



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21402

USNA/AACINST 6240.9
15/Admin Off
30 June 1983

USNA/AAC INSTRUCTION 6240.9

From: Superintendent, U. S. Naval Academy/Annapolis Area Coordinator

Subj: Oil Spill Contingency Plan; implementation of

Ref: (a) NDWINST 6240.4A
(b) OPNAVINST 6240.3E
(c) National Oil Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR Part 1510)
(d) Contingency Plan For Spills of Oil and Other Hazardous Materials For Inland Waters of Region III, Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, 13 August 1976
(e) Coastal Region III Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, Fifth Coast Guard District, 15 April 1977
(f) Maryland State Oil Spill Contingency Plan, 28 March 1977
(g) NAVFAC 1LSP - 001A, FAC 1043, Integrated Logistics Support Plan For Harbor Oil Pollution Control Equipment
(h) P.L. 92-500, Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972
(i) Discharge of Oil (40 CFR Part 110)
(j) OPNAVINST 3100.6C
(k) P.L. 95-217, Clean Water Act of 1977

Encl: (1) Oil Spill Contingency Plan for USNA/Annapolis Sub Area Activities

1. Purpose. This instruction assigns responsibilities with regard to the cleanup of oil spills that threaten the waterways of the Annapolis area, which includes the land areas and waterways of the Naval Academy (USNA); Naval Station, Annapolis (NAVSTA); David W. Taylor Naval Ship Research and Development Center, Annapolis (DTNSRDC); and the Naval Radio Transmitting Facility (NRTF).

2. Background

a. Reference (a) implements reference (b) and directs all Naval District Washington (NDW) activities to develop and implement a local plan for rapid response to spills of oil and hazardous substances. Reference (b) states that the Area Coordinator shall coordinate and implement an effective and comprehensive contingency plan for naval activities, or complexes, as appropriate within their area. References (c) through (k) provide direction on oil-spill contingency planning and oil spill response requirements. This plan shall cover all oil spills.

b. In general, the shore activity causing a spill is responsible for providing the resources expended in the cleanup. In addition, each activity has the responsibility of maintaining equipment assigned to that activity, and for obtaining agreements with other activities, for sharing required equipment, and for contractual commitments for dealing with spills.

c. The four activities included in this plan are the U. S. Naval Academy; U. S. Naval Station, Annapolis; the David W. Taylor Naval Ship Research and Development Center, Annapolis Laboratory; and the Naval Radio Transmitting Facility, Annapolis.

d. The containment and removal of spilled oil are under the jurisdiction of the Maryland Water Resources Administration (WRA) and the U. S. Coast Guard (USCG), however, this does not alleviate Navy responsibility to cooperate in the prevention of damage to either Navy, civilian, or community property when the cause is either undetermined or non-Navy related.

3. Action. The USNA Deputy for Operations is designated as the Navy Regional On-Scene Coordinator (NROSC) for the USNA/Annapolis Complex, and the USNA Public Works Officer as alternate (NROSC2). The Environmental Staff Assistant (ESA) of the Naval Academy Public Works Department acts as technical advisor to the NROSC. Each activity listed in paragraph 2c has designated an Activity On-Scene Coordinator (AOSC), and Alternate (AOSC2), and an Activity Operations Team (AOT) comprised of pre-designated personnel. All associate activities will provide their AOSC or AOSC2 and AOT to the NROSC, as requested, to make up the Major Oil Spill Team (MOST) under the command of the NROSC. In the event of a spill, which in the judgment of the NROSC exceeds the capabilities of the responding AOT, the Major Oil Spill Team (MOST) shall be activated. The ESA is the coordination point for collection and compilation of all team rosters, subordinate plans, etc., required by this instruction. Specifics as to personnel, equipment, reporting procedures, and techniques are provided in enclosure (1).


J. R. POOLE
Deputy for Operations

Distribution
AA

USNA/AACINST 6240.9
30 June 1983

ANNAPOLIS ARFA OIL SPILL
CONTINGENCY PLAN

MARCH 1983

Enclosure (1)

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ORGANIZATION

- I. NAVY REGIONAL ON-SCENE COORDINATOR (NROSC)
The Naval Academy Deputy for Operations, representing the Superintendent.
- II. ASSISTANT NAVY REGIONAL ON-SCENE COORDINATOR (NROSC2)
The Naval Academy Public Works Officer shall perform the functions of the NROSC in his absence.
- III. ENVIRONMENTAL STAFF ASSISTANT (ESA)
The Naval Academy Public Works Department Environmental Staff Assistant will act as technical advisor to the NROSC and provide administrative coordination between subordinate units.
- IV. ACTIVITY ON-SCENE COORDINATOR (AOSC)
The Senior Member of each Activity Operations Team (AOT) and point-of-contact for information and status of oil spill recovery involving that activity.
- V. ASSISTANT ON-SCENE COORDINATOR (AOSC2)
The next Senior Member of each Activity Operations Team (AOT) performs same function as AOSC during his absence.
- VI. ACTIVITY ENVIRONMENTAL STAFF ASSISTANT (AESA)
The Activity Environmental Staff Assistant/Engineer (if one exists) should act as technical advisor to the AOSC.
- VII. ACTIVITY OPERATIONS TEAM (AOT)
Predesignated personnel of the Annapolis Area Activity who form the work force of the oil-spill recovery effort and who are trained and drilled in the use of recovery equipment and techniques.
- VIII. MAJOR OIL SPILL TEAM (MOST)
All AOSC's and AOT's under the command of the NROSC in the event of an oil spill which cannot be controlled by an AOT.

ANNEX II

RESPONSIBILITIES

I. NAVY REGIONAL ON-SCENE COORDINATOR (NROSC)

- Supervise personnel, material, equipment, and contractors during an oil spill.
- Negotiate contracts with USCG, Maryland WRA and/or commercial contractors to augment the Navy in-house capability as required to cope with potential major oil spills.
- Liaise with the USNA Public Affairs Office on all oil-spill media releases.
- Ensure that communications for internal and external reporting requirements are effective.
- Ensure that detailed records are maintained of the events connected with each spill and clean-up operation, including use of manpower and equipment committed by one or more AOSC's. These are legal documents and may be summoned during any litigation.
- Establish direct liaison with the USCG Group Baltimore OSC to ensure rapid reciprocal information exchange.
- In the event of a major spill or a spill which may generate high Navy interest, a voice report shall be given to the Chief of Naval Operations via the Navy Department Duty Captain at telephone number (202) 695-0231 or AUTOVON 225-0231. Examples of such spills are those spills which may result in significant damage to civilian property as a result of actions of members of the Department of the Navy, or as a result of discharge or spilling of materials or fluids that might be considered pollutants which endanger critical water areas, or have potential to generate public concern, or become the focus of enforcement action, or pose a threat to public health or welfare, or result in fires, floodings, explosions, collisions, groundings or other accidents to naval units which may generate local news-media inquiries. An OPREP-3NAVY BLUE teletype should be sent immediately, using the format set forth in Annex VII and follow-up OPREP-3NAVY BLUE teletype as necessary.

Immediately thereafter, all oil spills to water or shorelines must be reported to the National Response Center (NRC) at the U. S. Coast Guard Headquarters via telephone number 800-424-8802. The State of Maryland Water Resources Administration must also be notified of the spill via telephone number 269-3551 (office hours) or 269-3181 (other hours).

If the MOST is activated, the NOSC shall also ensure that the following reports are made:

1. USNA Fire Department. Fire Department shall be asked to standby as appropriate. Telephone number 267-3333.
2. Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Command Service Center, Washington, D. C., telephone number (202) 695-0231 or AUTOVON 225-0231 to advise of the incident and the nature of the conditions.

II. ASSISTANT NAVY REGIONAL ON-SCENE COORDINATOR (NROSC2)

In the absence of the NROSC or by direction of the NROSC, NROSC2 shall assume his responsibilities.

III. ENVIRONMENTAL STAFF ASSISTANT (ESA)

- Provide technical expertise to NROSC on properties of oil spill, equipment capability, manpower and equipment use, and provide liaison with NDW and NAVFAC to ensure adequate allocation of resources.
- Assist with all NROSC duties and on-site coordination, as directed.
- Schedule training and drills for AOT.
- Conduct annual review and update Oil-Spill Contingency Plan as necessary.
- Maintain records and enhance liaison with other activities as directed.

IV. ACTIVITY ON-SCENE COORDINATOR (AOSC)

- Form the Activity Operations Team and designate AOT members.
- Determine and provide for equipment requirements and deploy countermeasures (dikes, etc.).

- Pre-stage selected equipment at potential problem sites; i.e., booms at YP Basin.
- In the event of a spill, take action to contain and clean-up materials that are not hazardous to team member. If the spill involves hazardous or very flammable materials, the Fire Department will assume control of containment and clean-up operations, and the AOT will usually assist the Fire Department as requested by them. The AOSC will call for on-scene advice from the Fire Department for all spills which appear to be hazardous.
- Notify NROSC in the event of an area spill, and report the action being taken.
- Direct public-information releases through the NROSC to the USNA, PAO.
- Ensure that all designated team members attend training and drill sessions.
- Notify the ESA of any changes in team members, equipment status, or other resources that would effect execution of oil-spill recovery operations.
- Ensure that an effective internal communications/reporting network is maintained.
- Establish a system and plan for alternating and deploying the local AOT on short notice on a 24-hour basis when necessary.
- When a spill is discovered at a location which is within the boundaries of, or contiguous to, one of the other Annapolis activities, the AOSC shall provide assistance (on a cost-reimbursable basis) as requested by the NROSC. In such instances, upon receiving a request for assistance, the AOSC would be expected to respond in the following manner:
 1. Notify NROSC of extent of assistance that can be furnished and initiate recall, if necessary.
 2. Deploy resources to the extent requested and available.
 3. Maintain records of resources expended and reconcile with NROSC records at the conclusion of the operation.
 4. Participate in training sessions and drills conducted by the NROSC, as appropriate.

V. ASSISTANT ON-SCENE COORDINATOR (AOSC2)

In the absence of the AOSC, or by direction of the AOSC, shall assume his responsibilities.

VI. FIRE DEPARTMENT

Investigate all spills that appear to be hazardous to clean-up crews and assume control of hazardous operations.

ANNEX III

PHASES AND RESPONSE TO A SPILL INCIDENT

PHASE I - DISCOVERY AND NOTIFICATION

Discovery of an oil-spill usually results from one or more of the following:

- (1) Casual Observation by Government personnel or the public.
- (2) Result of monitoring and surveillance program.
- (3) Report made by the spiller.

Whatever the mode of the discovery, the response to all oil-spills must be in accordance with this plan.

All activities will ensure that information received is relayed immediately to the AOSC at the activity where the spill is located, and to the NROSC. The following information should be collected and reported by the AOSC:

- (1) Name, phone number, and location of person reporting.
- (2) Name of individual who discovered the spill.
- (3) Location of spill.
- (4) Date and time of occurrence.
- (5) Type of spill.
- (6) Quantity in gallons.
- (7) Identification of waterways affected.
- (8) Probable environmental impact, if known.
- (9) Name of individual/organization responsible for spill.
- (10) Action being taken.

The AOSC shall make a rapid assessment of the situation, either on-scene or off-scene, initiate containment and countermeasures, and then immediately notify the NROSC. The NROSC shall make official notifications as outlined in NROSC responsibilities.

PHASE II - EVALUATION AND INITIATION OF ACTION

Any report of a spill shall be investigated immediately and the following actions taken:

- (1) Evaluate the magnitude and severity of the spill.
- (2) Call the Fire Department if the spilled material may be hazardous to clean-up crews.
- (3) Determine options for containment and removal actions.
- (4) Execute reporting requirements.

PHASE III - CONTAINMENT AND COUNTERMEASURES

Containment and countermeasures are positive actions taken to limit the continued spread and migration of the spill and to stop the flow at the source. These steps must be initiated as soon as possible after the spill is discovered.

Containment is the critical first step. The speed and effectiveness with which it is applied will limit the adverse impacts of the spill on uses of the affected water or land area. The placing of booms or other physical or absorbent barriers is a critical first action. It is equally critical to inhibit the source which would continue to feed the spill. Following then would be isolation of the spill area to protect life or health, and to initiate clean-up of the spill. Trenches or dikes shall be constructed in potential spill sites to isolate potential spill areas on land.

PHASE IV - DOCUMENTATION AND COST RECOVERY

All those who provide support must report resources expended to the ESA to be used in the event of subsequent litigation.

ANNEX IV

TEAM COMPOSITION

I. Each AOT shall include, as minimum, the designated AOSC and four trained men. Additional labor will be added by the parent command.

II. The MOST shall include, as a minimum, the following trained personnel:

- (1) Utility Boat Operation - 2 men NAVSTA
- (2) NAVSTA Work Boat Operation - 2 men NAVSTA
- (3) DIP 3001 Skimmer System - 3 men NAVSTA
- (4) Small Skimmer System - 2 men DTNSRDC

III. As a guide, the minimum trained manpower per spill location is as follows:

- (1) Pierside spill, to 1000 gallons - 4 men
- (2) Channel spill, to 1000 gallons - 7 men
- (3) Any location, more than 1000 gallons - 15 men

ANNEX V

NAVY EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

EXISTING

1. DTNSRDC - Boom
Filter
Portable storage tank
Pump
Small Skimmer
Sorbants (Blankets and granular)
Utility Boat
2. USNA - Oil-Spill Control Utility Boat with one 85 HP Outboard Engine and Trailer
Sorbants
3. NAVSTA - Boom Mooring System
DIP 3001 Skimmer
1000 Ft. Class 3 Boom
Sorbants
Work Boat
4. NRTF - Sorbants

The waters to be protected are identified in the following table, with their estimated boom requirements.

Location	Approximate Width of Waterway	Approximate Length of Boom Required for Containment	
		No Tidal Current ^{1/}	"Typical" Current ^{2/}
Severn River and Open Water	-----	-----	800 L. F. ^{3/}
USNA - Dorsey Creek	450 ft.	560	700 L. F.
USNA - Cove Near Main Fuel Tanks	250 ft.	310	390 L. F.
USNA - Santee Basin	200 ft.	250	310 L. F.
NAVSTA - YP Pier	1,000 ft.	1,250	1,550 L. F.
DTNSRDC - Worthington Basin	170 ft.	210	170 L. F.
DTNSRDC - Dungan Basin	80 ft.	100	120 L. F.
NRTF - Carrs Creek at Cable Crossing	200 ft.	250	310 L. F.
NRTF - Mill Creek at Possum Point	400 ft.	500	625 L. F.

Notes:

^{1/} Waterway opening, plus 25 percent.

^{2/} Two-knot tidal current assumed. To reduce entrainment, boom should be placed at an angle of 50 degrees to the current. See WRA criteria, Table 1, Page VII-10, Annex 10. Where appreciable currents prevail, two booms placed in parallel are advisable.

^{3/} For Severn River and open water. A length of 800 feet allows the use of the catenary tow mode with two boats approximately 200 feet abeam.

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ANNEX VI

REQUIRED MESSAGE REPORTSFORMAT OF TELETYPE REPORT FOR AN OPREP - 3/NAVY BLUE OIL-SPILL REPORT

FM USNA ANNAPOLIS MD
 TO CNO WASHINGTON DC

INFO COMNAVDIS WASHINGTON DC
 COMDT COGARD WASHINGTON DC
 EPA REGION THREE PHILADELPHIA PA
 NAVENENVSA PORT HUENEME CA
 CHINFO WASHINGTON DC
 NAVY JAG WASHINGTON DC
 COG FIVE PORTSMOUTH VA
 CHNAVMAT WASHINGTON DC
 COMNAVFACENGOMHQ ALEXANDRIA VA
 COMNAVSEASYSTEM WASHINGTON DC
 CHESNAVFACENGCOM WASHINGTON DC

BT

UNCLASS/(1)/OPREP-3 NAVY BLUE

1. INCIDENT (2)
2. CDR'S ESTIMATE (3)
3. REFERENCE (4)
4. DETAILS
 - A. TIME (5)
 - B. LOCATION (6)
 - C. NARRATIVE (7)
5. LOSS/DAMAGE (8)
6. REMARKS (9)

NOTES:

- (1) UIC numbers of reporting command.
- (2) Type of Incident - Example: OIL SPILL/RUPTURED STORAGE TANK.
- (3) Evaluation of Situation - Brief paragraph explaining situation - Example: OIL SPILL TO SEVERN RIVER. POLLUTION ABATEMENT OPERATIONS UNDERWAY.
- (4) Cross Reference - serial numbers and date-time group of previous OPREP-3 Report - Example: VOICE REPORT 271910Z MAY 76
- (5) Date-time group that incident occurred - Example: 271900Z MAY 76
- (6) Place name and/or location identifiers.
- (7) Narrative - concise narrative description of incident - Example: at 271900Z MAY 76, TRUCK STRUCK FUEL STORAGE TANK CAUSING RUPTURE AND RELEASE OF OIL TO SEVERN RIVER.
- (8) Loss/Damage - concise narrative description of loss(es) or damage(s) - Example: 200,000 GAL OIL TANK AND 10,000 GAL TANK TRUCK DESTROYED. (Omit this paragraph if not applicable)
- (9) Amplifying remarks - to include comments and information pertinent to the incident. Example: NO CASUALTIES. CONTAINMENT COMPLETE. USCG AND NDW CLEANUP ASSISTANCE REQUIRED AND REQUESTED.

ANTICIPATE PUBLIC CONCERN AND HEAVY MEDIA COVERAGE.

AMPLIFYING INFO TO FOLLOW.

ALL OPREP-3 NAVY BLUE reports will end with one of the following two phrases:

"AMPLIFYING INFO TO FOLLOW", or "LAST OPREP-3 REPORT THIS INCIDENT"

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FORMAT OF CONSOLIDATED OIL/HAZARDOUS POLLUTING SUBSTANCE (HPS) SPILL REPORT

FM USNA ANNAPOLIS MD
TO EPA REGION THREE PHILADELPHIA PA
COG FIVE PORTSMOUTH VA
COMNAVDIST WASHINGTON DC
STATE OF MARYLAND WATER RESOURCES ADM, TAWS OFFICE BLDG., ANNAPOLIS, MD 21401

INFO NAVENENVSA PORT HUENEME CA
CHNAVMAT WASHINGTON DC
COMNAVRACENGCOMHQ ALEXANDRIA VA
CHESNAVFACENGCOM WASHINGTON DC
CNO WASHINGTON DC
COMDT COGARD WASHINGTON DC

BT

SUBJ Consolidate Oil/HPS Spill Report

CNO FOR OP-45, CHINO
CBC FOR CODE 21

1. Government Message Transmission Date Time Group (GMT DTG): Spill occurred, and/or GMT DTG discovery.
2. Source: (Ship name, unit installation code (00151 for USNA), hull no., etc.)
3. Location: (area, building, designation, pier, berth, or lat/long) and indicate whether spill was within or outside "contiguous zone."
4. Amount (Gallons): if known, length X width of slick.'
5. Type: (Naval Special Fuel Oil, Navy Diesel, JP-5, bilge waste, hydraulic fluid, commercial diesel, gasoline, best estimate)
6. Sample taken: (Yes, No)
7. Slick description: (barely visible, silvery, slightly colored, brightly colored, dark, etc.)
8. Action taken/planned:
 - a. None: (state reason)
 - b. Containment (who, what method; i.e., boom, hull, came., water spray, chemical, other [specify])
9. On-scene wind: (direction, speed, sea state)
10. Oil slick movement: (speed/direction, estimate or observation)
11. Areas threatened or damaged: (beach, marina, wildlife refuge, water intake, other [specify])
12. Potential dangers: (fire, explosion, toxic vapor, etc.)
13. Cause of spill: (identify specific procedures and/or specific equipment involved in cause of spill)
14. Assistance Required/General Discussion

POLLUTION REPORT IN MESSAGE FORMAT (POLREPS)

During the clean-up operations, the NROSC must provide consecutively-numbered POLREPS each day to the addressees of the Consolidated Oil/HPS Spill Report. Each of the POLREPS should provide a progress report to the interested parties. Any format which the NROSC believes will adequately represent the facts is acceptable.

FINAL REPORT

After the case has been closed by EPA and/or the USCG and the activity has complied with the citation or complaint issued by the state, but not later than 10 days after the conclusion of clean-up operations, the NROSC must send a final report to the addressees of the Consolidated Oil/HPS Spill Report, indicating that the activity has completed its clean-up operations and containing the following:

1. Description of the cause and initial situation.
2. Organization of response action and resources committed.
3. Effectiveness of response and removal actions by:
 - a. The discharger
 - b. State and Local Forces
 - c. Federal Agencies and Special Forces
4. Unique problems encountered
5. Recommendations on:
 - a. Means to prevent recurrence
 - b. Improvement of response actions
 - c. Changes which would improve the National or Regional Contingency Plans

ANNEX VII

OIL SPILL RECOVERY/CONTAINMENT TECHNIQUE

The Navy preferred containment equipment/procedures focus on the use of piston film chemicals and solid, floating booms which are described as follows:

Containment Booms. Containment booms are floating barrier booms. They are solid, continuous obstructions to the spread or migration of oil spills. Because they are the most effective containment device, they are preferred for use with Navy-related spills. Chapter 3 and Appendix C of NAVFAC P-908 contain details on the design and use of Navy-procured booms. Boom-deployment techniques are detailed in Part F of the Maryland WRA Manual.

Spill containment by use of hose spray in confined areas can be an effective method. This technique is immediately available to ships' forces and can provide the earliest possible containment action when a spill occurs between nested ships or along basin walls. Use of hose spray for containment has limitations. (Refer to Chapter 3 of NAVFAC P-908 for these limitations.)

Landspills. The procedure selected to contain spills on land will vary with the amount and type of oil spilled, the type of soil and the terrain. Less viscous oil and more porous soil will allow greater and more rapid penetration and lateral migration in the soil. Where feasible, absorbent materials should be applied as soon as possible. Larger spills may require containment techniques such as digging interceptor trenches or collecting pools from which the oils may be pumped.

ANNEX VIII

ROSTER

<u>Location</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Duty Phone</u>	<u>Home Phone</u>
1. NROSC	Poole, J. R., CAPT DepOps (USNA)	267-2396/2397	268-0751
NROSC2	Buffington, Jack E., CAPT PWO (USNA)	267-3214/3215	263-8730
ESA	Hallow, William Env. Engr., PWD (USNA)	267-3775/3773	269-5959
2. USNA			
AOSC	Hallow, William Env. Engr., PWD (USNA)	267-3775/3773	269-5959
AOSC2	Westberg, Robert, LT CA Program Mgr.	267-2106/2107	267-8267
3. NAVSTA			
AOSC	Head, Small Craft Facility	267-2485/2486	
AOSC2	Head, "M" Division	267-3295/3675	
4. DTNSRDC			
AOSC	Interholzinger, J., CDR (PWO)	267-2660/2315	
AOSC2	Fanshaw, C. W., ENS (APWO)	267-2660/2315	
AESA	Whalen, Michael (Env. Engr.)	267-2632	
5. NRTF			
AOSC	Senior Duty Officer	267-2583	
AOSC2	Cotton, Harry, (PW Foreman)	267-3356	

TEAM ROSTER

<u>Location</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Duty Phone</u>	<u>Home Phone</u>
1. USNA Supervisor	Downs, Henry	267-3793	268-7783
	Goodrum, Charles	267-3793	267-0105
	Johnson, Norman	267-3793	267-7958
	Jones, Clifton, Jr.	267-3793	263-1390
	Jones, Walter	267-3793	923-2670
	Joyce, Daniel	267-3793	263-7193
2. DTNSRDC AOSC	Shift Foreman, Utilities*	267-3236	
3. NRTF AOSC	Station Duty Officer	267-2583	
AOSC2	Cotton, Harry	267-3356	
Ships	Newberry, Jim	267-3356	
Power Plant	Stone, Harold	267-3356	
Electric	Rohleder, Henry	267-3356	
Utilities	Abboud, Louis	267-3356	
Antenna	Shropp, John Roy, Dennis	267-3356 267-3356	
4. NAVSTA AOSC	Head, Small Craft Facility	267-2485/2486	
AOSC2	Head, "M" Division	267-3295/3675	
	Other Team member - as assigned from "M" Division.		

* Twenty-four hour/day availability. Foreman will be able to call up additional help and inform DTNSRDC personnel.

ANNEX IX

ABBREVIATIONS

DEPARTMENT AND COMMAND ABBREVIATIONS

DTNSRDC - David Taylor Naval Ship Research and Development Center, Annapolis Laboratory
EPA - Environmental Protection Agency
NRTF - Naval Radio Transmitting Facility
NAVSTA - Naval Station, Annapolis
NDW - Naval District Washington
USCG - U. S. Coast Guard
USNA - U. S. Naval Academy
WRA - Water Resources Administration, Maryland Department of Natural Resources

ORGANIZATIONAL TITLE ABBREVIATIONS

AESA - Activity Environmental/Staff Assistant
AOSC - Activity On-Scene Coordinator
AOSC2 - Alternate AOSC
AOT - Activity Operations Team
ESA - Environmental Staff Assistant
MOST - Major Oil Spill Team
NRC - National Response Center, USCG HDQRS
NROSC - Naval Regional On-Scene Coordinator
NROSC2 - Alternate NROSC
OD - Officer of the Day; Duty Officer
OSC - On-Scene Coordinator, USCG or EPA
PAO - Public Affairs Officer

MISCELLANEOUS ABBREVIATIONS

HPS - Hazardous Polluting Substance
ILSP - Integrated Logistics Support Plan
POLREP - Pollution Report in Message Format

ANNEX X

DEFINITIONS

1. Advisory Agencies. Those Departments or Agencies which can make major administrative contributions during response activities for certain types of discharges. These agencies are: USCG, DHEW, DOT, EPA, and DOE.
2. Area Coordinator. The official who initiates actions to assure that, within assigned areas, there is an effective, integrated, and coordinated shore establishment. In the continental United States, reference (b) assigns area coordinator responsibilities to Naval District Commandants who report directly to the Chief of Naval Operations. For the Washington Naval District, the Area Coordinator is the HQ NDW District Civil Engineer, Code 01.
3. Area Spill. A discharge of oil of more than 1 gallon in a waterway, or threatens to enter a waterway, or any discharge of more than 5 gallons.
4. Coastal Waters. Generally those United States waters navigable by draft vessels, the contiguous zone, the high seas and other waters subject to tidal action.
5. Collecting Agents. Include chemicals or other agents that can gel, congeal, herd, entrap, or make the oil mass more rigid or viscous in order to facilitate water surface removal of oil.
6. Contiguous Zone. The entire zone established by the United States under Article 24 of the Convention of the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous zone. This is the zone contiguous to the territorial sea which extends 12 miles seaward from the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured.
7. Discharge. Includes but is not limited to, any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying or dumping.
8. Hazardous Polluting Substance. An element or compound, other than oil which, when discharged in any quantity, into or upon navigable waters of the U.S. or their tributaries, presents an imminent or substantial threat to the public health and welfare.
9. Inland Waters. Generally are those fresh and/or brackish waters upstream from coastal water.
10. Major Discharge. A discharge of oil of more than 10,000 gallons or a discharge of any quantity of material or substance that substantially threatens the public health or welfare, or generates wide public interest.
11. Medium Discharge. A discharge of oil of 1,000 gallons to 10,000 gallons or a discharge of a hazardous substance that poses a substantial threat to the public health or welfare.
12. Minor Discharge. A discharge of oil of less than 1,000 gallons or a discharge of any material in a quantity that does not pose a threat to the public health and welfare. Discharges that: (1) occur in or endanger critical water areas; (2) generate critical public concern; (3) become the focus of an enforcement action; or (4) pose a threat to public health or welfare, should be classified as medium or major spills depending on their degree of impact.
13. Mystery Spill. A spill from an unidentified source.
14. National Response Team. It consists of representatives from the Primary and Advisory Agencies. It serves as the national body for planning and preparedness actions prior to a pollution spill and acts as an emergency response team when activated by the EPA or USCG.
15. Navy Facilities. All aircraft, vessels, buildings, installations, structures, equipment, vehicles, and property owned by, or constructed by, or manufactured for lease to the Department of the Navy. The latter is interpreted to include Military Sealift Command (MSC) chartered and contract vessels.
16. Oil. This means oil of any kind or in any form including, but not limited to petroleum, fuel oil, oil sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.
17. Oil Spill Contingency Plan. A plan to remove or mitigate the effects of spills or oil from inland, coastal, and contiguous zone waters. Navy activities are directed to prepare this plan by OPNAVINST 6240.3E.
18. On-Scene Operations Team (OSOT). Those predesignated persons trained in aspects of oil spill clean-up operations who function under the direction of the OSC during clean-up operations.

19. Operational Type Spill. Those Navy spills of quantity and impact that are within the Navy's in-house response capability. By definition, they must not exceed the minor spill category.
20. Pollution Reports (POLREPS). Written reports submitted twice daily by the OSC during spill clean-up operations which indicates the current status of clean-up operations.
21. Potential Spill. Any accident or other circumstance which threatens to result in the discharge of oil or hazardous polluting substance. A potential spill shall be classified as to its severity based on the guidelines above.
22. Primary Agencies. Those Departments or Agencies comprising the NRT and designated to have primary responsibility and resources to promote effective operations of the National Plan. These Agencies are: DOC, DOD, DOT, DOI and EPA.
23. Public Health or Welfare. This includes consideration of all factors affecting the health and welfare of man, including but not limited to human health, the natural environment, fish, shellfish, wildlife, public and private property, shorelines, and beaches.
24. Regional Response Team. This consists of regional representatives of the Primary and selected Advisory Agencies, as appropriate. The RRT acts within its region as an emergency response team performing response functions. RRT will also perform review and advisory functions relative to the EPA regional plan. Any of the Advisory Agencies, by request to the RRT, may have a representative present when the RRT is activated. Activation of the RRT will be by the EPA and USCG.
25. Spill. See discharge.

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