Equipment Deployment Drill could be developed to meet the discharge control, assessment of discharge, containment of discharge, recovery of spilled material, protection of economically & environmentally sensitive areas, and disposal of recovered product components, if the spill scenario were designed and carried out to address these items.

The 15 components identified are the core components of a response plan. As stated before, not all components will be included in each plan, but the majority will be. The objective of exercising each component is to ensure that enough information and guidance is available to the user for adequate spill response. The adequacy of the total plan can be demonstrated through the various exercises.

In the triennial cycle, the following internal exercises must be conducted:

- 12 QI Notification Drills
- 12 Emergency Procedures Exercises (Manned Vessels & Unmanned Barges)
- 3 Spill Management Team Tabletop Exercises
    - One must involve a Worst Case Discharge Scenario
- 3 Unannounced Exercises (Any of the exercises, with the exception of the QI Notification Drill, if conducted unannounced, will satisfy this requirement)
    - One of the Unannounced Exercises must be an Equipment Deployment Exercise

- 6 Facility-Owned Equipment Deployment Exercises (For facilities with facility-owned equipment identified in their response plan)

- 3 OSRO Equipment Deployment Exercises

AREA EXERCISES

The purpose of the Area Exercise is to exercise the entire response community in a particular Area. An Area is defined as "that geographic area for which a separate and distinct Area Contingency Plan has been prepared as described in OPA 90. For EPA Areas with sub-area plans or annexes to the Area Contingency Plan, the EPA Regional Administrator will decide which sub-area is to be exercised within the triennial cycle." At this time, the boundaries for the Areas include the Coastal Zone Area boundaries for the Coastal Zone, and the EPA Regional boundaries for the Inland Areas. The response community includes the Federal, State and local Government and industry. The Area Exercises are designed to exercise the government/industry interface for spill response.

The goal is to conduct 20 Area Exercises per year nationwide, 60 within a triennial cycle. Six of the 20 annual exercises will be led by the government and 14 will be industry led. All of the Area Exercises will be developed by an exercise design team. The exercise design team will be comprised of representative from the Federal, State and local Government, environmentalists and industry. A "lead plan holder" will lead each Area Exercise. The lead plan holder is the organization (government or industry) that holds the primary plan that will be exercised in the Area Exercise. The lead plan holder will be actively involved with the design team in the exercise development process. The lead plan holder will have a significant voice in outlining the scope, scenario development and execution of the exercise. The U.S. Coast Guard or EPA will be the lead agency for the 6 government led exercises, with RSPA and MMS participating as appropriate. The 14 industry exercises will be led by the various segments of the industry. A suggested mix of exercises is as follows:

- vessels - 6 exercises

- marine transportation related facilities - 2 exercises

- non marine transportation related facilities - 2 exercises

- pipelines - 2 exercises

- offshore platforms - 2 exercises

The Area Exercises do not necessarily have to be large scale productions. The scenario does not always have to involve a worst case discharge. They can be small, based on an average most probable discharge. The focus should be to have interaction

between the responsible party and the federal, state and local government -- to exercise both the Area Contingency Plan and the responsible party's plan. There should be some level of equipment deployment, whatever is appropriate for the scenario. The Area Exercise will involve at a minimum, the following criteria:

- 8-12 hours in duration.
- full test of the lead plan holder's response plan.
- government will be involved - will test the Unified Command System for the Area.
- scenario will be developed by the lead plan holder, in consultation with the exercise design team.
- scenario will involve equipment deployment. The extent of equipment deployment shall be determined by the lead plan holder, in consultation with the exercise design team.

Exercise objectives are outlined in the PREP guidance document.

AREA EXERCISE SCHEDULING

Scheduling of Area Exercises shall be done under a nationally coordinated system that involves federal, state and local governments and plan holders, and that recognizes the unique needs of specific geographic regions of the country.

A National Scheduling Coordinating Committee (NSCC) will be established for the purpose of establishing the schedule for Area Exercises. The NSCC will be comprised of personnel representing the four federal agencies with exercise requirements - the Coast Guard, EPA, RSPA, and MMS. The NSCC will be charged with developing a strawman schedule and then coordinating with the state, regional and local government agencies and the industry to ensure equitable exercise of industry components and designated Areas.

Area Exercise scheduling will be conducted as follows:

The NSCC will meet in October 1993 to select the Areas for participation in the Area Exercises for the 3 calendar years beginning in 1995 (January 1, 1995 through December 31, 1997). [Note: The 1994 exercise schedule for the 6 government led exercises has already been developed and will be followed. The industry led exercises will commence in 1995.] The NSCC will first divide the three calendar years into sixty separate time blocks, to accommodate the twenty yearly exercises. The sixty Areas to be exercised will then be selected based on various criteria, including high volume port activity, spill activity, date of last major exercise, etc. Each Area selected will be tentatively scheduled for

either an industry or government led exercise in one of the exercise time blocks.

Once the Areas and exercise dates are chosen, the NSCC will work through the RRT Co-Chairs and through regional groups if they exist (such as the Area/Industry Exercise Coordinating Committee (AIECC) located in the Pacific Northwest) to solicit additional input from the OSC, state agencies and industry to address the full spectrum of concerns at the local, state and regional level. The regional contacts will be asked to coordinate input from the Area Committee level as well. Input back to the NSCC will include identification of any potential conflicts with exercises planned by other entities, and nominees for lead industry plan holder who would be responsible for the industry led exercise in a given Area. Each Area should provide a list of five or six industry nominees. The regional contacts should compile these lists and prioritize the nominees based on regional response concerns and equity for forwarding to the NSCC no later than November 30, 1993.

The NSCC will convene again in December 1993 to review regional input and finalize the three year schedule for publication as a Federal Register Notice by the end of that month.

Thereafter, the NSCC will meet in October of each year to review the overall effectiveness of the PREP and to begin development of the schedule for the third calendar year of a three year cycle, so that a complete three year schedule is always current.

NOTE: The NSCC will attempt to take all relevant issues into consideration when developing the schedule. For example, if an industry plan holder is chosen to participate in an exercise on the West Coast, the same plan holder will not be selected to participate in an exercise on the East Coast. Likewise, if a plan holder participated in an Area Exercise previously, they will be exempt from participation in another Area Exercise for 6 years. If a major spill occurred in an Area already scheduled for an exercise, the NSCC will give consideration to cancelling or rescheduling the exercise.

CREDIT FOR DRILLS CONDUCTED IN 1993

Exercises conducted in 1993 may be credited toward meeting the objectives necessary to exercise the entire response plan in a triennial cycle. Also, major exercises conducted in 1993 will be taken into account by the National Scheduling Coordinating Committee when developing the Area Exercise schedule. Although certain aspects of credit may be given for exercises conducted in 1993, all quarterly and annual exercises will still be required to be conducted in 1994. Each annual exercise must be conducted

within a 12 month period, with at least a 6 month lapse between exercises. Each plan holder will be responsible for determining credit due for exercises conducted in 1993. The plan holder shall ensure that the exercise objectives were met according to the PREP guidelines, and shall self certify each exercise for respective credit due.

OTHER CREDIT ISSUES

When lesser included exercises occur incident to larger exercises and/or a real event, the plan holder will receive credit for that lesser included exercise and/or real event when properly documented. For example, if a plan holder responds to an actual spill, the activities involved in the spill response, i.e. the notification of the QI and the equipment deployment will satisfy the requirement for these two exercises, provided the actual response activity meets the objectives of the exercises and is properly documented.

Credit for an Area Exercise will be given to a plan holder for an actual response to a spill in the Area if the plan was utilized for response to the spill and the objectives of the Area Exercise were met, were properly documented and certified. The caveat to this statement is that if a plan holder was scheduled to conduct an Area Exercise and an actual spill occurred in the Area for which the plan holder's plan was NOT used, the plan holder would not receive credit for the spill response.

PROPER DOCUMENTATION

Proper documentation includes documentation which lists the exercise conducted, the objectives met and the results of the exercise evaluation. This documentation must be in writing and signed by a responsible individual within the organization.

COMPLEXES

Complexes are facilities that must meet the requirements of more than one regulatory agency for developing spill response plans. For example, a facility that has oil storage tanks, a pipeline and a waterfront oil transfer dock is considered a complex since it must meet the requirements of EPA, RSPA and the Coast Guard.

Complexes will only be required to conduct one drill to meet all agency requirements for that particular type of drill. For example, if a quarterly notification drill is required by all three agencies regulating the complex, one notification drill per quarter will satisfy the requirements for all three regulatory agencies.

QI NOTIFICATION DRILLS

COAST GUARD MARINE TRANSPORTATION RELATED (MTR) & EPA REGULATED FACILITIES

Applicability: - Facility

Frequency: - Quarterly, or routine communication if it occurs on at least a quarterly basis.

Initiating Authority: - Company Policy

Particip. Elements: - Facility Personnel, Qualified Individual

Scope: - Exercise communications between facility personnel and Qualified Individual.

Objectives: - Contact must be made with a Qualified Individual or designee, as designated in the plan.

Certification: - Self Certification

Verification: - Verification to be conducted by the appropriate agency during site visits.

Records:

Retention: - 3 years (USCG)

- 5 years (EPA)

Location: - Records to be kept at the facility.

Evaluation: - Self Evaluation.

Credit: - Plan holder may take credit for this exercise in the course of conducting routine business or other drills, provided that the objectives of the drill are met and the drill is properly recorded. Similarly, credit may be received for an actual spill response when these objectives are met and a proper record generated.

QI NOTIFICATION DRILLS

MANNED VESSELS

Applicability: - Manned Vessels.

Frequency: - Quarterly while operating in U.S. waters (EEZ), otherwise upon entry into U.S. waters, not to exceed four times per year. The QI Notification Drill will not be required for ships outside U.S. waters.

Initiating Authority: - Master or designee according to plan.

Particip. Elements: - Vessel Personnel, plan designated shoreside personnel, vessel's Qualified Individual.

Scope: - Exercise communication between vessel personnel and Qualified Individual.

Objectives: - Contact (telephonic, radio, message-pager, or facsimile) and confirmation must be made with a Qualified Individual or designee as designated in the plan.

Certification: - Self certification.

Verification: - Verification to be conducted by the Coast Guard during vessel boardings.

Records:

Retention: - 3 Years.

Location: - Logbook entry indicating time of QI notification (33 CFR 155.1060(c)(1))

Evaluation: - Owner or operator will conduct review to determine if objectives have been met.

- Self Evaluation.

Credit: - Plan holder may take credit for this exercise in the course of conducting routine business or other drills, provided that the objectives of the drill are met and the drill is properly recorded. Similarly, credit may be taken for an actual spill response when these objectives are met and a proper record generated.

QI NOTIFICATION DRILL

UNMANNED BARGES

Applicability: - Unmanned Barge.

Frequency: - Quarterly while operating in U.S. waters (EEZ) otherwise upon entry into U.S. waters, not required to exceed four times per year. The QI Notification Drill will not be required for barges outside U.S. waters.

Initiating Authority: - Barge Owner or Operator or Towing Vessel Captain.

Particip. Elements: - Barge custodian, plan designated shoreside personnel, Qualified Individual

Scope: - Exercise communication between barge custodian and Qualified Individual.

Objectives: - Ensure that the barge custodian knows who to call in the event of an unauthorized discharge emanating from an unmanned tank barge in their tow or fleeting area.

- Contact (telephonic, radio, message-pager, or facsimile) and confirmation must be made with the Qualified Individual or designee as designated in the plan.

- Drills should be conducted randomly to ensure that all barge custodians have an equal chance for participation in the notification drills at some time throughout the year.

Certification: - Self certification

Verification: - Verification to be conducted by the Coast Guard.

Records:

Retention: - 3 Years.

Location: - Records will be kept in accordance with the requirements in 33 CFR 155.1060(c)(2).

Evaluation: - Self Evaluation

Credit: - Plan holder may take credit for this exercise in the course of conducting routine business or other drills, provided that the objectives of the drill are met and the drill is properly

recorded. Similarly, credit may be taken for an actual spill response when these objectives are met and a proper record generated.

NOTIFICATION DRILL

AREA

Applicability: - Area

Frequency: - Quarterly

Initiating Authority: - On Scene Coordinator

Particip. Elements: - Key Elements of the Unified Command Structure (UCS) (federal, state & local government agencies)

Scope: - Exercise & test communication between OSC and key elements of the UCS

Objectives: - Ensure that the key elements of the UCS know who to call in the event of a discharge within the Area

- Ensure contact (telephonic, radio, message-pager, or facsimile) and confirmation is made with the OSC and key elements of the UCS

Certification: - Self Certification

Verification: - Verification to be conducted by the District/Region.

Records:

Retention: - 3 Years (USCG)

- 5 Years (EPA)

Location: - With the OSC

Evaluation: - By Area Committee

Credit: - Plan holder may take credit for this exercise in the course of conducting routine business or other drills, provided that the objectives of the drill are met and the drill is properly recorded. Similarly, credit may be taken for an actual spill response when these objectives are met and a proper record generated.

ONBOARD EMERGENCY PROCEDURES DRILLS

MANNED VESSELS

Applicability: - Manned Vessels.

Frequency: - Quarterly

Initiating Authority: - Master or designee according to plan.

Particip. Elements: - Vessel Personnel.

Scope: - Exercise the vessel's onboard emergency procedures for spill mitigation.

Objectives: - Conduct a "walkthrough" of the emergency procedures for spill mitigation or prevention of a discharge or substantial threat of discharge of oil.

- The "walkthrough" should exercise one or more of the sections of the emergency procedures for spill mitigation, for example:

    - simulate response to a collision

    - simulate response to an oil spill on deck of the vessel

    - simulate response to a vessel fire

Certification: - Self Certification.

Verification: - Verification to be conducted by the Coast Guard during vessel boardings.

Records:

Retention: - 3 Years.

Location: - Logbook entry (33 CFR 155.1060(c)(1))

Evaluation: - Self Evaluation

Credit: - Plan holder may take credit for this exercises when conducted in conjunction with other drills as long as all objectives are met and a proper record generated. Similarly, credit may be taken for an actual spill response when these objectives are met and a proper record generated.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES DRILL

UNMANNED BARGES

Applicability: - Unmanned Barge.

Frequency: - Quarterly.

Initiating Authority: - Barge owner or operator, or towing vessel captain.

Particip. Elements: - Barge Custodian.

Scope: - Exercise the emergency procedures to be taken for an oil discharge or substantial threat of such discharge. (See 33 CFR 155.1040 (a))

Objectives: - Conduct a "walkthrough" of the emergency procedures.

- Ensure barge custodians know proper actions to take in the event of an oil discharge or substantial threat of such discharge.

Certification: - Self Certification

Verification: - Verification to be conducted by the Coast Guard.

Records:

Retention: - 3 Years.

Location: - Records to be kept in accordance with 33 CFR 155.1060(c)(2).

Evaluation: - Self Evaluation.

Credit: - Plan holder may take credit for this exercise when conducted in conjunction with other drills as long as all objectives are met and a proper record generated. Similarly, credit may be taken for an actual spill response when these objectives are met and a proper record generated.

SPILL MANAGEMENT TEAM TABLETOP EXERCISE

USCG MTR & EPA REGULATED FACILITIES

Applicability: - Facility Spill Management Team

Frequency: - Annually

Initiating Authority: - Company policy.

Particip. Elements: - Spill Management Team as established in response plans.

Scope: - Exercise the Spill Management Team's organization, communication and decision making in managing a spill response.

Objectives: - At least one Spill Management Team Tabletop Exercise in a triennial cycle shall involve simulation of a worst case discharge scenario.

- Exercise the Spill Management Team in a review of:
  - Knowledge of the response plan.
  - Proper notifications.
  - Communications system.
  - Ability to access OSRO.
  - Coordination of organization/agency personnel with responsibility for spill response.
  - Ability to effectively coordinate spill response activity with National Response System infrastructure.
  - Ability to access information in Area Contingency Plan for location of sensitive areas, resources available within the Area, unique conditions of Area, etc.

Certification: - Self Certification

Verification: - Verification to be conducted by responsible oversight agency.

Records:

Retention: - 3 years (USCG)

- 5 years (EPA)

Location: - At each facility - (for facilities)

Evaluation: - Self evaluation

Credit: - Plan holder may take credit for this exercise when conducted in conjunction with other drills as long as all objectives are met and a proper record generated. Likewise, credit may be taken for an actual spill response when these objectives are met and a proper record generated.

SPILL MANAGEMENT TEAM TABLETOP EXERCISE

VESSELS

Applicability: - Vessel Spill Management Team

Frequency: - Annually

Initiating Authority: - Company policy.

Particip. Elements: - Spill Management Team as established in response plans.

Scope: - Exercise the Spill Management Team's organization, communication and decision making in managing a spill response.

Objectives: - At least one Spill Management Team Tabletop Exercise in a triennial cycle shall involve simulation of a worst case discharge scenario.

- Exercise the Spill Management Team in a review of:
  - Knowledge of the response plan.
  - Proper notifications.
  - Communications system.
  - Ability to access OSRO.
  - Coordination of organization/agency personnel with responsibility for spill response.
  - Ability to effectively coordinate spill response activity with National Response System infrastructure.
  - Ability to access information in Area Contingency Plan for location of sensitive areas, resources available within the Area, unique conditions of Area, etc.

Certification: - Self Certification

Verification: - Verification to be conducted by primary oversight agency.

Records:

Retention: - 3 years

Location:	-	In accordance with 33 CFR 155.1060(c)(2)
Evaluation:	-	Self Evaluation
Credit:	-	Plan holder may take credit for this exercise when conducted in conjunction with other drills as long as all objectives are met and a proper record generated. Likewise, credit may be taken for an actual spill response when these objectives are met and a proper record generated.

SPILL MANAGEMENT TEAM TABLETOP EXERCISE

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Applicability: - Area Spill Management Team

Frequency: - Annually

Initiating Authority: - USCG District (m) or EPA Region

Particip. Elements: - Spill Management Team for the Area (USCG or EPA and respective response team)

Scope: - Exercise the Spill Management Team's organization, communication, and decision making in managing a spill response.

Objectives: - At least one Spill Management Team Tabletop Exercise in a triennial cycle shall involve simulation of a worst case discharge scenario.

- Exercise the Spill Management Team in a review of:
  - Knowledge of the Area Contingency Plan.
  - Proper notifications.
  - Communications system.
  - Ability to access response equipment.
  - Coordination of organization/agency personnel with responsibility for spill response.
  - Ability to effectively coordinate spill response activity with National Response System infrastructure.
  - Ability to access information in Area Contingency Plan for location of sensitive areas, resources available within the Area, unique conditions of Area, etc.

Certification: - Self Certification

Verification: - Verification to be conducted by District/Region.

Records:

Retention: - 3 Years (USCG)

- 5 Years (EPA)

Location: - With OSC

Evaluation: - Self Evaluation.

Credit: - Credit may be taken for this exercise when conducted in conjunction with other drills as long as all objectives are met and a proper record generated. Likewise, credit may be taken for an actual spill response when these objectives are met and a proper record generated.

EQUIPMENT DEPLOYMENT DRILLS

USCG MTR AND EPA REGULATED FACILITIES

Applicability: - Facilities with facility-owned response equipment

Frequency: - Semiannually

Initiating Authority: - Company Policy

Particip. Elements: - Facility Personnel

Scope:

- Deploy and operate facility-owned response equipment identified in the response plan. Only a representative sample of each type of equipment (see page 8 & 9 of the Guiding Principles) or that which is necessary to respond to an average most probable discharge, whichever is less, need be deployed.

- The remainder of the equipment which is not deployed must be included in a comprehensive training and maintenance program. Credit will be given for deployment conducted during training. The maintenance program must ensure that the equipment is periodically inspected and maintained in good operating condition in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and best commercial practices. All inspection and maintenance must be documented by the owner.

Objectives:

- Demonstrate ability of facility personnel to deploy and operate equipment.

- Ensure equipment is in proper working order. Dysfunctional equipment is to be repaired or replaced within 30 days.

Certification: - Self Certification

Verification: - Verification to be conducted by appropriate oversight agency during periodic site visits.

Records:

Retention: - 3 Years (USCG)

- 5 Years (EPA)

Location: - Records to be kept at the facility.

Evaluation: - Self Evaluation.

Credit: - Plan holder may take credit for this exercise when conducted in conjunction with other drills as long as all objectives are met and a proper record generated. Likewise, credit may be taken for an actual spill response when these objectives are met and a proper record generated.

Note: If a facility with facility-owned equipment also identifies OSRO equipment in their response plan, the OSRO equipment must also be deployed and operated in accordance with the equipment deployment requirements for OSRO owned equipment.

EQUIPMENT DEPLOYMENT DRILLS

USCG MTR AND EPA REGULATED FACILITIES

Applicability: - Facilities without facility owned response equipment

Frequency: - Annually

Initiating Authority: - Company Policy

Particip. Elements: - Facility owner or operator

Scope:

- Deploy and operate response equipment identified in the response plan. Only a representative sample of each type of equipment (see page 8 & 9 of the Guiding Principles) need be deployed and operated.
- The remainder of the equipment which is not deployed must be included in a comprehensive training and maintenance program. Credit will be given for deployment conducted during training. The maintenance program must ensure that the equipment is periodically inspected and maintained in good operating condition in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and best commercial practices. The facility owner or operator must ensure that inspection and maintenance by the OSRO is documented. The OSRO shall provide inspection and maintenance information to the owner or operator.

Objectives:

- Ensure response equipment is operational.
- Ensure that the personnel who would operate this equipment in a spill response are capable of deploying and operating it.
- Ensure that the response resources participate in annual deployment drills.

Certification: - The facility owner or operator shall ensure that the response resources identified in the facility's response plan participate in annual deployment drills. The facility owner or operator shall ensure that the OSRO identified in the response plan as providing this equipment, provides adequate documentation that the required objectives of the deployment exercise have been met.

Verification: - Verification to be conducted by appropriate oversight agency during periodic site visits.

Records:

Retention: - 3 Years (USCG)

- 5 Years (EPA)

- Records to be kept at the facility

Evaluation: - Self Evaluation

Credit: - Plan holder may take credit for this exercise when conducted in conjunction with other drills as long as all objectives are met and a proper record generated. Likewise, credit may be taken for an actual spill response when these objectives are met and a proper record generated. The plan holder may take credit for OSRO equipment deployed for other exercises to the extent of the deployment exercise.

EQUIPMENT DEPLOYMENT DRILLS

VESSELS

Applicability: - Vessels

Frequency: - Annually

Initiating Authority: - Company Policy

Particip. Elements - Vessel owner or operator.

Scope:
- Deploy and operate response equipment identified in the response plan. Only a representative sample of each type of equipment (see page 8 & 9 of the Guiding Principles) need be deployed and operated.
- The remainder of the equipment which is not deployed must be included in a comprehensive training and maintenance program. Credit will be given for deployment conducted during training. The maintenance program must ensure that the equipment is periodically inspected and maintained in good operating condition in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and best commercial practices. The vessel owner or operator must ensure that inspection and maintenance by the OSRO is documented. The OSRO shall provide inspection and maintenance information to the owner or operator.

Objectives:
- Ensure response equipment is operational.
- Ensure that the personnel who would operate this equipment in a spill response are capable of deploying and operating it.
- Ensure that the response resources participate in annual deployment drills.

Certification:
- The vessel owner or operator shall ensure that the OSRO identified in the vessel's response plan as providing response equipment, conducts an annual field equipment deployment drill of this response equipment.

Verification:
- Verification to be conducted by primary oversight agency.

Records:

Retention: - 3 Years

- See 33 CFR 155.1060(c)(2)

Evaluation: - Self Evaluation

Credit: - Plan holder may take credit for this exercise when conducted in conjunction with other drills as long as all objectives are met and a proper record generated. Likewise, credit may be taken for an actual spill response when these objectives are met and a proper record generated. The plan holder may take credit for OSRO equipment deployed for other exercises to the extent of the deployment exercise.

EQUIPMENT DEPLOYMENT DRILLS

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Applicability: - Area Committee

Frequency: - Annually

Initiating Authority: - OSC

Particip. Elements - Local Area response community (federal, state & local response agencies)

Scope:

- Deploy and operate response equipment identified in the Area Contingency Plan. For Coast Guard and EPA owned equipment, only a representative sample of each type of equipment (see pages 8 & 9 of Guiding Principles) or that which is necessary to respond to an average most probable discharge, whichever is less, need be deployed and operated.

- The remainder of the equipment which is not deployed must be included in a comprehensive training and maintenance program. Credit will be given for deployment conducted during training. The maintenance program must ensure that the equipment is periodically inspected and maintained in good operating condition in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and best commercial practices.

- If OSRO equipment is identified in the Area Contingency Plan, the OSRO equipment must also be deployed and operated in accordance with the equipment deployment requirements for OSRO owned equipment.

Objectives:

- Ensure that the response equipment identified in the Area Contingency Plan is deployed and operated annually.

- Ensure response equipment is operational.

- Ensure that the personnel who would operate this equipment in a spill response are capable of deploying and operating it.

Certification: - Self Certification for Coast Guard and EPA owned equipment. For OSRO equipment, the OSC shall ensure that the OSRO provides documentation that the equipment identified in the Area Contingency Plan has participated in an annual deployment drill.

Verification: - District/Region

Records:

Retention: - 3 Years (USCG)

- 5 Years (EPA)

- With OSC

Evaluation: - Self Evaluation

Credit: - Plan holder may take credit for this exercise when conducted in conjunction with other drills as long as all objectives are met and a proper record generated. Likewise, credit may be taken for an actual spill response when these objectives are met and a proper record generated. The plan holder may take credit for OSRO equipment deployed for other exercises to the extend of the deployment exercise.

UNANNOUNCED DRILLS

PLAN HOLDERS

Applicability: - Response Plan holders within the Area

Frequency: - Annually - A plan holder is not required to participato in a federal government initiated unannounced drill if they have participated in an unannounced federal or state oil spill response drill within the last 36 months.

Initiating Authority - USCG, EPA

Particip. Elements - Response Plan holders

Scope:

- Unannounced exercises to be limited in scope, number and duration.
- Unannounced exercises will be limited to a maximum of four exercises per Area per year.
- Exercises will be limited to a maximum of four hours in duration.
- Exercises will involve response to an average most probable discharge scenario.
- Exercise will involve equipment deployment to respond to spill scenario.
- Neither the Coast Guard or EPA will require an unannounced exercise of a pipeline or platform not a part of a complex, since these will be covered by RSPA and MMS.

Objectives:

- Conduct proper notifications to respond to unannounced scenario of an average most probable discharge.
- Demonstrate equipment deployment is:
  - -- timely
  - -- conducted with adequate amount of equipment for scenario
  - -- properly deployed

Exercise Preparation - The Area Committee will meet annually to discuss details of the unannounced exercises to be conducted in the Area for that year. At this annual meeting, the Area Committee will consult with the

initiating agency (USCG, EPA, RSPA, MMS) to discuss the scenario development and requirements for each exercise.

Certification: - Initiating Agency (USCG, EPA, RSPA, MMS)

Verification: - Initiating Agency

Records:

Retention: - 3 Years (USCG, RSPA, MMS)

- 5 Years (EPA)

- At facility - for facilities

- See 33 CFR 155.1060(c)(2) - for vessels

Evaluation: - Evaluation to be conducted by initiating agency.

Credit: - Credit may be taken for an actual spill response when these objectives are met and a proper record generated. Plan holders participating in this exercise may also take credit for notification and equipment deployment exercises.

OWNER/OPERATOR INTERNAL NOTIFICATION DRILLS

ONSHORE TRANSPORTATION-RELATED PIPELINES

Applicability: - Pipeline owner/operator.

Frequency: - As indicated by response plan and the triennial cycle.

Party Initiating Drill: - As indicated in response plan.

Participants: - Designated spill emergency response team members.

Scope: - Demonstration of the accessibility and notification capability of the Qualified Individual and designated spill emergency response team members.

Objectives: - Contact (telephonic, radio, message-pager, or facsimile) and confirmation established as indicated in response plan.

Format: - As indicated in response plan.

Certification: - Self certification as indicated in response plan. Each plan should have a written description of the company's certification process.

- Self certification that the guidelines are being satisfied will be biannually sent to RSPA (15th of January and July) and entered into the RSPA exercise database. RSPA requests that the submitted documentation include the owner/operator name, drill date, type of drill conducted, zone drilled, and participants.

Verification: - Verification conducted by RSPA during regular inspections* or RSPA tabletop exercises.

* Verification will not be done by inspections in the near term.

Records:

Retention: - 3 years.

Location: - Owner/operator shall retain records as indicated in response plan.

- RSPA to retain verification records.

Credit: - Plan holder may take credit for this exercise when conducted in conjunction with other drills as long as all objectives are met and a proper record generated. Likewise, credit may be taken from an actual spill response when these objectives are met and a proper record generated.

INTERNAL TABLETOP EXERCISE

ONSHORE TRANSPORTATION-RELATED PIPELINES

Applicability: - Pipeline owner/operator.

Frequency: - As indicated by response plan and the triennial cycle.

Party Initiating Drill: - As indicated in response plan.

Participants: - Designated spill emergency response team members.

Scope: - Demonstration of the response team's ability to organize, communicate, and make strategic decisions regarding population and environmental protection during a spill event.

Objectives: - Designated emergency response team members should demonstrate:

(1) knowledge of facility response plan;

(2) ability to organize team members;

(3) communication capability; and

(4) coordination for response capability as outlined in response plan.

Format: - Internal tabletop drill as outlined in response plan.

Certification: - Self certification as indicated in response plan or as defined in the Guiding Principles of this document, whichever is more stringent. Each plan should have a written description of the company's certification process.

- Self certification that the guidelines are being satisfied will be biannually sent to RSPA (15th of January and July) and entered into the RSPA exercise database. RSPA requests that the submitted documentation include the owner/operator name, drill date, type of drill conducted, zone drilled, and participants.

Verification: - Verification conducted by RSPA during regular inspections* or RSPA tabletop exercises.

* Verification will not be done by inspections in the near term.

Records:

Retention: - 3 years.

Location: - Owner/operator shall retain records as indicated in response plan.

- RSPA to retain verification records.

Credit: - Plan holder may take credit for this exercise when conducted in conjunction with other drills as long as all objectives are met and a proper record generated. Likewise, credit may be taken from an actual spill response when these objectives are met and a proper record generated.

OWNER/OPERATOR EQUIPMENT DEPLOYMENT DRILLS

ONSHORE TRANSPORTATION-RELATED PIPELINES

Applicability: - Pipeline owner/operator.

Frequency: - As indicated by response plan and the triennial cycle.

Party Initiating Drill: - As indicated in response plan.

Participants: - Designated spill emergency response team members.

Scope: - Demonstrate ability to deploy owner/operator spill response equipment.

Objectives: - Designated emergency response personnel should demonstrate:

(1) ability to organize; and

(2) deploy and operate representative types of key response equipment as described in response plan.

Format: - Announced deployment exercise indicated in response plan.

Certification: - Self certification as indicated in response plan. Each plan should have a written description of the company's certification process.

- Self certification that the guidelines are being satisfied will be biannually sent to RSPA (15th of January and July) and entered into the RSPA exercise database. RSPA requests that the submitted documentation include the owner/operator name, drill date, type of drill conducted, zone drilled, and participants.

Verification: - Verification conducted by RSPA during regular inspections* or RSPA tabletop exercises.

* Verification will not be done by inspections in the near term.

Records:

Retention: - 3 years.

Location:

- Owner/Operator shall retain records as indicated in response plan.
- RSPA to retain verification records.

Credit:

- Plan holder may take credit for this exercise when conducted in conjunction with other drills as long as all objectives are met and a proper record generated. Likewise, credit may be taken from an actual spill response when these objectives are met and a proper record generated.

UNANNOUNCED DRILLS

ONSHORE TRANSPORTATION-RELATED PIPELINES

Applicability: - Pipeline owner/operator.

Frequency: - Maximum of twenty (20) unannounced RSPA drills conducted annually.

Party Initiating Drill: - RSPA

Participants:
- Designated spill emergency response team members.
- OPS Staff
- State and local government (optional)

Scope: - Demonstrate ability to respond to a worst case discharge spill event.

Objectives: - Designated emergency response team members should demonstrate adequate knowledge of their facility response plan and the ability to organize, communicate, coordinate, and respond in accordance with that plan.

Format:
- Unannounced tabletop exercise to discuss "strategic issues."
- OPS will provide the owner/operator the following information at least 10 working days in advance: 1) Date, time, and location of drill, 2) expected drill duration, and 3) response zone to be exercised.
- On the day of the drill, the pipeline owner/operator will be provided the scenario and post-spill events. This information will be used to explore and discuss "strategic issues" that will help operators evaluate their response plans.

Certification: - By RSPA personnel conducting drill. RSPA will provide written certification of the drill date, participants, and response zone drilled.

Verification: - By RSPA personnel conducting drill.

Records:

Retention Time: - 3 years.

Location:

- Owner/Operator shall retain records as indicated in response plan.
- RSPA to retain verification records.

Credit:

- Plan holder may take credit for this exercise when conducted in conjunction with other drills as long as all objectives are met and a proper record generated. Likewise, credit may be taken from an actual spill response when these objectives are met and a proper record generated.

NOTIFICATION DRILLS

OFFSHORE FACILITIES

Applicability: - Offshore facilities

Frequency: - Annual

Initiating Authority: - Owner or operator

Particip. Elements: - Facility Personnel, Spill Response Coordinator (Qualified Individual)

Scope: - Exercise and test communications between personnel on each facility manned on a 24-hour basis and Spill Response Coordinator (Qualified Individual); information to be provided in the event of a spill must be simulated during this drill.

Objectives: - Voice contact must be made with Spill Response Coordinator (Qualified Individual)

Certification: - Self Certification

Verification: - Verification by MMS inspection personnel during site visits

Records:

- **Retention:** - 3 years.
- **Location:** - Records to be maintained at the facility or at a corporate location designated in the spill response plan.

Evaluation: - Self evaluation. Owner or operator must correct deficiencies once identified.

Credit: - Plan holder may take credit for this exercise when conducted in conjunction with other drills as long as all objectives are met and a proper record generated. Likewise, credit may be taken from an actual spill response when these objectives are met and a proper record generated.

UNANNOUNCED DRILLS

OFFSHORE FACILITIES

Applicability: - Offshore Facilities

Frequency: - Frequency will be determined by Regional Supervisor. A facility owner or operator will not face an agency unannounced drill more than once per year unless the results of previous drills warrant more frequency.

Initiating Authority: - MMS

Particip. Elements: - Facility personnel, Spill Response Coordinator (Qualified Individual), Spill Management Team, Oil Spill Removal Organization (OSRO)

Scope: - Exercise will require that the owner/operator respond to a spill scenario posed by the MMS Regional Supervisor.

Objectives: - Conduct proper notification to respond to unannounced scenario

- Demonstrate ability to mobilize adequate equipment to respond to scenario

- Demonstrate ability to conduct timely deployment of equipment

- Demonstrate ability to conduct proper deployment to respond to scenario

Certification: - MMS

Verification: - Verification by MMS personnel

Records:

Retention: - 3 Years.

Location: - MMS will maintain records at the MMS Regional office. Owner or operator will maintain records at a corporate location identified in the approved spill response plan

Evaluation: - Criteria to be developed by MMS

Credit: - Plan holder may take credit for this exercise when conducted in conjunction with other drills as long as all objectives are met and a proper record generated. Likewise, credit may

be taken from an actual spill response when these objectives are met and a proper record generated.

SPILL MANAGEMENT TEAM TABLETOP EXERCISE

OFFSHORE FACILITIES

Applicability: - Spill Management Team

Frequency: - Annually

Initiating Authority: - Owner or operator

Particip. Elements: - Spill Management Team as established in response plan

Scope: - Drill the Spill Management Team annually

Objectives:

- Exercise and test the Spill Management Team's organization, communication, and decision making in managing a spill response to an unannounced scenario.
- Demonstrate knowledge of response plan
- Conduct proper notifications
- Set up and utilize adequate communications system
- Access OSRO within 30 minutes
- Demonstrate ability to coordinate OSRO containment and recovery activity
- Demonstrate ability to coordinate organization/agency personnel with responsibility for spill response
- Demonstrate ability to effectively coordinate spill response activity with National Response System infrastructure
- Demonstrate knowledge of Area, including location of sensitive areas, resources available within the Area, unique conditions of Area, etc.

Certification: - Self certification.

Verification: - Verification by MMS personnel

Records:

Retention: - 3 years

Location:	-	Records to be maintained at a corporate location designated in the spill response plan
Evaluation:	-	Self evaluation. Owner or operator must correct deficiencies once identified.
Credit:	-	Plan holder may take credit for this exercise when conducted in conjunction with other drills as long as all objectives are met and a proper record generated. Likewise, credit may be taken from an actual spill response when these objectives are met and a proper record generated.

EQUIPMENT DEPLOYMENT DRILLS

OFFSHORE FACILITIES

Applicability: - OSRO or owner/operator response equipment required to be staged offshore

Frequency: - Semiannually

Initiating Authority: - OSRO or Owner or operator

Particip. Elements: - Facility or OSRO personnel

Scope: - Deploy and operate response equipment that is staged offshore and identified in the response plan. Each type of this equipment is to be deployed annually. * Each type need not be deployed at each drill. Credit will be given for any government initiated deployment drills or drills initiated by OSRO member companies.

Objectives: - Demonstrate ability of spill response personnel to deploy and operate equipment

- Evaluate deployment strategies under various spill scenarios.

Certification: - Self certification (OSRO for OSRO equipment and owner/operator for owner/operator equipment)

Verification: - Verification by MMS inspection personnel

Records:

Retention: - 3 Years.

Location: - Records to be kept at the OSRO or at the facility or a corporate location designated in approved response plan for owner/operator equipment

Evaluation: - Self evaluation. Owner or operator must correct deficiencies once identified.

Credit: - Plan holder may take credit for this exercise when conducted in conjunction with other drills as long as all objectives are met and a proper record generated. Likewise, credit may be taken from an actual spill response when these objectives are met and a proper record generated.

* For exploratory wells being drilled from Mobile Offshore Drilling Units (MODU): If staged response equipment is required by the Regional Supervisor, at least one deployment drill will be conducted during the drilling of each well, as directed by the Regional Supervisor.

AREA EXERCISES

AREA

Applicability: - Area Response Community

Frequency: - Triennially for each Area.

Initiating Authority: - USCG, EPA & industry

Particip. Elements: - Federal, State and Local Government and industry.

Scope: - Area exercises will exercise the Area Response System. The Area exercise will focus on exercising the Area Contingency Plan along with selected industry response plans.

Objectives:

- Exercise an Area Contingency Plan, along with selected industry response plans.
- Exercise the Unified Command System with the appropriate players participating.
- Exercise the Spill Management Teams.
- Ensure proper notifications are made.
- Ensure adequate response equipment is activated for response to the exercise scenario. The extent of equipment activation shall be determined by the lead plan holder in consultation with the exercise design team.

Format:

- Total annual exercises to consist of:
  - 5 Coastal (Lead by the Coast Guard)
  - 1 Inland (Lead by EPA)
  - 10 Coastal (Lead by Industry)
  - 4 Inland (Lead by Industry)

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  20 Exercises Total Per Year
- Area Exercises will be approximately 8 - 12 hours in duration.
- Exercise scenario to be determined by lead plan holder with the assistance of the exercise design team.

- Play will be in real space, e.g. the actual command post that would be utilized for a spill.

- Exercise will be conducted in real time.

- Lessons learned about the Area, ACP and response system will be shared nationwide.

Certification:

- Certification involves the following actions by the OSC, in consultation with RSPA, MMS, USCG or EPA:

    - Ensure the exercise was completed.

    - Ensure the exercise meets the required objectives in the PREP guidelines.

    - Ensure the response plan was evaluated for effectiveness based on exercise performance.

- Documentation must be approved and signed by the OSC and the appropriate oversight agency.

Records:

Retention:

- 3 Years (USCG)

- 5 Years (EPA)

Location:

- OSC

Evaluation:

- Joint evaluation team to be comprised of Federal Government (USCG, EPA, RSPA or MMS) State and Industry. Evaluation process to be developed.

Scheduling:

- Scheduling of Area Exercises shall be done under a nationally coordinated system that involves Federal, State and local governments and plan holders, and that recognizes the unique needs of specific geographic regions of the country.

- See Guiding Principles for further discussion on Area Exercise Scheduling.