

PACIFIC STATES • BRITISH COLUMBIA
OIL SPILL TASK FORCE

**A COMPARISON OF WEST COAST
CONTINGENCY PLANNING REQUIREMENTS
FOR OIL HANDLING FACILITIES AND VESSELS**

ALASKA • BRITISH COLUMBIA • CALIFORNIA • OREGON • WASHINGTON

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PLEASE NOTE: The following matrix only provides a summary of regulations and should not be relied upon as the sole source of information for plan development. A Plan holder should refer to the citations provided for complete text.

PART I: CONTINGENCY PLAN REQUIREMENTS FOR FACILITIES

I. FACILITY C-PLAN PROCEDURES	TOPIC	PAGE NUMBER
	Applicability	6
	Who submits plans?	7
	Format requirements	8
	Plan Review	9
	Plan Approval	10
	Plan Amendments or modifications	11
	Plan Accessibility	12
	Plan Renewal	12
	Approval by other agencies	13
II. FACILITY C-PLAN CONTENT	Facility Description	14
	Field Documentation	15
	Immediate Actions & Notifications	16
	Emergency Actions	17
	Communication Systems & Procedures	18
	Wildlife Rescue & Rehabilitation	18
	Deployment	19
	Response Scenarios	20
	Equipment Capabilities	21
	Specific U.S. Coast Guard Equipment Requirements	22
	Specific Washington State Equipment Requirements & Planning Standards	23-24
	Environmental Protection Strategies	25
	Use of non-mechanical response methods	26
	Command Structure	27
	Training	28

	Health & Safety	Page 29
	Flow Chart/Decision Tree	29
	Logistical Resources	30
	Relationship to Government Response Systems	31
	Operations Site Selection	31
	Interim Storage and Final Disposal	32
	Drills	33
	Post-Spill Review	34
	OSRO Information	35
III. FACILITY PLANNING STANDARD	Approval Criteria	36
	Oil Terminal Facilities	37-39
	For Exploration/Production Facilities	40-41
	For Crude Oil Pipelines	42-43
	Efficiency Factor or De-rated Capacities	44
IV. FACILITY C-PLAN ENFORCEMENT	Noncompliance	45
	Penalties & Fines	46
	Inspections	47
V. FACILITY PREVENTION PLANNING	Prevention Planning Requirements	48-49
VI. FACILITY-OTHER	Equipment transfer for mutual aid	50
	Cooperative Membership	50
	OSRO Approval	51

PART II: CONTINGENCY PLANNING REQUIREMENTS FOR VESSELS

VESSEL C-PLAN REQUIREMENTS	TOPIC	PAGE NUMBER
	Regulatory Citations	52
	Applicability	52
	Plan format requirements	52
	Field Documentation	53
	Planning Spill Volume	53
	Organization of Spill Response System	54
	Member of an Oil Spill Response Cooperative Sufficient	55
	Spill Detection Capabilities	55
	Relationship to Government Systems	56
	Personnel Resources and Training	56
	Notification Procedures	57
	Primary Response Contractor Approval	57
	Communication Systems	58
	Equipment Capabilities	58
	Efficiency Factor	59
	Spill Response Operation Sites	59
	Spill Containment and Recovery Methods	59
	Flow Chart & Decision Tree	60
	Health and Safety Protection	60
	Damage Control Procedures	61
	Dispersants and other chemical agents	62
	In-Situ Burning	62
	Environmental Protection Strategies	63
	Interim Storage	64
	Post-Spill Review Procedures	65
	Prevention Measures	65
	Logistics Resources	66
	Response Scenarios	66
	Who submits plans	67
	Plan Review	68

	Valid for how long?	Page 68
	Public Review	68
	Accept approval by a federal agency or state	69
	Conditional approval	69
	Approval denied	69
	Approval requirements	70
	Plan availability	71
	Drills	72
	Penalty/fines for no plan	73
	Plan required for vessels transiting international waters bound for a foreign port	73
	Non-Compliance with plan requirements	74
VESSEL RESPONSE REQUIREMENTS	Oil Recovery Capacity or Equipment Requirements Maximums	75-77
	Boom Requirements	78
	Interim Storage	78

PART 1: CONTINGENCY PLANNING REQUIREMENTS FOR FACILITIES

I. Facility C-Plan Procedures	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	US COAST GUARD	US EPA	BRITISH COLUMBIA
Applicability	<p>Contingency plans are required for onshore and offshore facilities (RCW 90.56.010 (11)) defined as facilities which transfer oil in bulk to or from a tank vessel or pipeline, used for producing, storing, handling, transferring, processing, or transporting oil. Rules are contained in Chapter 173-182 WAC. Onshore facility is further defined as any facility that because of its location could reasonably be expected to cause substantial harm to the environment by discharging oil into or on navigable waters or the adjoining shorelines (WAC 173-182-030 (29)). Facilities also include railroad car, motor vehicle, portable device or other rolling stock used to transfer oil to a non-recreational vessel. These planning requirements are described in Chapter 173-180 WAC.</p>	<p>Prevention and emergency response plans are required for onshore and offshore facilities. A facility is defined as a pipeline, group of structures, equipment, or device storing 10,000 or more gallons of oil; offshore facilities are defined as located in, on, or under any navigable waters of the state; onshore facilities that do not receive oil from tank vessels, barges or pipelines are exempt. . (OAR 340-141-0001 and OAR 340-141-0005(19) and (28))</p>	<p>Oil Discharge Prevention and Contingency plans are required for oil terminal facilities, exploration or production facilities, pipelines, and railroad tank cars. Natural gas terminal facilities and oil terminal facilities with a capacity of 5,000 bbls crude or 10,000 bbls non-crude oil are exempt. (18 AAC 75.400, AS 46.04.030, AS 46.04.050, AS 46.04.055)</p>	<p>Plans are required for all facilities located in the marine waters of California or where a discharge of oil could impact the marine waters of California. (14 CCR 817.01(a)) Marinas with less than 20,000 gallons of non-persistent product are statutorily exempt, but must register with OSPR.</p>	<p>Plans are required from all Marine Transportation Related (MTR) Facilities that could cause "significant and substantial harm, or "significant & substantial harm" defined as any fixed MTR facility capable of transporting 250 bbl or more and deepwater ports. (Facilities which can only cause "substantial harm" (e.g. mobile facilities) must submit a plan, but do not require review and approval.) (33 CFR 154.1015 & .1017)</p>	<p>All SPCC regulated facilities are required to perform a self-evaluation and maintain records on site. Plans are required of all "Substantial Harm" facilities; determination is based upon storage > I million gallons or MTR facility w/ storage over-42,000 gallons. EPA determines which facilities meet "significant & substantial harm" criteria and require plan review. (40 CFR 112 Attachment C-B)</p>	<p>Where a person has possession, charge or control of any polluting substance, the Minister may order that person to prepare a contingency plan and to take any measures considered reasonable to prevent or abate a spill. (SBC 41, Part 2, 10 (2)(b)&(c)) The "Guidelines for Industry Emergency Response Contingency Plans" apply to a number of different industries for which man-made emergencies are possible. (Guidelines 1.0)</p>

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<p>Who submits plans?</p>	<p>Facility plans may be submitted by the owner, operator or on behalf of the facility by a primary response contractor approved by DOE. (WAC 173-182- 110).</p> <p>One plan may be submitted for multiple facilities if the plan contents meets all the requirements (umbrella plan) WAC 173-182-110.</p>	<p>The owner or operator of each onshore and offshore facility shall prepare plans. (OAR 340-141- 0100)</p>	<p>Owners or operators of terminal facilities; owners, leaseholders or operators of pipelines or exploration or production facilities; railroads transporting railroad tank cars. (AS 46.04.030, AS 46.04.050, AS 46.04.055, 18 AAC 75.400)</p>	<p>Each operator of a marine facility. The plan may be specific to an individual facility or owners may submit blanket plans if the facilities are substantially similar to one another based on criteria in 14 CCR 816.01.</p>	<p>Plans are to be submitted by the owner or operator of an MTR facility. (33 CFR 154.1017)</p>	<p>The owner or operator of any non-transportation related onshore facility that, because of its location, could reasonably be expected to cause substantial harm to the environment shall prepare and submit a response plan to the Regional Administrator (RA). (40 CFR 112.20)</p>	<p>Owners and operators of Industrial facilities including oil and gas and petroleum. (Guidelines 1.0)</p>

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Format Requirements	Plans must combine narrative and graphic elements to provide detailed information and quick access under emergency conditions. Electronic copy of plans may be submitted with at least one written copy. Plans shall be formatted to allow replacement of pages with revisions without requiring replacement of the entire plan. (WAC 173-182-120). Plans should include a log sheet to record amendments and include a cross- reference (WAC 173-182-230).	Plans shall combine narrative and graphic elements, and be divided into tabbed and numbered chapters and appendices which allow for easy reference and replacement. Appendices shall be used for supplemental background documentation. Electronic submission is allowed, as is reference to standard documents already approved by DEQ. (OAR 340-141-0130)	Requires cover page or promulgation letter that includes the name of the covered railroad, pipeline, facility or operations; date of the plan; and statement signed by a person of authority committing the resources necessary to implement the plan. The plan must consist of five parts: Part 1, Response Action Plan, Part 2, Prevention Plan, Part 3 Supplemental Information, Part 4, Best Available Technology, and Part 5, Response Planning Standard. A cross- reference to identify which section of the plan complies with Alaska regulations is acceptable. (18 AAC 75.425)	The plan must use a loose-leaf format with table of contents, tabbed chapters, and appendices. An amendment log sheet is required. The principal volume will be compiled to contain all the required information, calculations, studies, maps, and related data, and appendices should provide facility- specific and geographic specific information. (816.02(b)). A separate response manual will contain only the information needed by response personnel. (816.02(a)) If a plan required by another agency is submitted, an index must provide cross- references with required plan elements, plus any additional plan elements not covered by the substitute plan. Electronic submission is allowed	Plans must be written in English. Plans must follow the sections as outlined in 33 CFR 154.1030(b), or be supplemented with a cross reference section to identify the location of the applicable sections. Plans " have a table of contents, an easily found marker identifying each section, a record of changes, five major sections (fifth section being Appendices). The information in a plan must be consistent with the National Contingency Plan (NCP) (40 CFR part 300) and the Area Contingency Plan (ACP) covering the area in which the facility operates. (33 CFR 154.1030)	A response plan shall follow the format of the model facility specific response plan included in appendix F. A response plan that does not follow the specified format shall have an Emergency Response Action Plan (ERAP) and a cross reference section. (40 CFR 112.20(h))	The use of flow charts and checklists are recommended throughout the Guidelines, and Section 8.0 lists specific M3es of information to be included as appendices.

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Plan Review	DOE will begin review after a plan is first determined complete. Completeness is determined within 5 days. If necessary, additional plan content is requested before review begins. Stakeholders are notified of plans under review and allowed to comment during the first 30 days of the review period. (WAC 171-182-630). A plan review checklist is completed and provided to the plan holder.	DEQ shall evaluate a plan upon receipt for completeness; the review period shall not begin until the plan is complete. Incomplete plans will be rejected and sent back. DEQ shall allow interested public and agencies to comment on the accepted as complete plan for a 30-day period during the review. DEQ shall notify the owner/operator within 5 days after a review is completed whether the plan is approved. If a plan is approved, the operator shall receive a certificate of approval (OAR 340-141-0190)	DEC requires pre-application notification and consultation at least 60 days prior to the application date. DEC determines plan sufficiency within 7 working days; if necessary, DEC requests additional information. A 30 day public comment period includes review by other state agencies, affected coastal districts, and RCACs; applicant must supply copies to review participants and persons who submit a written request if directed to do so by DEC. If additional information is requested, the comment period is extended until received, plus 10 days. DEC must determine completeness within 2 days after the end of the 30-day public comment period if no additional information is requested or within 7 days after the end of the extended review period; DEC will approve with conditions, or disapprove the plan within 65 days after the completeness determination. A public hearing may be held if the department determines good cause exists. (18 AAC 75.455)	OSPR must approve or deny a plan within 180 days of receipt. Comments by other state agencies or committees shall be submitted to OSPR within 60 days of receipt. If a plan is deemed inadequate, it will be returned with a written explanation; submitter will have 90 days to submit a new or modified plan, which will be treated as a new submittal for purposes of this section. (14 CCR 816.03(a)). Interested parties may request a copy of the plan at cost of duplication or review the plan in person. Comments must be submitted to the Administrator during the review period, not after approval. (14 CCR 816.03(c)) Comments from other agencies and interested parties shall be considered when reviewing a plan. (14 CCR 816.03(d))	No specific plan review procedures or public review opportunities are described in 33 CFR. Prior to granting approval, the COTP shall ensure that the EPA Regional Administrator raises no objections. See Plan Approval, Conditional Approval, Disapproval in next section for additional information (33 CFR 154-1060).	No specific plan review procedures. The RA shall promptly review the plan, require amendments to any plan that does not meet the requirements, and approve any plan that meets the requirements. (40 CFR 112.20(c))	Not addressed in provincial law or guidelines.

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Plan Approval	Criteria for approval defined in Chapter 173-182 WAC will be used to review plans. A plan may be moved into conditional approval during this period of time. If plan approval is denied, DOE shall explain the reasons for denial and provide a list of actions to be taken to gain approval. Once a plan is approved, the operator receives a certificate of approval (WAC 173-182-630)	DEQ may approve a plan conditionally by requiring operations according to specific precautionary measures until unacceptable components of the plan are resubmitted and approved. A plan holder shall have 30 days to submit required changes. If plan approval is denied, DEQ shall explain the reasons for denial and provide a list of actions to be taken to gain approval. The facility shall not operate as a covered facility until a plan is approved. DEQ's decision may be appealed under OAR 340 Division 11. (OAR 340-141-0190)	Criteria in 18 AAC 75.445 will be used to review the plan for approval. DEC's decision must include a written summary of the basis for decision if public comments adverse to plan approval were received. DEC's decision will be served on the applicant and any person who submitted timely comments on the application. Applicant or commenter may request an adjudicatory hearing to appeal the decision within 30 days. (18 AAC 75.445, 18 AAC 75.460)	A plan must have all elements required in 14 CCR 817.02 and meet the criteria in 14 CCR 816.03 (b) for approval (see detail in III.Planning Standards) A letter of approval from the Administrator may describe conditions of approval, if any. (14 CCR 816.03(d)). Conditional approval shall be allowed for minor deficiencies. The submitter will have 90 calendar days to correct any such deficiencies, and until corrected, the facility may have to operate under specific restrictions (14 CCR 816.03(e)). If approval is denied or revoked, the Administrator shall provide a written explanation and the submitter has 90 days to submit a new plan; failure to receive approval of the second submission may be considered a violation of the rule, which may result in an order to discontinue operations (14 CCR 816.03(f)). A submitter may request reconsideration within 15 working days; the Administrator must respond within 15 working days, and if reconsideration is denied, the submitter may request a hearing (14 CCR 816.03(g)).	Two copies of plans shall be submitted. Upon review by the COTP, and if the U..S. EPA Regional Administrator raises no objection; the COTP will notify the facility owner or operator by returning one copy of the approved plan along with an approval letter. If the COTP finds the plan fails to meet the requirements, one copy of the plan along with an explanation of deficiencies shall be returned to the owner or operator; a revised plan must be resubmitted to the COTP within the timeframe specified in the COTP letter describing the deficiencies. (33 CFR 154.1060)	No specific approval procedures outlined in rule.	Not addressed by provincial law or guidelines.

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<p>Plan amendments or modifications</p>	<p>Notice of any significant changes, which could affect plan implementation shall be provided in writing (fax is allowed) within 24 hours of such change. The plan holder shall also provide a schedule for return to full operational status. Permanent changes to plan must be made within 30 days. If DOE finds that the change affects readiness, it may place conditions upon plan approval (WAC 173-182-140).</p> <p>Plan holders shall review the plan for accuracy at least annually (WAC 173-182-140).</p>	<p>Within 24 hours of any significant change which could affect plan implementation, the plan holder shall submit written notice to DEQ. Within 30 days of an approved change, the plan holder shall distribute amended page (s) of the plan to DEQ and other plan holders. If DEQ finds that a proposed change would result in the plan no longer meeting approval criteria, DEQ may add a condition or revoke such approval. (OAR 340-141-0220)</p>	<p>Any amendment must be submitted to DEC for advance approval, except for a routine update, which must be submitted within 5 days of the change. If DEC determines that a routine amendment reduces response capability, it notifies the plan holder within 10 days that the amendment will undergo full review; If DEC determines a routine amendment will not diminish a plan holder's response capability, DEC issues a decision on the amendment within 30 days. For amendment reviews that may diminish a plan holder's response capability, the review process follows all of the procedures for a new application, including the public comment period and opportunity to request additional information. The plan holder must also notify other state agencies and persons as directed by DEC. DEC must be notified within 24 hours of any significant change in the readiness or maintenance of response equipment, or 10 days in advance for removal of equipment for maintenance or repair. (18 AAC 75.415, 18 AAC 75.475(b)(c))</p>	<p>Any significant change or unscheduled update to an approved plan requires notice to the Administrator within 24 hours.(14 CCR 816.05 (a)(2)) Withdrawal of equipment for maintenance or personnel for leave requires 24 hour notice to OSPR and proof that backup equipment is available. (14 CCR 817.02 (d)(5)(D)). Under certain circumstances, the Administrator may require updates or review earlier than every 2 years.(14 CCR 816.05(a)(1)(B)). All updates will be reviewed according to the time frames in 14 CCR 816.03(a), unless the change will benefit public health and safety or environmental protection, in which case the Administrator will approve as soon as feasible. (14 CCR 816.05 (a)(2)(A)(3))</p>	<p>The owner or operator must review the plan annually. For an MTR facility under 154.1015(c) "significant and substantial harm", this review must occur within 1 month of anniversary date of COTP approval of plan. For an MTR facility under 154.1015(b) "substantial harm", this review must occur within 1 month of anniversary date of submission of plan to COTP. The owner or operator shall either submit needed amendments or a letter indicating that the plan remains valid with no changes. Revisions must be submitted to the COTP whenever there is (1) A change in a facility's configuration, (2) A change in the type of oil handled, (3) A change in OSRO, (4) A change in emergency response procedures, (5) A change in operating area, (6) Other changes significantly affecting implementation, or (7) Five years from approval anniversary. The COTP may require a revision at any time as a result of unsatisfactory inspection. (33 CFR 154.1065)</p>	<p>The owner or operator of a facility for which a response plan is required under this part shall revise and resubmit portions of the plan within 60 days of each facility change that may affect response to a worst case discharge. Amendments to personnel and phone lists included in the plan and a change in an OSRO's capabilities that do not result in a material change in capabilities do not require approval by the RA. (40 CFR 112.20(d))</p>	<p>A post-incident evaluation is required after an incident or drill, and appropriate corrections to the plan are to be made. (Guidelines 4.9) The plan is also required to be updated on a regular basis, amendments to be recorded in a log, and steps taken by a senior official to notify all plan- holders of changes as soon as possible; notification of key changes shall be immediately. (Guidelines 7.0)</p>
Coast Contingency Planning Requirements for Facilities and Vessels (Updated July 2009)							

I. Facility C-Plan Procedures	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	US COAST GUARD	US EPA	BRITISH COLUMBIA
Plan Accessibility	At least one copy of the plan must be in a central location accessible by the response manager at any hour. A field document that summarizes the initial actions taken during a spill shall be placed in locations where spills are likely to occur or be discovered. (WAC 173-182-240)	At least one copy of the approved plan shall be kept in a central and conspicuous location at the facility, accessible by the incident commander or spill response manager. A field document should be available to all appropriate personnel. (OAR 340-141-0210)	The owner or operator of a tank or barge is required to certify to the operator of an oil terminal facility that a copy of the response action plan section of the contingency plan is on board. For all facility plans, regulations recommend that a wallet-sized emergency checklist of immediate actions be carried by appropriate personnel. (18 AAC 75.425(e)(1)(A), 18 AAC 75.465)	A copy of the facility's approved plan must be maintained on-site for; staffed facility, or at the nearest field office if the facility is not staffed. A copy of the response manual must be maintained at all sites covered by the plan, or in the case of pipeline facilities, at all sites covered by the plan or where operations and maintenance activities occur. (14 CCR 816.04(a)(1))	A mobile MTR must carry the following information:(I) List of procedures to be followed in the event of a discharge, (2) Identity of response resources, (3) Lists of appropriate persons/agencies to be contacted, including the National Response Center (33 CFR 154.1041) The facility owner or operator, the qualified individual, and the alternate qualified individual shall each maintain a copy of the most current response plan. (33 CFR 154.1060)	Upon request, the facility owner or operator shall provide a copy of the response plan to the local emergency planning committee or State emergency response commission. (40 CFR 112.20(g)(1))	Guidelines section 4.1 suggests that a flowchart or decision tree posted in the facility or distributed as a pocket guide will assist fast response.
Plan Renewal	Plans are approved for 5 years; plans must be submitted for re-approval 65 days before their expiration date. DOE also may review plans after any spill or drill. (WAC 173-182-630 (4))	Plans shall be reviewed by DEQ every 5 years. Updated plans shall be submitted for approval, or the plan holder may submit a letter requesting review of the plan on file. Both actions are required to occur at least 90 days before the plan's expiration date. DEQ may require an annual letter confirming no changes. (OAR 340-141-220)	At least every five years and upon a change of ownership, the plan holder must apply to DEC for renewal. If a change in ownership does not diminish response capacity, the Department will issue a decision on the renewal application holder within 30 days. Otherwise renewal applications are reviewed following the same process as for a new plan. (18 AAC 75.420)	A plan shall be resubmitted and reviewed at least once every 5 years after initial approval, unless earlier review is required by the Administrator (14 CCR 816.05 (a)(1)(A) & (B).	The plan will be valid for a period of up to 5 years from approval. The owner or operator must resubmit an updated plan every 5 years. For facilities under 154.1015(b), the 5-year period will commence on the <u>date the plan is submitted to COTP</u> . For facilities under 154.1015(c), the 5-year period will commence on the <u>date the COTP approves the plan</u> . (33 CFR 154.1060) For plan review/revisions see "Plan Amendments or Modifications" section above. (33 CFR 154.1065)	The owner shall review relevant portions of the NCP and applicable ACP annually and revise the facility plan as needed to ensure consistency. Each response plan shall be reviewed periodically on a schedule established by the RA provided that the period between reviews does not exceed five years.	Section 7 of the Guidelines suggests that a plan should be updated on a regular basis; since there is no provincial review and approval, no official renewal is required.

I. Facility C-Plan Procedures	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	US COAST GUARD	US EPA	BRITISH COLUMBIA
Approval by other agencies	Other agencies may comment on plans during the initial 30- day review period (WAC 173-182-630). DOE is the only agency with authority to approve plans.	Plans or parts of plans approved by other state or federal agencies are accepted without full review by DEQ if the plan meets the Oregon requirement. Plans consisting of integrated plan generic strategies must show how the plan will function in Oregon. (OAR 340-141-0190)	DEC is the only state agency with authority to approve, modify, or revoke a contingency plan. (AS 46. 04. 030(h))	OSPR is the only state agency with authority to approve, modify, or revoke a contingency plan. (14 CCR 816.03(a)(3))	Not covered in regulations, although some language acknowledging approval by state agencies can be found in U. S. Coast Guard and State Memoranda of Agreement.	Not covered in rules. 40 CFR 112.20(h) addresses equivalent response plans prepared to meet state or other Federal requirements.	No approval is required by provincial law, so acceptance of approval by other agencies is moot.

II. FACILITY C-PLAN CONTENTS	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S. COAST GUARD	U.S. EPA	BRITISH COLUMBIA
<p>Facility Description</p>	<p>The plan must include the name, location, and address of the facility, starting date of operations, types of oil handled, and oil volume capacity. (WAC 173-182-230). Each plan shall also describe the geographic area and facility operations and list the spill risk variables within the geographic area covered by the plan and the environmental variables such as natural resources, public resources, seasonal conditions, and physical geographic features (WAC 173-182-510). Plans will include a description of the geographic area that could be impacted by a spill based on a 72-hour trajectory (WAC 173-182-230).</p>	<p>The plan must describe the name, location - including latitude, longitude and river mile - and starting date of operation of the facility located in Oregon. Plans must describe risk variables such as amounts and characteristics of oils handled, site topography, geology, and hydrology, site descriptions including tanks, piping, etc, and a history of operations and identification of sites or operations with potential for spills. Plans must also describe environmental resources at risk, public resources, and seasonal or climatic conditions. (OAR 340-141-0140)</p>	<p>The plan must describe the facility or operation and locations of response equipment, transportation access, topography and likely routes of oil to reach adjacent water bodies, measures that will prevent oil from entering open water, information on all storage tanks and pipelines, type of product stored, and normal loading & transfer procedures. The plan must include a diagram or plans of the facility with locations of response equipment and other features pertinent to the response plan, and any other information requested by DEC. (18 AAC 75.425(e))</p>	<p>The plan shall describe a facility's design and operations, including piping and instrumentation diagram, tank diagrams, MSDS on material handled or the equivalent, normal procedures and hours of operation, site and area description including topography and physical geographic features, seasonal hydrographic and climatic conditions, vehicular or rail access to the facility, and access to private property and shorelines for response purposes. 14 CCR 817.02(b)</p>	<p>The plan must include the facility's name, address, city, County, state, ZIP code, telephone, and fax number if so equipped. The plan must include facility location described in a manner to aid both a review and a responder, such as river mile or distance from known landmarks, as well as procedures for contacting owner or operator on a 24 hour basis (33 CFR 154.1035).</p>	<p>The response plan shall identify and discuss the location and type of the facility, the identity and tenure of the present owner and operator, and the identity of the QI (40 CFR 112.20 (h)(2)).</p>	<p>The Guidelines suggest that plans include a hazard identification and risk analysis for the site and operation. (Guidelines 3.1 & 3.2)</p>

II. FACILITY C-PLAN CONTENTS	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S. COAST GUARD	U.S. EPA	BRITISH COLUMBIA
Field Document	A simplified field document summarizing key notification and action elements of a plan is required. This field document is made available to all appropriate personnel and kept in locations where spills are likely to occur or be discovered. (WAC 171-182-240).	Plans must include a simplified field document that summarizes key notification and plan actions in a form suitable for use onsite. (OAR 340-141-0130 (5))	Emergency action checklists are required to guide immediate response and notification steps. Regulations recommend that a wallet-sized version be carried by appropriate personnel. (18 AAC 75.425(e)(1)(A))	A simplified response manual suitable for on-scene use, which summarizes key notification and initial response information, is required. 14 CCR 816.02(a)	Not covered.	Not covered.	Section 4.1 of the Guidelines suggests a flowchart or decision tree posted in the facility or distributed as a pocket guide.

II. FACILITY C-PLAN CONTENTS	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S. COAST GUARD	U.S. EPA	BRITISH COLUMBIA
<p>Immediate Actions and Notifications</p>	<p>The plan lists procedures to be used to detect and document a spill, including a list of assessment equipment that can be used under limited visibility conditions. The plan must describe how initial safety assessment is conducted and describe procedures to be immediately taken to make notifications. The notification list shall establish a priority order and identify a central office or individual responsible for implementing the call down process. If the initial spill assessment changes significantly, plan holders are required to provide an updated notification (WAC 173-182- 250).</p>	<p>The plan must describe immediate notification procedures, a list of persons and agencies to be notified - with 24-hour contact information - a call-out priority, and identification of a central office or individual responsible for implementing the notification procedures. Plans are required to identify a system of categorizing incident type and severity for reporting purposes. (OAR 340-141-0140 (11))</p>	<p>A checklist of immediate reporting and notification procedures must list the title and telephone number of personnel responsible for notifications as well as telephone numbers of agencies and other persons to be notified. (18 AAC 75-425 (e)(1)(A)&(B))</p>	<p>The plan shall identify an office or individual responsible for reporting spills to appropriate local, state, and federal agencies, and establish a clear notification priority. The Qualified Individual, Cal-EMA, and NRC are to be contacted immediately, and the response contractor is to be contacted within 30 minutes. A checklist of information to be reported in the notification procedures must be kept in the plan. (14 CCR 817.02(g))</p>	<p>The Emergency Response Action Plan (ERAP) must include notification procedures, a prioritized list identifying names, phone numbers, and all response roles. This listing must include facility response personnel, the spill management team, OSROs, qualified individuals and alternates, and federal, state, and local agencies. A standardized form "Information on Discharge" must be placed at the location(s) from which notification may be made. The form must contain a prominent statement that initial notification must not be delayed pending collection of all information. (33 CFR 154.1035)</p>	<p>An Emergency Response Action Plan shall describe the identity and phone numbers of individuals and organizations to be contacted so that immediate communications between the QI and the appropriate Federal official and the persons providing response personnel and equipment can be ensured (40 CFR 112.20(h)(3)).</p>	<p>Guidelines 3.6 to 3.8 recommend that the plan identify how and by whom spill notice will be communicated internally and externally. An emergency action checklist is suggested for each type of emergency identified in the risk analysis; suggested action items such as emergency identification, source location, alarms, resource mobilization, etc. are outlined in section 4.2 of the Guidelines.</p>

II. FACILITY C-PLAN CONTENTS	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S. COAST GUARD	U.S. EPA	BRITISH COLUMBIA
Emergency actions	Plans must include full details of the method of response to spills of various sizes from any facility which is covered by the plan; and be designed to be capable in terms of personnel, materials, and equipment, of promptly and properly, to the maximum extent practicable removing oil and minimizing any damage to the environment resulting from a worst case spill (RCW 90.56.210).	Plans must describe equipment and procedures to minimize the spill, and damage control procedures to slow or stop leaks from pipelines, tanks, and other sources, plus emergency shutdown procedures shall be described in the plan. The plan must describe methods to contain spilled oil and remove it from all affected environments and sensitive locations. Surveillance methods to detect and track the extent and movement of the spill must also be described. (OAR 340-141-0140) Further emergency action requirements are found in OAR 340-142. Approved plans will also be compatible with these requirements.	The plan must describe procedures to: stop a discharge and prevent further spread; prevent or control a fire; control a blowout within 15 days (at a production or exploration facility); and perform real-time surveillance and tracking of oil and forecasting of points of shoreline contact. The plan must describe containment and control actions including procedures to stop the discharge and prevent spread, and to prevent and control any fire hazard. (18 AAC 75.425 (e)(1)(F)& (I))	Each plan shall describe equipment and procedures to minimize the size of a spill, including containment strategies, procedures to stop the source of a spill, and prioritized emergency shutdown procedures addressing listed scenarios. Each plan shall also describe provision of emergency services before authorities arrive on scene; these include control of fires and explosions, rescue and medical treatment, traffic control, site access control, and provision of protective gear to responders. Each plan shall describe methods to contain and remove spilled oil from on-water, close-to-shore, and shoreline environments.(14 CCR 817.02(f)(4) and (5))	ERAP section (2) requires a facility to identify procedures to mitigate or prevent any discharge or substantial threat resulting from operational activities associated with transfers, including procedures to shut down. Subsection (iii) must contain a listing of equipment and responsibilities of personnel to mitigate discharge. ERAP section (3) details the facility personnel's responsibilities to initiate and supervise a response, including corporate responsibility (33 CFR 154.1035).	The plan must contain a description of immediate measures to secure the source of the discharge, and to provide adequate containment and drainage of spilled oil (40 CFR 112.20 (b)(1)(Vii)).	Guidelines section 4.3 suggests site security steps, and 4.4 suggests that fire control, risk minimization, and containment steps be outlined in the plan. Methods for diking should be specified in the plan. (Guidelines 4.4)

II. FACILITY C-PLAN CONTENTS	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S. COAST GUARD	U.S. EPA	BRITISH COLUMBIA
Communications systems & procedures	During drills, plan holders must demonstrate the ability to establish an effective communications system for the spill response organization (WAC 173-182-720).	Communications systems and procedures must be described, including functions assigned to each channel or frequency, the range for each channel or frequency, assigned personnel, and system compatibility with key spill response agencies. (OAR 340-141-0140 (14))	The plan must describe field communications Procedures and assigned radio frequencies and their intended use. (18 AAC 75.425 (e)(1)(D)).	The Plan must detail lines of communications, communication procedures, and functions of designated channels or frequencies, their maximum ranges, and back-up systems. (14 CCR 817.02(f)(6))	An appendix must describe primary and alternate methods of communication during discharges, including communications at the facility and at remote locations within areas covered by the plan. The appendix may refer to additional communications provided by an oil spill removal organization. (33 CFR 154.1065)	General communication requirements are in rules. 40 CFR 112.20 (b)(3)(ix)(A) requires a description of the means to activate internal alarms and hazard communications systems to notify all facility personnel.	A description of the communications systems is suggested, as well as roles and responsibilities of internal and external contacts, equipment and procedures, communications training, and alternate Contacts.
Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation	The plan must describe federal, state and area plan requirements for wildlife rescue and rehabilitation, and describe the equipment, personnel, resource and strategies to meet the standards. These resources shall have capability to arrive on scene within 24 hours of spill awareness. (WAC 173-182-540).	Each plan must list dedicated equipment used for wildlife rescue and rehabilitation. Each plan must describe how rescue and rehabilitation of birds, marine mammals, and other wildlife contaminated by the spill will be accomplished. (OAR 340-141-0140 (13) and (23))	The plan must describe wildlife protection procedures and methods, including hazing where appropriate, removal of oiled carcasses to preclude contamination of scavengers, and recovery, disposal, rehabilitation, and release of affected wildlife. (18 AAC 75.425(e)(1)(F))	Each plan must discuss procedures for rehabilitation of oiled wildlife and demonstrate that equipment and personnel necessary to implement such procedures are available. (14 CCR 817.02 (i))	See description for "Environmental Protection Strategies" section (33 CFR 154.1035(b)(4))	Not specifically addressed.	Not specifically addressed in provincial law or planning guidelines.

II. FACILITY C-PLAN CONTENTS	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S. COAST GUARD	U.S. EPA	BRITISH COLUMBIA
Deployment	<p>Washington has regulations requiring pre-booming of high rate oil transfers, whenever it is safe and effective to do so. If it is not, alternative measures are necessary. These requirements are contained in Chapter 173-180 WAC. Planning standards also exist for shoreline cleanup, aerial surveillance, ground water spills and non-dedicated workboats. Plan holders shall have methods to track and contain spilled oil and enhance the recovery and removal operations that are described in the plan (WAC 173-182-510).</p>	<p>Each plan must provide for initial deployment of response equipment and personnel to respond to both an average most probable and worst case spill, and must describe initial equipment and personnel deployment activities to accomplish this standard, plus an estimate of the actual execution time (OAR 340-141-0140(16))</p>	<p>Deployment strategies must outline initial response actions, including transport and delivery of equipment and personnel, with alternative measures for adverse weather conditions; procedures to mobilize the responder identified in the plan; and any necessary interim actions by the operator until the designated responder initiates a full response. The plan must also describe deployment of shoreline cleanup equipment and personnel, and how non-mechanical response techniques would be implemented, including deployment of equipment and personnel. (18 AAC 75.425(e), 18 AAC 75.445)</p>	<p>Each plan shall describe procedures for transport of response equipment and personnel, including procedures during adverse environmental conditions. All on-water recovery equipment must be capable of being deployed and operable within one hour of arrival at the scene, but no later than the designated timeframe for each risk zone. (14 CCR 817.02 (d)(5) and (d)(3)(A)(2))</p>	<p>As contained in ERAP, a plan must describe provision of the following resources: within 1 hour of detection, containment boom of 1000' or twice the length of the largest vessel (whichever is greater) that regularly conducts transfers at the facility-, -Oil recovery devices and recovered oil storage capacity for an average most probable discharge, within 2 hours. For mobile MTR facilities, containment boom is limited to 200'. Additional requirements for 6, 12, 30, 36, 54, and 60 hours are included in the "Equipment Capabilities" section of this report. (33 CFR 154.1035(e)(3))</p>	<p>Plans shall describe procedures for deployment of 1,000' of containment boom (or for complexes with marine transfer components, either 1000' or twice the length of the largest vessel that regularly conducts oil transfers at the facility) and a means of deployment within 1 hour of discovering a spill.</p>	<p>The plan should describe how personnel and equipment will get to the site and be supported and supplied for the duration of the incident. (Guideline 4.4) 1</p>

II. FACILITY C-PLAN CONTENTS	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S. COAST GUARD	U.S. EPA	BRITISH COLUMBIA
Response Scenarios	Response scenarios are not required.	Facility plans required to include river or coastal areas must identify environmental variables from the probable point of release to the point the oil could travel in 24 hours in a current of 4 knots (this is equal to 109 river miles or 109 statute miles along the coast, it is not a sum of complex shoreline distances). The Response Strategy Outline must describe probable obstacles and an estimate of oil movement during the first 72 hours. (OAR 340-141-0140 (29 & (31))	Response scenarios must describe identify the location, time of year, source, cause, quantity, environmental condition, trajectory and expected timelines for response actions appropriate to meet response-planning standards. Such actions are to include source control, containment, fire prevention, surveillance and tracking, protection of environmentally sensitive areas, recovery, lightering transfer and storage, waste management and disposal, wildlife protection, recovery, disposal and rehabilitation, and shoreline cleanup and restoration. If required by the department, the plan holder must provide additional response strategies to account for variations in receiving environments and seasonal conditions. Response scenario information may be incorporated by reference upon department approval. (18 AAC 75.425 (e)(1)(F))	Each plan must provide for on- water containment and recovery, as well as shoreline protection and clean-up according to spill planning volumes described in Section III. Planning Standards (14 CCR 817.02 (d) & (e)).	33 CFR 154.1020 defines the following planning scenarios: (1) Average Most Probable Discharge: a discharge of the lesser of 50 bbls or 1% of the volume of the worst case discharge; (2) Maximum Most Probable Discharge: a discharge of the lesser of 1200 bbls or 10% of the volume of the worst case discharge; (3) Worst Case Discharge- the largest foreseeable discharge in adverse weather conditions, including loss of the entire capacity of all in-line and breakout tanks needed for the continuous operation of the pipelines used for handling or transporting oil to or from a vessel, plus the discharge from all piping carrying oil between the transfer manifold and the non- transportation related portion of the facility.	Facilities must plan for (1) Small discharge of 2100 gallons or less; (2) Medium discharge greater than 2100 gallons and less than or equal to 36,000 gallons or 10% of the capacity of the largest tank at the facility, whichever is less, provided that this is less than the worst case discharge; (3) Worst case discharge for facilities with above ground storage of the capacity of all tanks outside secondary containment plus the capacity of the largest tank or group of tanks inside a secondary containment area, whichever is greater. Worst-case discharge planning volume is increased by 10% if facility is adjacent to navigable water. For production facilities, calculation is similar. The worst case discharge planning volume at facilities regulated by EPA and USCG must be the larger of the two volumes calculated for each component.	The plan should identify three levels of emergencies, from minor to intermediate, to major spills. Thee plan should also identify the person responsible to assess the magnitude of the incident and activate the emergency response plan. (Guideline 4.1) Also, Section 3.2 'Risk Analysis' suggests that worst case scenarios should be developed for very high risk areas.

II. FACILITY C-PLAN CONTENTS	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S. COAST GUARD	U.S. EPA	BRITISH COLUMBIA
Equipment Capabilities	Plan holders and response contractors are required to maintain response equipment in a state of constant readiness, and in accordance with manufacturer specifications (WAC 173-182-270).	Plans must list the type, quantity, age, location, maintenance schedule, and availability of equipment to be used for spill containment, recovery, storage, removal, shoreline cleanup, communication, and wildlife rescue and rehabilitation. Information regarding equipment make and model, and EDRC. . Plans must describe arrangements for pre-positioning equipment at strategic locations. (OAR 340- 141—14- (13))	A plan must include a complete inventory of discharge containment, control, cleanup, storage, pumping, lightering, and related response equipment, including location, ownership, time frames for delivery and start up, the manufacturer's rated capacities, limitations, and operational characteristics, and procedures for equipment storage, inspection, and maintenance. Vessels designed for oil recovery operations, towing and deploying boom must also be identified. (18 AAC 775.425 (e)(3)(F))	Plans must document access to equipment and services necessary to comply with on-water and shoreline response standards, taking into account the de-rated capacity of the equipment. Equipment must be appropriate for use under local conditions, and information must include inventories of all response, storage, pumping, tracking and transfer equipment (including vessels and non-mechanical response equipment), operational characteristics, de-rated capacity, and storage, maintenance, inspection, and testing procedures. (14 CCR 817.02 (d) & (e))	The ERAP Equipment list and records appendix must contain a list of equipment and facility personnel required to respond to an average most probable discharge, as well as a detailed listing of all the major equipment identified in the plan as belonging to an OSRO, that is available, by contract, to respond to a worst case discharge (see details on following page) 33 CFR 154.1035(e)(3))	The response plan must include the identity of private personnel and equipment necessary to remove a worst case discharge as well as other discharges of oil, and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of a worst case discharge (40 CFR 112.20 (h)(3)).	The plan should list available on-site and off-site equipment, how it is accessed, and who is responsible for it. (Guidelines 4.4)

Specific U.S. Coast Guard Equipment Requirements:

- One Hour—Containment boom or 1000' or two times the length of the largest vessel regularly conducting transfers at the facility (reduced to 200' if a facility which can only cause "substantial harm").
- 2 Hours—Oil recovery devices for average most probably discharge must be capable of arriving at facility.
- 6 Hours—(High Volume Port Facilities) Sufficient boom and oil recovery devices to clean up the maximum most probably discharge volume. Arrival of daily on water recovery capacity equal, for near-shore/inland areas, to 15% of worst case discharge planning volume based upon emulsion, evaporation. Recovery capacity which must be available by contract or other approval means is capped at 10,000 bbl/day.
- 6 Hours—(non-High Volume Port Facilities) No requirements.
- 12Hours—(High Volume Port Facilities) No requirements.
- 12 Hours—(non-High Volume Port Facilities) Sufficient boom and oil recovery devices to clean up the maximum most probable discharge must be capable of arriving on scene. Daily on-water recovery capacity should equal 50% of maximum most probable discharge. Arrival of daily on-water recovery capacity equal, for near-shore/inland areas, to 15% of worst case discharge planning volume based upon emulsion, evaporation. Recovery capacity which must be available by contract or other approved means is capped at 10,000 bbl/day.
- 30 Hours—(High Volume Port Facilities) Arrival of daily on-water recovery capacity equal, for near-shore/inland areas, to 25% of worst case discharge planning volume based upon emulsification evaporation. Recovery capacity which must be available by contract or other approved means is capped at 20,000 bbl/day.
- 30 Hours---(non-High Volume Port Facilities) No requirements.
- 36 Hours---(High Volume Port Facilities) No requirements.
- 36 Hours---(non-High Volume Port Facilities) Arrival of daily on-water recovery capacity equal, for inland/near-shore areas, to 25% of worst case discharge planning volume based on emulsification, evaporation. Recovery capacity which must be available by contract or other approved means is capped at 20,000 bbl/day. 54 Hours—High Volume Port Facility) Arrival of daily on-water recovery capacity equal, to for near-shore/inland areas, to 40% of worst case discharge planning volume based upon emulsification, evaporation. Recovery capacity which must be available by contract or other approved means is capped at 40,000 bbls/day. 54 Hours—(non-High Volume Port Facility) No Requirements.
- 60 Hours—(High Volume Port Facility) No Requirements
- 60 Hours—(non-High Volume Port Facility) Arrival of daily on-water recovery capacity equal, to for near-shore/inland areas, to 40% of worst case discharge planning volume based upon emulsification, evaporation. Recovery capacity which must be available by contract or other approved means is capped at 40,000 bbls/day. Long term boom requirements must include boom capable of protecting areas of environmental sensitivity and economic importance.

WA State Planning Standards	1.5 hr.	2 hr.	3 hr.	6 hr.	12 hr.	24 hr.	48 hr.
Transfer locations for vessels and facilities with vessel terminal	See oil transfer rule (Chapter 173-180 WAC)	See oil transfer rule (Chapter 173-180 WAC)		B=Additional 10,000 feet R=10% or 12,500 bbls S=2X	B=Additional 20,000 feet R=15% or 36,000 bbls S=2X	B=Additional 20,000 feet R= 20% or 48,000bbls S=3X	More boom as needed R=25% or 60,000 bbls S=as needed
Transit locations for all of Puget Sound: vessels			Assessment, B=1000 with boat	B=Additional 10,000 feet R=3% or 12,000 bbls S=1X	B=Additional 20,000 feet R=10% or 36,000 bbls S=1.5	B=Additional 20,000 feet, R=14% or 48,000 bbls S=2X	More boom as needed R=25% or 60,000 bbls S=as needed
Transmission pipelines and pipeline tank farms	Assessment with air monitoring	Boom: use formula in rule or default 2,000 feet		B= Additional 5,000 feet R = 10% or 12,500 bbls S=1X	B= Additional 20,000 feet R= 15% or 36,000 S=2X	Boom as needed R= 20% or 48,000 S=3X	Boom as needed R=25% or 60000 bbls S=as needed
San Juan County: vessels and facilities		Assessment with air monitoring, B=1000 with boat (resident)	B =Additional 2,000 or 4X length of vessel (resident)	B= Additional 10,000 feet R= 3% or 12,500 bbls S=1X	B= Additional 20,000 feet R= 10% or 36,000 bbls S=1.5	B = Additional 20,000 feet, R= 14% or 48,000 bbls S=2X	More boom as needed R=25% or 60,000 bbls S=as needed
Padilla Bay: vessels and facilities	Assessment with air monitoring, B=1000 with boat (resident)	B=Additional 2,000 feet or 4X length of vessel (resident)		B= Additional 10,000 feet R = 3% or 12,500 bbls, 50% shallow water capable S=1X	B= Additional 20,000 feet R= 10% or 36,000, 20% shallow water capable S=1.5	B =Additional 20,000 feet, R= 14% or 48,000 bbls S=2X	More boom as needed R=25% or 60,000 bbls S=as needed
Commencement Bay: vessels and facilities	Assessment with air monitoring, B=1000 with boat	B= Additional 2,000 or 4X length of vessel		B = Additional 10,000 feet R =3% or 12,500 bbls S=1X	B = Additional 20,000 feet R= 10% or 36,000 bbls S=1.5X	B= Additional 20,000 feet, R= 14% or 48,000 bbls S=2X	More boom as needed R=25% or 60,000 bbls S=as needed
Nisqually: vessels and facilities		Assessment with air monitoring, B=1000 with boat	B= Additional 2,000 or 4X length of vessel	B= Additional 12,000 feet, 2,400 calm water capable. R= 3% or 12,500 bbls, 50% shallow water capable, S=1	B= Additional 20,000 feet, 1000 calm water capable. R= 10% or 36,000 bbls 50% shallow water capable, S=1.5	B= Additional 20,000 feet, R= 14% or 48,000 bbls S=2X	More boom as needed R=25% or 60,000 bbls S=as needed
Dungeness: vessels and facilities		Assessment with air monitoring, B=1000 with boat	B= Additional 2,000 or 4X length of vessel	B= Additional 7,000 feet, 3,000 feet open water capable. R= 3% or 12,500 bbls, 50% open water capable. S=1X	B= Additional 20,000 feet R= 10% or 36,000 bbls, 50% open water capable. S=1.5X	B= Additional 20,000 feet, R= 14% or 48,000 bbls S=2X	More boom as needed R=25% or 60,000 bbls S=as needed
Neah Bay Staging Area: vessels and facilities		Assessment with air monitoring, B=1000 with boat (resident)	B= Additional 2,000 or 4X length of vessel (resident)	B= Additional 6000 feet, 4000 open water capable. R= 3% or 12,500 bbls 100% open water capable. S=1X (resident)	B= Additional 20,000 feet R= 10% or 36,000 bbls, 60% open water capable. S=1.5X	B= Additional 20,000 feet, R= 14% or 48,000 bbls S=2X	More boom as needed R=25% or 60,000 bbls S=as needed
Copalis, Flattery Rocks and Quillayute Needles: vessels and facilities		Assessment with air monitoring, B=1000 with boat	B= Additional 2,000 or 4X length of vessel	B= Additional 12,000 feet, 6,000 feet open water capable. R= 3% or 12,500 bbls 100% open water capable. S=1X	B= Additional 20,000 feet R= 10% or 36,000 bbls, 60% open water capable. S=1.5X	B= Additional 20,000 feet, R= 14% or 48,000 bbls S=2X	More boom as needed R=25% or 60,000 bbls S=as needed

WA State Planning Standards	1.5 hr.	2 hr.	3 hr.	6 hr.	12 hr.	24 hr.	48 hr.
Grays Harbor: vessels and facilities		Assessment with air monitoring, B= 1000 with boat	B= Additional 2,000 or 4X length of vessel	B= Additional 6000 feet, 2000 feet open water capable & 3000 calm water capable. R= 3% or 12,500 bbls, 25% shallow water capable. S=1X	B= Additional 20,000 feet, 1,000 calm water capable. R= 10% or 36,000 bbls, 50% open water capable & 25% shallow water capable S=1.5X	B= Additional 20,000 feet, R= 14% or 48,000 bbls. S=2X	More boom as needed R=25% or 60,000 bbls S=as needed
Willapa; vessels and facilities		Assessment with air monitoring, B= 1000 with boat	B= Additional 2,000 or 4X length of vessel	B= Additional 10,000 feet, 6000 calm water capable. R= 3% or 12,500 bbls, 10% shallow water capable. S=1X	B= Additional 20,000 feet 1000 calm water capable. R= 10% or 36,000 bbls, 50% open water capable & 25% shallow water capable. S=1.5X	B= Additional 20,000 feet, R= 14% or 48,000 bbls, S=2X	More boom as needed R=25% or 60,000 bbls S=as needed
Cathlamet Staging Area: vessels and facilities		Assessment with air monitoring, B= 1000 with boat resident	B= Additional 2,000 or 4X length of vessel resident	B= Additional 7,000 feet, 4,200 calm water capable. R= 3% or 12,000 bbls, 10% shallow water capable. S=1X	B= Additional 20,000 feet, 5,000 calm water capable. R= 10% or 36,000 bbls, 25% open water capable, 25% shallow water capable. S=1.5X	B= Additional 20,000, 10,000 calm water capable. R= 14% or 48,000 bbls, 25% open water capable. S=2X	More boom as needed R=25% or 60,000 bbls S=as needed
Vancouver: vessels and facilities		Assessment with air monitoring, B= 1000 with boat	B= Additional 2,000 or 4X length of vessel	B= Additional 6000 feet, 3000 calm water capable. R= 3% or 12,000 bbls, 10% shallow water capable. S=1X	B= Additional 20,000 feet, 5,000 calm water capable. R= 10% or 36,000 bbls, 25% shallow water capable. S=1.5	B= Additional 20,000 feet, 10,000 calm water capable. R= 14% or 48,000 bbls. S=2X	More boom as needed R=25% or 60,000 bbls S=as needed
Tri Cities: vessels and facilities		Assessment with air monitoring, B= 1000 with boat	B= Additional 2,000 or 4X length of vessel	B= Additional 8000 feet, 4800 calm water capable. R= 3% or 12,000 bbls, 10% shallow water capable. S=1X	B= Additional 20,000 feet, 5,000 calm water capable. R= 10% or 36,000 bbls, 25% shallow water capable. S=1.5X	B= Additional 20,000, 10000 calm water capable. R=14% or 48,000 bbls, S=2X	More boom as needed R=25% or 60,000 bbls S=as needed
Washington Outer Coast: vessels that enter Washington waters at Grays Harbor, Columbia River or Strait of Juan de Fuca and offshore facilities	Capability, if applicable, for in situ burning, dispersant, and mechanical recovery; surveillance equipment (including fixed wing, helicopters and low visibility equipment) to provide for aerial assessment of spill within six hours of spill awareness; cascade in equipment and other resources for up to seventy-two hours; 10,000 feet of boom appropriate for shoreline protection, containment and/or ten thousand feet of open water boom for enhanced skimming, containment or other use to arrive within twelve hours; and 20,000 feet of boom appropriate for containment, protection or recovery to arrive within twenty-four hours.						

II. FACILITY C-PLAN CONTENTS	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S. COAST GUARD	U.S. EPA	BRITISH COLUMBIA
<p>Environmental Protection Strategies</p>	<p>The plan must describe how environmental protection will be achieved for sensitive shoreline areas and island habitats. The plan must reflect sensitive area priorities as described in the area plan as geographic response plan strategies, and must describe methods to prevent environmental damages from cleanup activities. Plan must address identification of public resources, shellfish resources, water intakes, significant economic resources, sole source aquifers, public water supplies, shoreline types and presence of state or federally listed endangered or threatened species (WAC 173-182- 510).</p>	<p>The plan must describe environmental protection strategies for sensitive shoreline and island habitat, priorities for sensitive area protection consistent with the Geographic Response Plans in the NW ACP, and measures to reduce environmental damage from cleanup activities. (OAR 340-141-0140(23))</p>	<p>Base on mapped predictions of discharge movement, and probable points of contact, the plan must identify environmentally sensitive areas and areas of public concern that would likely suffer an impact from a spill, the effect of seasonal conditions, a discussion of toxicity and persistence, and priority of response attention. If identification of sensitive areas and protective strategies for them are included in the applicable subarea contingency plan, the plan holder may incorporate that information by reference. (18 AAC 75.425(e), 18 AAC 75.445)</p>	<p>Each plan must identify and map environmentally, economically, and culturally sensitive areas that may be impacted, including terrestrial and marine resources, bird and mammal habitats, rare, threatened, and endangered species, commercial & recreational fisheries, public areas, drinking water supply points, historical and archaeological sites, areas of significance to Native Americans, and major vessel traffic areas likely to be impacted (817.02 (c)(3)). Each plan must describe methods that will be used to protect such areas, including shoreline protection procedures, methods for cleanup which minimize damage to the environment, and specific strategies to protect the resources identified above. (14 CCR 817.02 (e)(1)(C)(2))</p>	<p>The Emergency Response Action Plan (ERAP) must identify areas of economic importance and environmental sensitivity as identified in the ACP which could be impacted by a worst case discharge. Additions or deletions in the areas of economic and environmental sensitivity contained in the ACP shall be included 'm the annual update of the ERAP. For a worst case discharge, this section of the plan must list all areas of economic importance and environmental sensitivity, describe the response actions to protect these areas, contain a map or chart depicting the location(s) of these areas. (33 CFR 154.1035 (b)(4))</p>	<p>40 CFR 112.20 (h) (3)(ix)(F) requires the plan to assess the possible hazards to human health and the environment due to the release. 40 CFR 112.20(h)(4) requires a hazard evaluation of the facility identifying areas where discharges could occur and what the potential effects of the discharges would be on the environment. A facility owner or operator shall identify sufficient quantities of boom to protect fish, wildlife, and sensitive environments.</p>	<p>The "Hazard Identification" section of the guidelines states that plans should identify types of damage which could occur, including downwind air quality, downstream water quality, and danger to human and animal health. (Guidelines 3.1)</p>

II. FACILITY C-PLAN CONTENTS	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S. COAST GUARD	U.S. EPA	BRITISH COLUMBIA
<p>Use of non-mechanical response methods</p>	<p>Plan holders carrying group II or III persistent products as cargo must plan for the use of dispersants, identifying locations of stockpiles, methods of transporting applying and monitoring effectiveness. Resources must be capable of being on scene within 12 hours. WAC 173-182-325).</p> <p>For in situ burning, plan holders must identify locations of fire boom, igniters, work boats and describe methods of transport and monitoring effectiveness. Resources must be capable of being on scene within 12 hours. WAC 173-182-330).</p>	<p>Mechanical recovery is preferred; however, if the plan proposes use of chemical agents, it must describe type and toxicity of such chemicals, including MSDS information, conditions under which such agents would be applied, and all applicable state, local, and federal requirements, deployment methods, and locations and accessibility of supplies. If in-situ burning is proposed as a response tool, the plan must describe types of burning operations, and conditions under which burning would be used in compliance with state, local, and federal regulations. The plan must also describe methods of application and location and accessibility of supplies and deployment equipment. (OAR 340-141-0140 (21 & (22))</p>	<p>If applicable, the plan must describe actions and timelines necessary to obtain permits and approvals; describe the basis for determinations to use dispersants, in-situ burning, or other methods, including the type and toxicity of each dispersant; and describe methods to protect environmentally sensitive areas and areas of public concern, assess environmental consequences, and provide continuous monitoring. The plan must provide an inventory of equipment and supplies with procedures for storage, maintenance, and deployment, and describe how such methods would be implemented. (18 AAC 75.425 (e)(1)(G), 18 AAC 75.445(h))</p>	<p>A plan preparer may propose use of dispersants, in-situ burning, or other methods, but it must be in accordance with the State Marine Oil Spill Contingency Plan, the National Contingency Plan, the applicable Area Contingency Plan, and all applicable state laws and regulations. The plan shall include deployment methods, mechanisms to assess environmental impacts (including continuous monitoring), identification of all necessary permits or approvals, a plan for protecting resources at risk as identified in section (c)(3), and the projected efficacy of the method. (14 CCR 817.02 (d)(5)(F))</p>	<p>Plans must be consistent with the NCP and ACP. Equipment appendix shall contain a listing of response equipment, including dispersant application, in-situ burning, bioremediation supplies, and other equipment used to apply other chemical agents on the NCP product schedule. The plan for a facility located in any environment with year round pre-approval for use of dispersants and that handles group II or III oils may request a credit for up to 25 percent of the on-water recovery capability. Resources should be capable of being on scene within 12 hours (33 CFR 154.1045(h)(i).</p>	<p>Plans must be consistent with the NCP and ACP. According to Appendix E, Section 8 to part 112, for dispersants to be identified in a response plan, they must be on the NCP product schedule that is maintained by U. S. EPA. Identification of dispersant application in the plan does not imply that the use will be authorized.</p>	<p>Not specifically addressed in provincial law or planning guidelines.</p>

II. FACILITY C-PLAN CONTENTS	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S. COAST GUARD	U.S. EPA	BRITISH COLUMBIA
Command Structure	<p>Responses must be managed through NIMS ICS. Each plan shall contain information on the personnel (including contract personnel) to manage an oil spill response, and provide an organizational diagram for a worst case spill and job descriptions for ICS. Plans will list type and frequency of training for spill management team and training must include area plan familiarization (WAC 173- 182-260).</p> <p>If a plan holder relies on a PRC or other contractor to staff ICS positions for the spill management team, then the commitment must be specified in writing (WAC 173-182-230).</p>	<p>The plan shall describe a NIIMS type incident management system, including task assignments, the role of the incident commander, and how the transfer of incident command will take place. All personnel, including contract personnel, available for spill response shall be described in the plan, including job descriptions or reference to a NIIMS position, and the number of personnel available for each position. Plans for pre-positioning personnel shall also be included. (OAR 340-141-0140 (7) & (12))</p>	<p>The plan must describe the "Command System" including titles, affiliations, addresses, and phone numbers for lead persons responsible for response functions including command, fiscal, operations, planning, and logistics. This command system must be compatible with the state response structure outlined in the state's master contingency plan. (18 AAC 75.425(e)(3)(C))</p>	<p>The plan shall describe available on-water and shoreline response personnel and their qualifications and job categories, shall show how personnel match with equipment, provide a mobilization plan, and provide personnel sufficient to maintain a response for at least 14 days. (14 CCR 817.02(d)(5)(C) and (e)(2)(B)) Plans shall include an organization diagram depicting the chain of command and describing interface with the State Incident Command System and/or the Unified Command Structure required in Tide 8, Section 5192 of the Code of Regulations. (14 CCR 817.02(f)(1))</p>	<p>ERAP Section (3) sub (iii) must describe the corporate organizations structure that will be used to manage the response, including (a) command and control; (b) public information; (c) safety; (d) liaison with government agencies; (e) spill operations; (O) planning; (g) logistics support; (b) finance. Additionally, trained personnel necessary to continue operation of the equipment and staff the spill removal organization and spill management team must be identified for the first seven (7) days of the response. 33 CFR 154.1035</p>	<p>Plans shall include a description of response personnel capabilities including the duties of persons at the facility during a response action. Plans shall include the identity and telephone number of a qualified individual having authority, including contracting authority, to implement removal actions (40 CFR 112.20(h)(1)(i) and (3)(v)).</p>	<p>The plan should identify how authority will be delegated during a transition from normal operations to emergency operations and identify an emergency response organization with appropriate lines of authority. The plan should include an organizational flow chart showing responsibilities for decision making. The plan should identify specific roles in the chain of command, including legal, medical, and media relations' The plan should reflect use of an Incident Command System. (Guidelines 3.4)</p>

II. FACILITY C-PLAN CONTENTS	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S. COAST GUARD	U.S. EPA	BRITISH COLUMBIA
Training	The plan shall address type and frequency of training and at a minimum include ICS, NWACP policies, use and location of GRPs, the contents of the plan and worker health and safety. The training program shall include participation in periodic announced and unannounced exercises and participation should approximate the actual roles and responsibilities of the individual specified in the plan. New employees shall complete the training program prior to being assigned job responsibilities, which require participation in emergency response situations (WAC 173-182-280).	The type and frequency of operations and safety training for each person listed in the plan shall be described. Contract employees must be trained to be eligible as meeting planning standards. (OAR 340-141-0140 (12)(d))	All personnel with job duties involving inspection, maintenance or operation of oil storage and transfer equipment must be regularly trained in company and state oil pollution prevention measures applicable to each position's duties. Response personnel must maintain compliance with applicable state and federal training requirements, and must be trained on specifics of plan implementation and methods of preventing oil discharges. Proof of training must be maintained for three years and available to DEC upon request. (18 AAC 75.020, 18 AAC 75.425(e)(3)(I), 18 AAC 75.445(j))	The plan shall show that facility employees receive training in use of response and cleanup equipment, including type and frequency of training, and training and use of volunteers, if any, Training in methods to reduce risks and safety training are also required. Training records must be maintained for 3 years. (14 CCR 817.02 (j))	Plans must identify the training to be provided to each individual with responsibilities under the plan. Plans must identify training for any volunteers or casual laborers employed during response, and the owner/operator remains responsible to see that all private response personnel are trained to meet OSHA standards for emergency response operations in 29 CFR 1910.120. Training records must be maintained for at least 3 years (33 CFR 154.1050)	The facility owner must develop a training program to train those personnel involved in oil spill response activities. it is recommended that training be based upon the USCG's Training Elements for Oil Spill Response. The owner shall be responsible for the proper instruction of facility personnel in the procedures to respond to discharges and in applicable oil spill response laws, rules, and regulations (40 CFR 112.21).	The plan should provide for training in use of all equipment. Initial training and periodic training updates should be described, for both the company whose plan it is and for "mutual aid agencies" involved in response. The plan should describe the amount, type, and frequency of training. (Guidelines 5.1)

II. FACILITY C-PLAN CONTENTS	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S. COAST GUARD	U.S. EPA	BRITISH COLUMBIA
Health & Safety	The plan must state how safety assessment including initial air monitoring will be conducted for all types of spills, including spills to groundwater (WAC 172-182-250).	Plans shall describe procedures to protect health and safety of response workers and other individuals on site, including provisions for training, decontamination facilities, safety gear, and a safety officer position. (OAR 340-141-0140 (25))	Plans must describe steps necessary to develop an incident-specific safety plan for a response. (18 AAC 75.425(e)(1)(C))	Procedures used in development of Site Safety and Emergency Response plans must be described as well as procedures to manage access to the response site, exclusion, decontamination and safe zones, and the decontamination of equipment and personnel during and after response operations.(14 CCR 817.02(f) (8) and (9))	The ERAP section (5) shall include a Site- specific safety and health plan, which provides as much detailed information as is practicable in advance of an actual discharge. 33 CFR 154.1035(e)(5)	The response plan shall assess the possible hazards to human health and the environment considering both direct and indirect effects of the release. Additionally, the plan shall include steps for facility evacuation and a reference to community evacuation plans (40 CFR 112.20 (h)(3)(ix)(F)).	The plan should describe procedures for protection of personnel and "human life." (Guidelines 4.2 &- 4.3)
Flow Chart/Decision Tree	The field document must contain a checklist that identifies significant steps used to respond to a spill, listed in a logical progression of response Activities (WAC 173-182-240).	The plan must include a flowchart or decision tree describing each major stage of spill response from leak detection to final cleanup. The chart shall describe the general order and priority in which key response activities are performed, and include a checklist for use by response managers in the event of a spill (OAR 340-141-0140 (16))	No requirements.	A plan is required to include a flowchart or decision tree to describe the procession of each major stage from spill discovery to completion of clean- up, listing general order and priority in which key activities are performed. (14 CCR 817.02(f)(3))	No requirements	No requirements	It is suggested that a flow chart or decision tree be posted in the facility or distributed as a pocket guide to company personnel. (Guidelines 4. 1)

II. FACILITY C-PLAN CONTENTS	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S. COAST GUARD	U.S. EPA	BRITISH COLUMBIA
Logistical Resources	Plans must identify logistical resources such as vessels of opportunity and aerial assets to support spill response.	List logistical resources within the area of the plan, including fire and rescue services, medical services, accommodations, staging areas, site access areas and boat launch areas. (OAR 340-141-0140 (30))	Plan must identify means to transport equipment and personnel during response, including ownership and availability of transportation means. (18 AAC 75.425(e)(3)(E))	The plan must describe logistical resources within the area covered by the plan, including fire and medical services and accommodations for response personnel. (14 CCR 817.02(b)(2)(E))	No requirements outside of equipment used for cleanup. The ERAP requires corporate logistics support, but does not outline specifics. 33 CFR 154.1045 (j) requires a facility to identify response resources with firefighting capability and secure by contract.	No detailed requirements. Appendix E to Part 112 (I 7.4) requires that a response plan must identify response resources with fire fighting capability. The owner of a facility that handles group 1 through 4 oils that does not have adequate fire fighting resources located at the facility or that cannot rely on sufficient local resources must identify outside firefighting resources. It is recommended that this be secured by contract or other approved means.	Fire, police, local agencies, hospitals and medical personnel, cooperatives and other mutual aid organizations, personnel and equipment transport services, and equipment suppliers should all be identified in the plan. (Guidelines 3.5)

II. FACILITY C-PLAN CONTENTS	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S. COAST GUARD	U.S. EPA	BRITISH COLUMBIA
Relationship to Government Response Systems	The NWACP serves as the state's as the statewide master oil and hazardous substance contingency plan required by RCW 90.56.060. Plan holders shall write plans that refer to and are consistent with the NWACP (WAC 173-182-230).	A plan must describe both its relationship with applicable local, state, regional, and federal spill response plans and how the plan's response organization will be integrated into the NW ACP. (OAR 340-141-0140 (9))	The command system described in the plan must be compatible with the state response structure outlined in the state's master contingency plan. (18 AAC 75.425(e)(3)(C))	A plan must be consistent with all applicable local, state, regional, and federal spill response plans. A plan must describe the method to be used to interface the plan holder's organization into the State ICS and Unified Command structure. (14 CCR 816.04 (c) and 817.02 (f)(1))	The plan must be consistent with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP 40 CFR part 300) and the Area Contingency Plan covering the area in which the facility operates. If the NCP or ACP have been revised within 6 months prior to the date of submission, the response plan may be based on the prior NCP or ACP (33 CFR 154.1030(f)).	All plans shall be consistent with the requirements of the NCP (40 CFR part 300) and applicable ACPS. - The facility plan should be coordinated with the local emergency response plan developed by the LEPC (40 CFR 112.20 (g)).	The plan must be compatible and integrated with the emergency response plans of local, provincial, and federal agencies. (Guidelines 2.0)
Operations Site Selection	Each plan shall identify potential initial command post locations. (WAC 173- 182-510).	The plan shall describe the process to establish sites for response operations, including location criteria for a central command post, a central communications site, and personnel and equipment staging areas. (OAR 340-141-0140 (15))	No requirements.	Each plan shall describe the process to establish sites needed for response operations, including central command, a central communications post, and equipment and personnel staging areas. (817.02(f)(2) Each plan shall describe procedures to designate exclusion, decontamination, and safe zones as required by California OSHA. (14 CCR 817.02(f)(8))	No requirements.	No requirements.	The plan should identify one or more possible sites for an Emergency Operations Center (EOC); in the event that a site must be evacuated, an off-site location should be identified. Functions of an EOC include spill notification, incident assessment, planning, Mobilization, liaison, and documentation of incident specifics. (Guidelines 4.5)

II. FACILITY C-PLAN CONTENTS	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S. COAST GUARD	U.S. EPA	BRITISH COLUMBIA
<p>Interim Storage and Final Disposal</p>	<p>Plan shall identify both on-water and shoreside interim storage locations. For marine waters, shoreside storage can be identified to meet 50% of storage requirements if the plan holders can demonstrate that recovered oil can be transported to the shoreside storage. For freshwater environments, shoreside storage can be identified to meet 65% of the storage requirements if the plan holders can demonstrate that recovered oil can be transported to the shoreside storage (WAC 173-182-335). In the case of non-dedicated storage devices, these will be derated by 50% of maximum storage volume (counted at a one to two ratio) and acquisition of these resources will be tested in unannounced drills (WAC 173-182-610).</p>	<p>Interim storage capability must be planned for and listed showing it matches or exceeds 3 times the EDRC predicted, unless the DEQ has not set a different plan specific storage requirement. (OAR 340-141-0150(5)) Each plan must describe site criteria and methods for interim storage of oily wastes; such sites must prevent contamination of the storage area. Any pre-approval for such sites must be addressed in the plan. The plan must also describe permanent disposal sites which comply with all applicable local, state, and federal requirements. Interim and final disposal sites described in the plan shall be sufficient to accommodate all oil and oily wastes recovered pursuant to the plan. (OAR 340-141-0140 (24))</p>	<p>The plan must describe plans, procedures and locations for temporary storage and final disposal of recovered oil and other wastes, including steps necessary to obtain permits for all steps. (18 AAC 75.425(e)(1)(F))</p>	<p>Each plan shall identify temporary storage sufficient to store no less than 2x the required daily recovery volume, or identify facilities that would recycle or manage the wastes. Plans must identify the party responsible for such wastes, all agencies responsible for necessary permits, and all information necessary to expedite such permits. Each plan shall also describe site criteria and methods to be used for temporary storage. (14 CCR 817.02(h))</p>	<p>A subsection must describe actions taken to ensure that all recovered oil and contaminated debris are disposed of according to Federal, State, or local requirements. 33 CFR 154.1045 requires recovered oil storage capacity capable of being at the facility within 2 hours of the discovery of an oil discharge. Appendix C of 33 CFR 154 section 9.2 notes that facility must evaluate the temporary storage capacity to sustain the effective daily recovery capacities identified in the plan. Plans must identify daily storage capacity equivalent to twice the effective daily recovery rate required on scene. This can be reduced if a facility can demonstrate by waste stream analysis the reduction of the overall volume of oily material storage (33 CFR 154.1035 (b)(5))</p>	<p>Appendix E to Part 112 section 9.2 requires a facility owner to identify the availability of temporary storage capacity equivalent to twice the daily effective recovery capacity required on scene. Section 9.3 requires a facility owner to ensure that planning includes the capability to arrange for disposal of recovered oil products. Specific disposal procedures are addressed in the applicable ACP.</p>	<p>The plan should describe procedures for removal of recovered oil and contaminated materials as well as the location of temporary and final disposal sites or options. (Guidelines 4.7)</p>

II. FACILITY C-PLAN CONTENTS	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S. COAST GUARD	U.S. EPA	BRITISH COLUMBIA
Drills	<p>Plan holders must participate in a drill and equipment verification program following a modified triennial cycle. DOE participates in the design of drills and provides a written evaluation of tabletop and deployment drills. Scheduling requirements, type and frequency of drills, criteria for evaluating and drill waiver requests are noted in the rule. Unannounced drills are also described in the rule. (WAC 173- 182-700 through 740).</p>	<p>The DEQ will require a plan holder to drill on an annual basis. Drills must be designed to verify the claims made in the approved plan. Plan holders who do not participate in a drill design pre-approval process will be required to conduct limited unannounced drills annually. (OAR 340-141-0200)</p>	<p>DEC can conduct announced or unannounced drills to test a plan, but no more than 2 per 12 month period unless performance is judged inadequate. A drill will be considered inadequate if readiness as described in the plan is significantly deficient, in which case DEC can require additional exercises or take other action. (18 AAC 75.485)</p>	<p>Each plan must describe the facility's drill program, which must include quarterly notification drills, semi-annual drills to test a facility's response equipment, annual drills of the spill management team, and annual deployment drills of all response resources. The entire plan must be exercised once every 3 years through a combination of such drills. A drill of a response contractor's equipment deployment will satisfy that requirement for a facility using that contractor. (14 CCR 817.02)(k))</p>	<p>Qualified individual (QI) notification exercises are conducted quarterly. Spill Management Team tabletop exercises are conducted annually. In a 3-year period, at least one of these must include a worst case discharge scenario. Equipment deployment exercises: Semi-annually for facility owned/operated, and Annually for OSRO equipment. Emergency procedures exercises are optional. Annually, at least one of the exercises listed above (except QI notifications) must be unannounced. An unannounced annual exercise may be credited towards one of the semi-annual exercises. A facility shall participate in unannounced exercises, as directed by the COTP. A facility is not required to participate in another COTP initiated unannounced exercise for at least 3 years from date of exercise. A facility shall participate in Area exercises as directed by the applicable On-Scene Coordinator. After participating, the facility will not be required to participate in another Area exercise for at least 6 years. (33 CFR 154.1055)</p>	<p>Facility owners shall develop a program of response drills including evaluation procedures. A program that follows the NPREP program will be deemed satisfactory. An alternative program can also be acceptable subject to approval by the RA.(40 CFR 112.21(c))</p>	<p>The minister may order a person who prepared a contingency plan to test the plan, (SBC Chapter 41, Section 10 (4). The plan should provide for drills and exercises to test the plan and provide training. Such drills can include desktop, on-site, or computer-synthesized. Drills should be frequent enough to maintain response team proficiency, and should be conducted in a variety of situations. Mutual aid organizations and public emergency response teams should be included in drills. (Guidelines 5.2)</p>

II. FACILITY C-PLAN CONTENTS	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S. COAST GUARD	U.S. EPA	BRITISH COLUMBIA
<p>Post-Spill Review</p>	<p>Plan holders are required to conduct post-spill review procedures to review both the effectiveness of the plan and make plan improvements. Debriefs with other participating agencies may be appropriate if Unified command has been established during a spill; and are required when significant lessons can be implemented (WAC 173- 182-150).</p>	<p>Post drill reports for all tabletop exercises and deployment drills must be submitted to DEQ no later than 60 days after the event. The executive summary of a NPREP report may fulfill this requirement. (OAR 340-141-0140 (27))</p>	<p>No requirements.</p>	<p>Each plan must provide post-spill review procedure, which reviews the plan's effectiveness and need for amendments. The review must be submitted to OSPR within 90 days and may be used by OSPR to propose amendments to the plan. (14 CCR 817.02(f)(7))</p>	<p>ERAP Section (d) must address the procedures to be followed for any post-discharge review of the plan to evaluate and validate its effectiveness. (33 CFR 154.1035)</p>	<p>No requirements.</p>	<p>The plan should specify how post-incident evaluations will be done for spills. This review should evaluate organizational structure, adequacy of training, alarms, and response systems, and the appropriateness of the response action plan. Components of a written incident description are suggested, including source and cause information and recommendations for prevention and mitigation measures. (Guidelines 4.9)</p>

II. FACILITY C-PLAN CONTENTS	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S. COAST GUARD	U.S. EPA	BRITISH COLUMBIA
OSRO Information	Only Ecology approved PRC resources (OSROs), plan holder owned resources and resources guaranteed through written mutual aid agreements or letters of intent shall be counted when calculating the planning standards (WAC 173-182-610). Each plan shall have the PRC's name, and means of contact. A contract or letter summarizing the terms of the contract signed by the PRC, shall be included in the plan. If the contract is not submitted, that document shall be available for inspection. For mutual aid agreements that a plan holder relies on to meet the planning standards, the plan shall include a copy of the agreement and describe the terms of that document in the plan (WAC 173-182-230).	Each primary response contractor and subcontractors relied upon in the plan must be identified with name(s), addresses, contact information, response capability, and a letter of intent signed by the contractor indicating their willingness to respond within specified periods with equipment and personnel as required. If the plan relies on a response coop, it must include coop name, address, phone, and response capability. (OAR 340-141-0140 (8))	Contractors identified in a plan whose resources are relied upon to meet a response planning standard must be registered with DEC. The plan must include accurate and complete information regarding all contractors and a statement signed by the plan holder and primary response action contractor of contractual terms that certifies that the contractor is obligated and available to respond in the manner identified in the plan at all times. (18 AAC 75.425(e)(3)(H), 18 AAC 75.445(i))	Each plan shall contain a copy of the written contract or other approved means verifying that any oil spill response organization(s) named in the plan will provide the requisite equipment and personnel in the event of a spill. (14 CCR 817.02(d)(5)).	The plan shall include a written contractual agreement with an oil spill removal organization. This agreement must ensure the availability of specified personnel and equipment required under this subpart. Contracts and documents required must be retained at the facility and must be produced for review upon request by COTP. Subsection (3)(iv) of the ERAP must identify the OSRO and spill management team available by contract or other approved means. (33 CFR 154.1028)	A facility shall identify and ensure by contract or other approved means sufficient response resources to respond to the worst case discharge of oil to the maximum extent practicable. 'Contract or other approved means' includes a written contractual agreement with an oil spill removal organization(s) that identifies and ensures the availability of the necessary personnel and equipment within appropriate response times (Appendix E to part 112 section 5.1)	Cleanup contractor information and mutual aid contacts are suggested as appendices to the plan. (Guidelines 8.0)

III. FACILITY PLANNING STANDARDS	Approval Criteria
Washington	To be approved, a plan must meet the criteria in Chapter 173-182 WAC for format and content, and must demonstrate that it can respond to a variety of spills from small to worst case, protect the environment and provide for immediate notification and deployment. Equipment must be appropriate for the operating environment. The rule describes the methodology to calculate planning standards, including mobilization and travel times, designation of EDRC. Before approving a plan, DOE must consider the volumes and types of oil covered by the plan, unique operating hazards, sensitive natural resources within the planning area, preventative maintenance program for response equipment and all stakeholder comments received on the plan.
Oregon	A plan will be approved if it demonstrates that when implemented it can provide for prompt and proper response to clean up a variety of spills including average most probable and worst case, protect the environment, provide for immediate notification and resource mobilization, and provide for initial deployment of resources within one hour of discovery of a spill. (340-141-0190 (3))
Alaska	The plan must identify the maximum possible discharge from a facility or operation, identify personnel and response equipment resources and deployment and response strategies sufficient to meet the response planning standard (RPS) for the facility or operation. The plan must include general procedures as well as specific strategies to contain, control, and clean up the discharge in the required time frames, monitor and track the spill, protect sensitive areas identified in the plan, transfer or lighter oil to prevent further damage, provide temporary storage and removal capacity for recovered oil and waste with strategies for acquiring all necessary permits for implementing the plan. The plan must take into account realistic environmental limitations, provide sufficient response using mechanical methods that meet a "best available technology" standard, provide for permits and means if non-mechanical response methods are planned, and provide for an adequate number of sufficiently trained personnel. (18 AAC 75.445)
California	Approval will be granted if a plan addresses all elements specific in section 817.02 and the adequacy criteria in Section 816.03(b), which indicates that a plan must provide for best achievable protection of coastal and marine resources, meets the requirements of that section, and demonstrates a level of readiness which allows for effective implementation.
U.S. Coast Guard	For facilities which can cause "significant and substantial harm" if the COTP determines that the plan meets all requirements of this subpart and the U.S. EPA Regional Administrator raises no objection to the response plan contents, the COTP will notify the facility owner or operator by returning one copy of the approved plan with an approval letter to the facility. The plan will be valid for a period of up to 5 years from the date of approval (33 CFR 154.1060).
U.S. EPA	For facilities, which can only cause "substantial harm," no approval is required (40 CFR 112.20©). If a facility is determined capable for creating "significant and substantial" harm, the RA shall notify the owner in writing and promptly review the plan. Approval will be granted up to 5 years for any plan that meets the rule requirements.
British Columbia	The province does not require that contingency plans be submitted for approval, although the minister has authority to do so under Chapter 41.

III. FACILITY PLANNING STANDARDS	For Oil Terminal Facilities
Alaska	The plan holder shall maintain or have available under contract within the plan holder's region of operation sufficient resources to contain or control and cleanup within 72 hours that portion of the response planning standard (RPS) volume that enters open water. For any other receiving environment, the plan holder shall contain or control the discharge within 72 hours, and clean it up in the shortest possible time consistent with minimizing damage to the environment. The RPS volume is equal to the largest oil storage tank unless specific conditions could increase the risk of more than one tank being affected; in that case, the planning volume is equal to the capacity of all potentially affected tanks. The RPS volume can be reduced by specified percentages for the following prevention measures: alcohol/drug testing, certain professional operations training programs, on-line leak detection systems, sufficiently impermeable secondary containment systems, certain secondary containment enhancements, and tertiary containment. (18 AAC 75.432)
California	Each facility must calculate a <u>Response Planning Volume</u> by determining its reasonable worst case spill, defined as that portion of the total line-fill capacity which could be lost during a spill, taking into account the availability and location of the emergency shut-off controls, plus the amount of additional spillage expected during emergency shut-off, during transfer or pumping if a hose or pipeline breaks or is disconnected, or if some other incident could occur to increase the size of a spill. (14 CCR 817.02(d)(1)(A)) The worst case spill volume is then multiplied by persistence and emulsification factors provided in 14 CCR 817.02(d)(2)(A)&(B) to determine the Response Planning Volume, which shall be the greater of the amount determined above or the Planning Volume calculated according to 33 CFR Part 154, Appendix C, Section 7. The <u>Response Capability Standards</u> to address "Response Planning Volume is the amount of equipment and personnel necessary to achieve a specified recovery rate expected over time. These rates and times are given for 'Facilities Located in High Volume Ports' in 14 CCR 817.02 (d)(3)(B)(1) and range from 23,437 bbls in 6 hours to 78,125 bbls in 60 hours; the recovery rates and times for 'Facility Transfer Areas and the Santa Barbara Channel Area' range from 19,531 bbls in 12 hours to 66,406 bbls. in 60 hours (14 CCR 817.02 (d)(3)(B)(2)). Both standards also include a requirement that 3125 barrels of recovery capability be on scene within 2 hours, or if immediately contained, then at 3 hours. Similar procedures for calculating <u>Planning Volumes</u> using persistence and emulsification factors are required for Shoreline Protection and Cleanup, but equipment and services are determined by local conditions rather than recovery rates over time (14 CCR 817.02 (e)). Note that 'the owner/operator is ultimately responsible for addressing the entire volume of an actual spill regardless of the planning standards' (14 CCR 8 17.02(d)(3)).
British Columbia	No specific planning standards are laid out in provincial law.
Washington	Planning standards for boom, recovery and storage are set and vary over time, as well as by geographic location and facility type. Equipment must be appropriate for the operating environment. Each plan shall provide a spreadsheet on the resources intended to meet the planning standards. This spreadsheet shall account for boom, recovery systems, storage, and personnel by type, quantity, home base and provider (WAC 173-182-350). Planning standards also exist for shoreline cleanup, aerial surveillance, ground water spills and non-dedicated work boats. The rule describes the methodology to calculate planning standards, including mobilization and travel times. The plan holder is ultimately responsible for addressing the entire volume of an actual spill regardless of the planning standards.

III. FACILITY PLANNING STANDARDS	For Oil Terminal Facilities, continued:
Oregon	<p><u>(a) Facilities located in a sub-Zone of the Columbia River must meet the following planning standards, except as provided in subsections (g) and (h) of this section:</u></p> <p>(A) By 1 hour after the discovery of a spill, the facility must have deployed containment boom around the spill source. The length of boom on hand for this purpose must be at least four times the length of the largest vessel, or combined vessel lengths, potentially at that facility. The boom must be placed in the water in a location and fashion so as to contain and facilitate recovery of the greatest amount of oil from the water.</p> <p>(B) By 2 hours after the discovery of a spill, responders listed in the plan must be prepared to participate in an initial assessment of the release. The amount of boom deployed and available in reserve to be deployed, if needed, must be eight times the length of the largest vessel, or combined vessel lengths, potentially at that facility.</p> <p>(C) By 6 hours after the discovery of a spill, the facility must arrange for recovery of spilled oil. There must be equipment and personnel on site with the ability to recover the lesser of 12,000 barrels of oil or an amount of oil equal to 10 percent of the facility's worst case spill from the water in the next 24 hours.</p> <p>(D) By 12 hours after the discovery of a spill, the facility must have 35,000 feet of boom deployed or available at the designated staging area for equipment deployment. Facilities handling only non-persistent oils need to have 15,000 feet of boom at this time. All facilities must have the ability at or before this time to recover the lesser of 36,000 barrels of oil or 15 percent of the worst case spill volume from the water in the next 24 hours. Facilities must have the ability to assess the impact of a spill on wildlife. Responders listed in the plan must have the ability to identify shoreline impacts.</p> <p>(E) By 24 hours after the discovery of a spill, the facility must have in place equipment and personnel with the ability to recover oil from the water to the lesser of 48,000 barrels of oil or 20 percent of the worst case spill volume in the next 24 hours.</p> <p>(F) By 48 hours after the discovery of a spill, the facility must have in place equipment and personnel with the ability to recover oil from the water to the lesser of 60,000 barrels of oil or 25 percent of the worst case spill volume in the next 24 hours.</p> <p><u>(b) Facilities located in the Coastal Bays Zone must meet the following planning standards:</u></p> <p>(A) By 1 hour after the discovery of a spill, the facility must have deployed containment boom around the spill source. The length of boom on hand for this purpose must be at least four times the length of the largest vessel, or combined vessel lengths, potentially at that facility. The boom must be placed in the water in a location and fashion so as to contain and facilitate recovery of the greatest amount of oil from the water.</p> <p>(B) By 2 hours after the discovery of a spill, responders listed in the plan must be prepared to participate in an initial assessment of the release. The amount of boom deployed and available in reserve to be deployed if needed must be eight times the length of the largest vessel, or combined vessel lengths, potentially at that facility.</p> <p>(C) By 6 hours after the discovery of a spill, the facility must arrange for recovery of spilled oil. There must be equipment and personnel on site with the ability to recover the lesser of 12,000 barrels of oil or an amount of oil equal to 10 percent of the facility's worst case spill from the water in the next 24 hours.</p> <p>(D) By 12 hours after the discovery of a spill, the facility must have 35,000 feet of boom deployed or available at the designated staging area for equipment deployment. Facilities handling only non-persistent oils need to have 10,000 feet of boom at this time. All facilities must have the ability to recover oil at or before this time and have in place equipment and personnel with the ability to recover the lesser of 36,000 barrels of oil or 15 percent of the worst case spill volume from the water in the next 24 hours. Facilities must have the ability to assess the impact of a spill on wildlife. Responders listed in the plan must have the ability to identify shoreline impacts.</p> <p>(E) By 24 hours after the discovery of a spill, the facility must have deployed or have at the designated staging area for equipment deployment an amount of boom equal to 35,000 feet. Facilities handling only non-persistent oils need to have 15,000 feet of boom at this time. All facilities must have in place equipment and personnel with the ability to recover from the water the lesser of 48,000 barrels of oil or 20 percent of the worst case spill volume in the next 24 hours.</p> <p>(F) By 48 hours after the discovery of a spill, the facility must have the ability to recover oil from the water to the lesser of 60,000 barrels of oil or 25 percent of the worst case spill volume in the next 24 hours.</p>

III. FACILITY PLANNING STANDARDS	For Oil Terminal Facilities, continued:
U.S. Coast Guard	<p>33 CFR 152.1029(b) and Appendix C of 33 CFR 154 require the facility to calculate a worst case planning volume including the loss of the entire capacity of all in-line and break out tanks needed for the continuous operation of the pipelines used for the handling or transporting oil to or from a vessel, plus the discharge from all piping carrying oil between the marine transfer manifold and the non-transportation related portion of the facility. The discharge from each pipe is calculated as: the maximum time to discover the release from the pipe in hours, plus the maximum time to shut down flow, multiplied by the maximum flow rate plus the total line drainage volume for the pipe between the marine manifold and the non-transportation related portion of the facility. (For a mobile facility it means the loss of the entire contents of the container in which the oil is stored.) <u>Specific Equipment Requirements:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One Hour-Containment boom or 1000' or two times the length of the largest vessel regularly conducting transfers at the facility (reduced to 200' if a facility which can only can= 'substantial harm'). • 2 Hours-Oil recovery devices for average most probable discharge must be capable of arriving at facility. • 6 hours-(High Volume Port Facilities) Sufficient boom and oil recovery devices to clean up the maximum most probable discharge must be capable of arriving on scene. Daily recovery on water recovery capacity should equal 50 % of maximum most probable discharge volume. Arrival of daily on water recovery capacity equal, for near-shore/inland areas, to 15 % of worst case discharge planning volume based upon emulsion, evaporation. Recovery capacity, which must be available by contract or other approved means, is capped at 10,000 bbl/day. • 6 Hours-(non-High Volume Port Facilities) No requirements. • 12 Hours-(High Volume Port Facilities) No requirements. • 12 Hours-(non-High Volume Port Facilities) Sufficient boom and oil recovery devices to clean up the maximum most probable discharge must be capable of arriving on scene. Daily on-water recovery capacity should equal 50% of maximum most probable discharge. Arrival of daily on-water recovery capacity equal, for near-shore/inland areas, to 15% of worst case discharge planning volume based upon emulsion, evaporation. Recovery capacity, which must be available by contract or other approved means, is capped at 10,000 bbl/day. • 30 Hours-(non-High Volume Port Facilities) Arrival of daily on-water recovery capacity equal, for near-shore/inland areas, to 25 % of worst case discharge planning volume based upon emulsification, evaporation. Recovery capacity, which must be available by contract or other approved means, is capped at 20,000 bbl/day. • 30 Hours-(non-High Volume Port Facility) No requirements. • 36 Hours--High Volume Port Facility) No requirements. • 36 Hours-(non-High Volume Port Facility) Arrival of daily on-water recovery capacity equal, for inland/near-shore areas, to 25% of worst case discharge planning volume based on emulsification, evaporation. Recovery capacity, which must be available by contract or other approved means, is capped at 20,000 bbl/day. • 54 Hours-(High Volume Port Facility) Arrival of daily on-water recovery capacity equal, to for nearshore/inland areas, to 40% of worst case discharge planning volume based upon emulsification, evaporation. Recovery capacity, which must be available by contract or other approved means, is capped at 40,000 bbls/day. • 54 Hours-(non-High Volume Port Facility) No requirements. • 60 Hours-(High Volume Port Facility) No requirements. • 60 Hours-(non-High Volume Port Facility) Arrival of daily on-water recovery capacity equal, to for near-shore/inland areas, to 40% of worst case discharge planning volume based upon emulsification, evaporation. Recovery capacity, which must be available by contract or other approved means, is capped at 40,000 bbls/day. Long term boom requirements must include boom capable of protecting areas of environmental sensitivity and economic importance. <u>Additional Response Plan Requirements for a Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act (TAPAA) Facility Operating in Prince William Sound, Alaska:</u> (33 CFR 154.1125) OSROs shall provide oil spill removal and containment training including training in the operation of pre-positioned equipment for personnel, including local residents and fishermen. 33 CFR 154.1130 requires the owner of a TAPAA equipment as follows: (a) On-water recovery equipment with a minimum effective daily recovery rate of 30,000 bbls on scene w/in 2 hours. (b) On-water storage capacity of 100,000 bbls on scene w/in 2 hours. (c) On-water recovery equipment with minimum effective daily recovery rate of 40,000 bbls on scene w/in 18 hours. (d) On-water storage capacity of 300,000 bbls on scene w/in 12 hours. (e) On-water recovery devices and storage equipment located in communities at strategic locations. (f) Equipment as follows for protection of the environment in Valdez, Tatitlek, Cordova, Whittier, Chenega, fish hatcheries at Port San Joan, Main Bay, Esther Island, Cannery Creek, and Solomon Gulch: Boom appropriate for specific locations, sufficient boats to deploy boom and sorbents, sorbent materials, personnel protective clothing and equipment, survival equipment, first aid supplies, buckets, shovels and various other tools, decontamination equipment, shoreline cleanup equipment, mooring equipment, anchored buoys at appropriate locations to facilitate the positioning of defensive boom, other appropriate removal equipment identified by the COTP. 33 CFR 154.1135 For the equipment requirements detailed above in 33 CFR 154.1045, the following response times must be used: Tier 1 (12 hours), Tier 2 (24 hours), Tier 3(36 hours).
U.S. EPA	<p>Planning requirements for all tiers are similar to the USCG requirements. Exceptions: No "Two Hour" requirement is outlined; Amount o worst case discharge is typically much larger than USC worst case discharge.</p>

III. FACILITY PLANNING STANDARDS	For Exploration/Production Facilities
Washington	<p>Planning standards for boom, recovery and storage are set and vary over time, as well as by geographic location and facility type. Equipment must be appropriate for the operating environment. Each plan shall provide a spreadsheet on the resources intended to meet the planning standards. This spreadsheet shall account for boom, recovery systems, storage, and personnel by type, quantity, home base and provider (WAC 173-182-350). Planning standards also exist for shoreline cleanup, aerial surveillance, ground water spills and non-dedicated work boats. The rule describes the methodology to calculate planning standards, including mobilization and travel times. Planning standards also exist for shoreline cleanup, aerial surveillance, ground water spills and non-dedicated work boats. The plan holder is ultimately responsible for addressing the entire volume of an actual spill regardless of the planning standards.</p>
Oregon	<p><u>(c) Offshore facilities located in the Open Ocean Zone:</u></p> <p>(A) By 1 hour after the discovery of a spill, the offshore facility must have begun deploying the open ocean rated boom required to be at the facility. This must be an amount of boom equal to the full perimeter of the offshore facility plus the length of the largest vessel or barge, or combined vessel lengths, moored at the offshore facility.</p> <p>(B) By 6 hours after the discovery of a spill, responders listed in the plan must be prepared to participate in an initial assessment of the release. The offshore facility must also have the ability to begin recovering oil so an amount equal to 10 percent of the worst case spill volume can be recovered in the next 24 hours and stored on site.</p> <p>(C) By 12 hours after the discovery of a spill, the offshore facility must have the ability to deploy protective boom at all sensitive coastal locations within 25 miles of the offshore facility. Facilities must have the ability to recover the lesser of 36,000 barrels of oil or 15 percent of the worst case spill volume from the water in the next 24 hours. Facilities must have the ability to assess the impact of a spill on wildlife. Responders listed in the plan must have the ability to identify shoreline impacts.</p> <p>(D) By 24 hours after the discovery of a spill, the offshore facility must have the ability to recover oil from the water to the lesser of 48,000 barrels of oil or 20 percent of the worst case spill volume in the next 24 hours.</p> <p>(E) By 48 hours after the discovery of a spill, the offshore facility must have the ability to establish shoreline cleanup resources and wildlife rescue services. The facility must have the ability to recover oil from the water to the lesser of 60,000 barrels of oil or 25 percent of the worst case spill volume in the next 24 hours.</p>
Alaska	<p>The plan holder shall maintain or have available under contract within its region of operation or another approved location, sufficient discharge containment, storage, transfer and cleanup equipment, personnel, and other resources necessary to contain or control and cleanup within 72 hours that portion of the response planning standard (RPS) volume that enters open water. For any other receiving environment, the plan holder shall contain or control the discharge within 72 hours, and clean it up in the shortest possible time consistent with minimizing damage to the environment. For an exploration facility, the RPS volume is 16,500 barrels and an additional 5,500 barrels for each of 12 days beyond 72 hours, unless relevant well data, exploration data, and other supporting technical documentation provided to the department and to the Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission demonstrates to the satisfaction of the department that a lower RPS volume is appropriate. If actual flow of an exploration well exceeds 5,500 barrels per day, the department will increase the RPS for subsequent exploration wells at the same facility. For a production facility, the RPS three times the annual average daily oil production volume for the maximum producing well at the facility. For production facilities that have wells without assisted lift, an additional volume is added to the RPS that equals the annual average daily oil production volume for the maximum producing well for each of 12 days beyond 72 hours. The department may adjust the RPS for operators who plan voluntary ignition of a well blowout and provide adequate supporting data, analyses, and documentation of oil gravity, gas-oil ration, anticipated combustion efficiency, and basis for protection of human health, safety and welfare and the environment. The department may reduce the designated RPS if prevention measures are in place beyond those required by the Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission or another agency. However, the department will not reduce the RPS below 15% of the original RPS volume. (18 AAC 75.430, 18 AAC 75.434)</p>

III. FACILITY PLANNING STANDARDS	For Exploration/Production Facilities
California	Reasonable worst case planning volume for offshore platforms (except those actively drilling) is total storage tank capacity, plus that portion of total line fill capacity which could be lost, considering location of emergency shut-off controls, plus additional spillage expected during shut-off, during transfer or pumping if a hose or pipeline breaks or is disconnected, or during any other event which could increase the volume spilled. (14 CCR 8 17.02(d)(1)(B)) Owner/operator of a drilling platform must submit reasonable worst case spill calculations which consider flow rates, line-fill capacities, etc. (14 CCR 817.02(d)(1)(C and D)) The worst case spill volume is then multiplied by persistence and emulsification factors provided in 14 CCR 817.02(d)(2)(A)&(B) to determine the Response Planning Volume, which shall be the greater of the amount determined above or the Planning Volume calculated according to 33 CFR Part 154, Appendix C, Section 7. The Response Capability Standards to address the Response Planning Volume is the amount of equipment and personnel necessary to achieve a specified recovery rate expected over time. These rates and times are given for 'Facilities Located in High Volume Ports' in 14 CCR 817.02 (d)(3)(B)(1) and range from 23,437 bbls in 6 hours to 78,125 bbls in 60 hours; the recovery rates and times for 'Facility Transfer Areas and the Santa Barbara Channel Area range from 19,531 bbls in 12 hours to 66,406 bbls in 60 hours (14 CCR 817.02 (d)(3)(B)(2). Both standards also include a requirement that 3125 barrels of recovery capability be on scene within 2 hours, or if immediately contained, then at 3 hours. Similar procedures for calculating Planning Volumes, using persistence and emulsification factors are required for Shoreline Protection and Cleanup, but equipment and services are determined by local conditions rather than recovery rates over time (14 CCR 817.02 (e)). Note that 'the owner/operator is ultimately responsible for addressing the entire volume of an actual spill regardless of the planning standards' (14 CCR 817.02(d)(3)).
U.S. Coast Guard	Not covered: Rules apply only to Facilities Transferring Oil or Hazardous Materials in Bulk.
U.S. EPA	Planning standards are same as identified in previous section. Different worst case discharges are calculated. Part B of Appendix D to Part 112 outlines method of determining worst case discharge planning volume for onshore production facilities. Attachment 1 to same Appendix outlines methods to calculate production volumes for production facilities with exploratory wells or production wells producing under pressure.
British Columbia	No specific planning or response standards are outlined in provincial law.

III. FACILITY PLANNING STANDARDS	For Crude Oil Pipelines
Washington	<p>Pipeline planning standards for boom, recovery and storage are set and vary over time, as well as by geographic location and facility type. Equipment must be appropriate for the operating environment. Each plan shall provide a spreadsheet on the resources intended to meet the planning standards. This spreadsheet shall account for boom, recovery systems, storage, and personnel by type, quantity, home base and provider (WAC 173-182-350). Planning standards also exist for shoreline cleanup, aerial surveillance, ground water spills and non-dedicated work boats. The rule describes the methodology to calculate planning standards, including mobilization and travel times. The plan holder is ultimately responsible for addressing the entire volume of an actual spill regardless of the planning standards.</p>
Oregon	<p><u>(g) Pipelines located in, or crossing, a planning Zone where there is a potential for spilling or releasing oil to navigable waters of the state must meet the following planning standards:</u></p> <p>(A) By 1 hour after the discovery of a spill, the pipeline operator must completely shutdown the pipeline.</p> <p>(B) By 2 hours after the discovery of a spill, the pipeline operator or its dedicated response contractor must have deployed 1,000 feet of containment boom around the spill source entering the water. The boom must be placed in the water in a location and fashion so as to contain and facilitate recovery of the greatest amount of oil from the water.</p> <p>(C) By 6 hours after the discovery of a spill, the pipeline operator must have arranged for recovery of spilled oil. There must be equipment and personnel on site capable of recovering the lesser of 12,000 barrels of oil or an amount of oil equal to 10 percent of the pipeline's worst case spill from the water in the next 24 hours.</p> <p>(D) By 12 hours after the discovery of a spill, the pipeline operator must have 15,000 feet of boom deployed or at the designated staging area for equipment deployment. All pipelines must have the ability to recover oil at or before this time and have in place equipment and personnel with the ability to recover the lesser of 36,000 barrels of oil or 15 percent of the worst case spill volume from the water in the next 24 hours. The pipeline operator must have the ability to assess the damage potentially done to wildlife and shorelines in the impacted area of the spill.</p> <p>(E) By 24 hours after the discovery of a spill, the pipeline operator must increase the ability to recover oil from the water to the lesser of 48,000 barrels of oil or 20 percent of the worst case spill volume in the next 24 hours. The pipeline operator must have arranged for sufficient boom of an appropriate design to be deployed for the protection of sensitive wildlife habitats within the potential drift of oil in 24 hours.</p> <p>(F) By 48 hours after the discovery of a spill, the pipeline operator must increase the ability to recover oil from the water to the lesser of 60,000 barrels of oil or 25 percent of the worst case spill volume in the next 24 hours. The pipeline operator must have arranged for sufficient boom of an appropriate design to be deployed for the protection of sensitive wildlife habitats within the potential drift of oil in 48 hours.</p> <p><u>(h) Pipelines located in, or crossing, the Inland Zone must meet the following planning standards:</u></p> <p>(A) By 1 hour after the discovery of a spill, the pipeline operator must complete a shutdown of the pipeline.</p> <p>(B) By 2 hours after the discovery of a spill, the pipeline operator must have assigned personnel and emergency equipment to locate the exact point of release. The pipeline operator must have arranged for the equipment and response personnel necessary to contain the spill.</p> <p>(C) By 6 hours after the discovery of a spill, the pipeline operator must have the ability to complete the assessment of the spill. The pipeline operator must have the ability to rapidly get resources to the spill location using preplanned caches of materials where no local resources are resident.</p> <p>(D) By 12 hours after the discovery of the spill, the pipeline operator must have the ability to recover free standing liquid oil from the environment equal to five percent of the worst case spill in the next 24 hours. The pipeline operator must have the ability to assess and mitigate the damage potentially done to wildlife, wildlife habitat and natural resources in the impacted area of the spill.</p> <p>(E) By 24 hours after the discovery of a spill, the pipeline operator must have deployed or have at the designated staging area for equipment deployment an amount of equipment capable of removing 10 percent of the worst case spill volume from the land and any impacted water in the next 24 hours.</p> <p>(F) By 48 hours after the discovery of a spill, the pipeline operator must increase the ability to remove oil from the environment to the lesser of 60,000 barrels in the next 24 hours, or 15 percent of the worst case spill volume. The pipeline operator must have arranged for sufficient equipment, of an appropriate design, to be deployed for the protection of sensitive wildlife habitats within the potential spread or travel of the oil in 24 hours.</p>

III. FACILITY PLANNING STANDARDS	For Crude Oil Pipelines, continued:
Alaska	The plan holder shall maintain or have available under contract within the plan holder's region of operation or another approved location, sufficient response personnel and equipment resources to contain or control and cleanup within 72 hours that portion of the response planning standard (RPS) volume that enters open water. For any other receiving environment, the plan holder shall contain or control the discharge within 72 hours, and clean it up in the shortest possible time consistent with minimizing damage to the environment. The RPS volume for a pipeline is based on a formula using length of pipeline, hydraulic characteristics, capacity, flow rates, and estimated leak detection and shutdown times. Prevention credits are available for alcohol/drug testing, training programs, leak detection systems, corrosion control, and instrumented in-line cleaning and diagnostic pigging. (18 AAC 75.430, 018 AAC 75.436)
California	For purposes of regulation, pipelines are considered facilities, so the same planning standards apply.
U.S. Coast Guard	Not covered. Rules apply only to 'Facilities Transferring Oil or Hazardous Materials in Bulk.' DOT-RSPA published 'Response Plans for Onshore Oil Pipelines: IFR' on Jan 5, 1993 (58 FR 244). DOI published 'Response Plans for Offshore Facilities Including State Submerged Land and Pipelines: IFR' on Feb 8, 1993 (58 FR7489).
U.S. EPA	Not covered. Appendix B to Part 112 outlines MOU between DOT, DOI, and EPA. To EPA, DOI re-delegates responsibility for non-transportation related offshore facilities located landward of the coastline. To DOT (RSPA), DOI re-delegates responsibility for transportation related facilities, including pipelines, located landward of the coast line. 'Me DOT retains jurisdiction for deepwater pans and their associated seaward pipelines. The DOT retains jurisdiction over facilities, including pipelines, located seaward of the coast line, except for deepwater ports and associated seaward pipelines delegated to DOT.
British Columbia	No specific response or planning standards are laid out in provincial law.

III. FACILITY PLANNING STANDARDS	Efficiency Factor or De-rated Capacity
Washington	In order to assess realistic capabilities considering weather, sea state, and other variables, plan holders and response contractors that own recovery equipment shall request an EDRC for recovery equipment. DOE may allow a higher efficiency rating if the plan holder can show that one is warranted; DOE may also assign a lower rating if it determines necessary. (WAC 173-182-345 and 348). To request a higher efficiency plan holders must follow the requirements in WAC 173-182-348. For all oil recovery systems that rely on a vessel of opportunity or non-dedicated transport asset, longer mobilization times than those found in Chapter 173-182 WAC may be assigned.
Oregon	For all facilities, pipelines and covered vessels subject to planning standards in this rule, if equipment to recover oil from the water is required, the plan must identify interim storage for the recovered oil and oily water. Interim storage qualifications are described in section 0140 (24), the required content of contingency plans section of this rule, and are also addressed in OAR 340-142-0080. The Department will set plan specific interim storage planning standards, or apply a default interim storage capacity equal to three times the effective daily recovery capacity (EDRC) of the equipment used to achieve the recovery percentages or volumes given in the planning standards of section (3). EDRC is used in planning standards to adjust the total recovery ability of a particular piece of oil spill recovery equipment to a lower value compensating for any incidental water it may recover. Unless otherwise approved by the Department the nameplate efficiency for a piece of equipment will be de-rated to 20 percent of its manufacturer's claim. Requirements for the 6 to 12 hour planning standards must show how the plan will meet the need for interim storage.
Alaska	Plan holders must use "realistic efficiency rates" for the proposed response methods. The number and size of skimmers and pumps must not only be appropriate and adequate for recovery of the response planning standard (RPS) volume, but they must be assigned a effective recovery capacity of 20% of the manufacturer's rate capacity over a 24-hour period unless analysis demonstrates to the department's satisfaction that another de-rated capacity is appropriate. (18 AAC 75.445)
California	The de-rated capacity (i.e., effective daily recovery capacity (EDRC)) shall be calculated as 20% of the manufacturer's rated skimming capacity (SC) for the equipment for a 24-hour period. (14 CCR 790(e)(2))
U.S. Coast Guard	(33 CFR Part 154 Appendix C (6) 'Determining Effective Daily Recovery Capacity for Oil Recovery Devices': The following formula must be used to calculate the effective daily recovery capacity: $R = T \times 24 \text{ hours} \times E$ where R is effective daily recovery capacity, T is throughput rate in bbls/hr, E is 20% efficiency factor (or lower as determined by U. S. Coast Guard). For those devices in which the pump limits the throughput of liquid, throughput rate will be calculated using the pump capacity. For belt or mop type devices, the throughput rate will be calculated using speed of belt, assumed thickness of oil adhering to belt (assumed to be 1/4'). A facility proposing a different effective daily recovery rate shall provide data for the devices listed.
U.S. EPA	Section 6 to Appendix E to Part 112: Determining effective daily recovery capacity same procedures as USCG.
British Columbia	Not covered in guidelines

IV. FACILITY C-PLAN ENFORCEMENT	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	US COAST GUARD	U.S. EPA	BRITISH COLUMBIA
Noncompliance	Noncompliance includes failure to implement any approved element of the plan unless authorized by DOE or the FOSC, operating without an approved plan, or failure to follow directions or orders of DOE. The owner or operator of a facility may not operate without an approved or conditionally approved plan; nor transfer cargo or passengers to or from a covered vessel that does not have an approved or conditionally approved contingency plan; nor transfer oil to or from a facility that does not have an approved or conditionally approved contingency plan (WAC 173-182-920).	No person may cause or permit the operation of (a covered) onshore or offshore facility in the state without a properly implemented oil spill prevention and emergency response plan approved by DEQ. (OAR 340-141-0230)	Plan holders must notify the department within 24 hours of any significant change in the status of response capability, and provide a schedule for return to operational status. Failure to comply with an approved plan, to maintain access to resources described in the plan, or to respond promptly to a spill all constitute noncompliance. (18 AAC 75.475, 18 AAC 75.490)	Noncompliance includes failure to submit a plan in a timely manner, failure to implement any approved element of the plan unless authorized by the Administrator or the FOSC in a Unified Command situation, operating without an approved plan, or failure to follow directions or orders of the Administrator. (14 CCR 816.06 (a)-(d)).	No facility may handle, store, or transport oil unless it is operating in full compliance with a submitted response plan (33 CFR 154.1025)	The owner or operator of a non-transportation related onshore facility which because of its location, could reasonably be expected to cause substantial harm to the environment, shall prepare and submit a facility response plan to the Regional Administrator (40 CFR 112.20).	Failure to supply a plan when requested by the Minister is considered a violation and subject to civil penalty.

IV. FACILITY C-PLAN ENFORCEMENT	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	US COAST GUARD	U.S. EPA	BRITISH COLUMBIA
Penalties & Fines	Any violation of Chapter 173-182 is subject to enforcement and penalty sanctions (maximum penalty of \$100,000 a day). Any person found guilty of willfully violating any of the provisions of this section, or any final written orders or directive of DOE shall be deemed guilty of a gross misdemeanor and subject to a fine of up to \$10,000 or imprisonment.	Any violation of division 141 regulations will be subject to the enforcement and penalty provision of ORS 468.140 and OAR 340 division 012. (OAR 340-141-0230)	DEC may revoke plan approval after providing notice and opportunity for a hearing. DEC may suspend with conditions for reinstatement, order a plan holder to file for an amendment, or take other necessary steps. A person may be guilty of a class A misdemeanor if s/he violates a provision of AS 46.04 with criminal negligence, or fails to provide information or provides false information required by AS 46.04. Each day is considered a separate violation. A person who discharges oil or fails to comply with a contingency plan with criminal negligence is also guilty of a class C felony if the discharge is > 10,000 barrels or a class A felony if the discharge is < 10,000 barrels. (AS 46.03.790, 18 AAC 75.490)	Criminal and or civil penalties pursuant to Article 9. beginning with Section 8670.57 of the Government Code can include fines ranging from \$5,000 to \$100,000 (14 CCR 816.06)	Penalty procedures against facilities handling, storing or transporting oil without submitting a response plan can be found in: "Civil Penalty Procedures and Administration" Instruction (CI 16200.3A) & "Notice of Violation User's Guide" Manual (CIM 5582.1A).	EPA has the authority to shut down a Significant and Substantial Harm Facility that does not have an approved response plan. Additionally, EPA can levy a penalty of up to \$32,500 per violation per day that the violation occurred.	Noncompliance actions are subject to fines up to a total of \$200,000.

IV. FACILITY C-PLAN ENFORCEMENT	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	US COAST GUARD	U.S. EPA	BRITISH COLUMBIA
Inspections	Maintenance records shall be kept for at 5 years and may be inspected by DOE (WAC 173-182-270). DOE may verify compliance with this chapter by examining training records, drill records, accuracy of call-out and notification lists, spill management team lists, ICS forms, waste disposal records, post-spill reviews and records on any Lessons Learned. (WAC 173-182-900).	DEQ may verify compliance with chapter 340 by unannounced inspections in accordance with ORS 468B.370. (OAR 340-141-0200 (9))	DEC will conduct both announced and unannounced facility inspections at its discretion to verify compliance with contingency planning regulations. Such inspections will be coordinated with other regulatory agencies if practicable. The department has discretion to take appropriate enforcement action based on inspection findings. (18 AAC 75.480)	Prior to considering a plan for approval, the Administrator may make an on-site inspection (14 CCR 816.03(b)(4)). A complete copy of the contingency plan and response manual must be available for review and inspection by all relevant state agencies upon request (14 CCR 816.0.4(a)(5)).	The Coast Guard may verify that the equipment inventories exist as represented, verify the existence of required records, verify that the records of inspection and maintenance reflect the actual condition of any equipment listed or referenced, and inspect and require operational tests of equipment (33 CFR 154.1057). 33 CFR 154.120 authorizes the general inspection authority. A facility operator must allow the Coast Guard, at any time, to make an examination and should perform, upon request, any test to determine compliance with this part and part 156 as applicable.	EPA conducts inspections of facilities with response plans.	Not specifically covered in the guidelines.

V. FACILITY PREVENTION PLANNING	Prevention Planning Requirements
Alaska	Under the provisions of 18 AAC 75.005 - 75.090, certain oil pollution prevention requirements apply to each operation for which a contingency plan is required under AS 46.04.030. These include prevention training, drug/alcohol programs, risk reduction, and record keeping requirements. For pipelines and exploration and production facilities, these sections also detail storage tank requirements, operating requirements, transfer requirements, flow line requirements, facility piping requirements, secondary containment requirements, leak detection and monitoring requirements, and recommended practices. For railroads, avalanche detection and mitigation systems must be maintained as well as track-mounted detectors for defects on railroad tank cars during transit. According to 18 AAC 75.425 (Part 2), a Prevention Plan must describe in detail all prevention measures and prevention policies with reference to identified oil discharge risks. The Prevention Plan may be submitted as a separate volume from the Contingency Plan, and at a minimum it must include descriptions of the following: regular prevention, inspection, and maintenance programs; a history of discharges >55 gallons and actions to prevent recurrence; an analysis of potential discharges and actions to prevent them; a description of specific facility conditions that might increase oil discharge risk and measures taken to reduce risk; means of discharge detection; and each waiver or alternative compliance schedule and existing conditions of approval for the specific facility Oil Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plan.
California	Each contingency plan shall address oil spill prevention measures as follows: 1) A Risk and Hazard Analysis must be provided, including a history of significant spills at the site in the last 10 years, and a risk and hazard analysis appropriate to the site, completed according to methods and guidelines developed by the American institute of Chemical Engineers, 2) An off-site consequence analysis must also be done which identifies environmental, cultural, and economic resources at risk from oil spills; and 3) Prevention measures to reduce or mitigate the potential hazards identified and the potential impacts to resources at risk must be identified. Prevention measures include but are not limited to programs for testing, inspecting, and maintenance of pipelines and other structures which contain or handle oil, methods to reduce spills during transfer and storage operations, including overfill prevention measures, containment provisions for spills and storm water including secondary containment, and transfer communications procedures; a description of prevention measures required by other agencies, risk reduction incentive program, leak detection and other safety alarm or automatic control systems, alcohol and drug testing programs for key personnel, and site security measures. (14 CCR 817.02 (c))
British Columbia	A person controlling any polluting substance may be required by the Minister to submit a risk analysis and a contingency plan, taking any measures considered by the Minister to be reasonable and necessary to prevent or abate a spill. The Minister may order the plan tested (implying that such tests can include required prevention measures). (SBC Chap.41, Index Chap.428.5, Section 10). Section 3.0 'Pre-Emergency Planning' of the <u>Guidelines for Industry Emergency Response Contingency Plans</u> provides the following details regarding prevention planning: 1) Identification of potential on-site and off-site hazards, man-made perils, and potential damage must include toxicological and physicochemical properties of the substances controlled by the person submitting the plan, potential downwind or downstream impacts, and risks to human or animal health. A procedure for a risk analysis is recommended, risk ranking is required, and a worst case scenario for very high risk areas or resources is suggested. The guidelines further state: To reduce or eliminate risk, consideration should also be given to spill prevention in conjunction with the preparation of a contingency plan." Workers are encouraged to provide information concerning weaknesses in systems or procedures, near misses and recommendations to prevent such occurrences. Another tool for risk identification and prevention lies with SBC Chap. 14, Index Chap. 110.5, and Sections 3 & 4, which gives the Minister authority to require an Environmental Impact Assessment when a person proposes an activity that could have detrimental environmental impacts. Based on the EIA, the Minister has authority to declare a potential detrimental impact and order restrictions, modifications, or prohibitions on proposed activities.
U.S. Coast Guard	No specific requirements for 'Prevention Plan', however, 33 CFR 154.310 requires a facility to maintain an operations manual which includes instructions for safe handling of cargo, minimum number of persons on duty during transfer operations, description for the use of drip and discharge collection and vessel slop reception facilities, location of each emergency shutdown system, quantity, types, and locations for use of monitoring devices, and a description of the qualification program for persons in charge. Additionally, 33 CFR 154.740 requires each facility to maintain records of the date and result of the most recent examination of each relief valve, pressure gauge, loading arm, hose, and remotely operated equipment, record of all examinations of the facility by the COTP w/in 3 years, a record of all repairs made in the last three years to the vapor control system.
U.S. EPA	No specific requirements. However, the Hazard Evaluation required in 40 CFR 112.20(h)(4) requires information on a facility's known or reasonably identifiable history of discharges for the entire life of the facility and that areas within the facility where discharges could occur be identified and that the potential effects of the discharges would be on the affected environment be described as well.

V. FACILITY PREVENTION PLANNING	Prevention Planning Requirements, continued:
Washington	<p>Washington's Facility Oil Spill Prevention Plan Standards apply to all on and offshore facilities regulated under Chapter 173-180 WAC. The 1991 Oil Spills prevention Act required all the regulated facilities to prepare oil spill prevention plans to provide the best achievable protection from oil spills and submit the plans to Ecology for review and approval every five years. All new facilities must submit a prevention plan to Ecology at least 65 days prior to initiating oil transfer operations. The spill prevention plans must address the following information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Spill prevention technologies employed, including but not limited to tank overfill alarms and leak detection/monitoring systems, pre-booming systems, pipeline leak detection systems, emergency shutdown systems, secondary containment system, etc. 2. Oil transfer equipment inspection/maintenance (I/M) procedures, including but not limited to dock structure I/M programs, tank I/M programs, pipeline I/M program, secondary containment system I/M program, etc. 3. An operator training and certification program to ensure all personnel involved transfer operations are trained and certified as required and a drug/alcohol program. 4. A facility site specific risk analysis that identifies potential spill hazards and address measures to mitigate the hazards. The risk analysis must be prepared and certified by a registered professional engineer. <p>The Department of Ecology may verify compliance with the Prevention Plan through both announced and unannounced inspections, and noncompliance is subject to civil penalty up to \$100,000 as well as enforcement and penalty sanctions of RCW 90.56.300 and 90.56.310. (WAC 173-180-065) Ecology has published an extensive manual of guidelines covering Prevention Plan Preparation, Facility Risk Analysis, Personnel Programs, Maintenance and Inspection Programs, Spill Prevention Technology, and the Prevention Plan Review.</p>
Oregon	<p>The facility owner/operator must develop spill prevention strategies that will provide best achievable protection from spills. The strategies may include appendices to the required prevention and emergency response plans or a separate prevention plan that meets all requirements of OAR 340-141-0100 to 340-141-0230. SPCC plans, Operation Manuals and other prevention documents prepared to meet federal requirements under 33 CFR 154, 33 CFR 156, 40 CFR 109, 40 CFR 112, or the Federal Oil Pollution Act of 1990, or plans prepared to meet other state requirements may be submitted if such requirements equal or exceed those of the Department, or if the plans are modified or appended to satisfy requirements of this Division.</p> <p>Spill prevention strategies must provide at least the following: documentation of types and frequency of spill prevention training provided to applicable personnel; evidence that the facility has an operations manual; description of a drug and alcohol awareness program; details of a maintenance and inspection program; descriptions of the use of containment boom at facilities transferring persistent oil; identification of spill prevention technology currently in use; a description of facility site security systems; the history of any discharges of oil to the land or waters of the state in excess of 25 barrels (1,050 gallons) which occurred during the five-year period prior to the plan submittal date; a detailed and comprehensive site risk analysis; and a description of how the facility will incorporate best achievable protection to address the spill risks identified in the risk analyses. (340-141-0160)</p>

VI. FACILITY OTHER	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	US COAST GUARD	US EPA	BRITISH COLUMBIA
Equipment transfers for mutual aid	The Northwest Area Contingency Plan contains reference to the West Coast Mutual Aid Agreement. DOE may approve the transfer of response equipment and personnel for mutual aid. Such approval may include a waiver of response times and operating and transfer conditions.	DEQ may pre-approve the transfer of response equipment and personnel for mutual aid. Such pre-approval may include a waiver of response times and operating and transfer conditions. Pre-approval under this rule would not require plan modifications. (OAR 340-141-0240)	Equipment or personnel transfers to assist in response must be approved by DEC, which will consider the amount and type of resources to be moved, the number of plan holders dependent upon the equipment, the percentage reduction in capability, alternate equipment available or other measures to reduce risk, and the length of time that capability will be reduced. No transfer which reduces a plan holder's capability more than 40% will be approved, except in the event of a major or catastrophic oil spill, in which case an immediate approval of 100% may be granted. Approval is valid for 30 days, after which an application for extension of approval must be made. (18 AAC 75.470)	When equipment is needed from one risk zone, which may impact the plan holder's on-water containment and recovery at the 6-hour level, the plan holder or OSRO shall make a request to the Administrator to temporarily reduce the Response Capability Standards before the equipment can be moved. The Administrator shall only grant such a request after determining that sufficient response resources are available to address a reasonable risk within the zone from where the response equipment is being considered for removal. (14 CCR 817.02 (d)(4))	Not specifically Covered in rules, except for plan revision requirements (33 CFR 154.1065) for significant changes in a plan. 33 CFR 154.1028 requires a plan holder to have a written contractual agreement with an-Oil spill removal organization, which must ensure the availability of personnel and equipment within stipulated response times.	Not specifically covered in rules.	Not specifically addressed by provincial law or planning guidelines.
Cooperative Membership	A single plan may be submitted for more than one facility if it meets the requirements of Chapter 173-182 for each facility listed. (WAC 171-182-110). If a plan holder is a member of an oil spill cooperative, the plan shall provide evidence of membership.	If a plan holder is a member of an oil spill response cooperative, the plan shall provide information about the cooperative and evidence of membership. (OAR 340-141-0140 (8)(a))	Not specifically covered.	Response coops are not specifically addressed,	33 CFR 154.1028 allows the equipment requirements to be met by active membership in a local or regional oil spill removal organization.	Not specifically covered in rules.	Section 2 of the Guidelines suggests that the plan indicate whether or not it is for an individual operation or submitted as part of a cooperative, so acceptance is implied.

VI. FACILITY OTHER	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	US COAST GUARD	US EPA	BRITISH COLUMBIA
OSRO approval	Approval by DOE is required for response contractors, which contract directly with a plan holder to meet the planning standards in the rule (primary response contractors). Contractor approval application procedures are outlined in sections WAC 171-182-800 through 820.	Oregon has chosen not to pre-approve contractors. All plans that rely on contractors must demonstrate their compliance with planning standards in the same way wholly owned resources would be demonstrated. While plan holders are free to choose any vendor, the DEQ will not approve plans based on unproven OSROs.	A primary spill response contractor must be registered and approved by DEC. (18 AAC 75, Article 5)	Approval is required. A contractor must supply information including descriptions of equipment and personnel, areas covered, chain of command, call out list, etc. Application must be signed by responsible corporate official; approval is good for 3 years. (14 CCR 819)	Approval required when relying on an Oil Spill removal Organization (OSRO). The "Guidelines for the USCG OSRO Classification Program" identifies the standards in development for certification of and inspection of OSRO's by their capacity to contain and remove oil spills. Operated by: NSFCC RRA / RRI (See the 'National Strike Force Coordination Center's' website for details).	Not specifically required. Facility must show equipment and personnel available to respond to worst case discharge. Adequacy of equipment and personnel is defined in Appendix E to Part 112- Determination and Evaluation of Required Response Resources for Facility Response Plans.	Not covered by provincial law or guidelines.

Part II: Contingency Planning Requirements for Vessels

VESSEL C-PLAN REQUIREMENT	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S.COAST GUARD	TRANSPORT CANADA
Regulatory Citation	Chapter 173-182 Washington Administrative Code (WAC). Tank, Non-tank Vessel and facility standards are combined in the same chapter.	OAR 340-141	18 AAC 75	CCR Title 14, Division 1, Subdivision 4, Chapter 3 815-818.02; Tank Vessels 825-827.02; Non-tank Vessels	33 CFR Part 155, et al.	Parts 8 & 9 of Canada Shipping Act (CSA) 2001.
Applicability	All tank vessels and non-tank vessels 300 gross tons or greater. This means cargo vessels, fishing vessels and passenger vessels. There is an exception for public vessels and spill response vessels that are exclusively dedicated to spill response activities (WAC 173-182-015).	Tanks vessels, cargo vessels, dredges, and passenger vessels of 300 gross tons or more. 340-141-0001 (11), (35),(44),(45), and (47)	Tank vessels, oil barges, or any other vessel transporting liquid bulk oil cargo and non-tank vessels greater than 400 gross tons. (18 AAC 75.400)	All tankers and barges. 818.01(a) Non-tank Vessels over 300 gross tons. 825.07(a)	Tank vessels- 155.1015, 155.1035, 155.1040, & 155.1045 *Non-Tank Vessels over 400 gross tons or greater- 33 USC 1321(j)(5), also see NVIC 05-01, "Interim Guidance for the Development & Review of Response Plans for Non-tank vessels.	Tank vessels > 150 gross tones and all other vessels that carry oil as fuel or cargo greater than 400 gross tons.
Plan format requirements	Plans must combine narrative and graphic elements to provide detailed information and quick access under emergency conditions. Electronic copy of plans may be submitted with at least one written copy. Plans shall be formatted to allow replacement of pages with revisions without requiring replacement of the entire plan. (WAC 173-182-120). Plans should include a log sheet to record amendments and include a cross-reference (WAC 173-182-230).	Chapters - include information on emergency response and cleanup operations. Appendices - include supplemental background and documentation information. Electronic submission allowed, and plans may reference standard documents. 340-141-0130	Cover page including statement of authority, title, table of contents, and the following order for all plans except nontank vessel streamlined plans: Part 1, Response Action Plan; Part 2, Prevention Plan, Part 3, Supplemental Information, Part 4, Best Available Technology Review; and Part 5, Response Planning Standard (18 AAC 75.425(c)-(e)) An application for a nontank vessel streamlined plan approval must be on a form approved by the department. (18 AAC 75.410)	Chapters, sections, and appendices. 816.02(b)(2). 826.02(b)(2) Chapters and sections - information on emergency response and cleanup operations. Appendices - vessel specific, facility specific, and geographic specific.816.02(c).	Sections - include information on shipboard spill mitigation procedures and shore-based response activities. Section also requires general information & introduction; notification procedures; list of contacts; training; exercises; plan review and update procedures; notification checklists & emergency procedures. Appendices - geographic specific information and vessel specific information. 155.1030(c)	Sections include arrangement with a Response Organization and Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan.

VESSEL C-PLAN REQUIREMENT	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S.COAST GUARD	TRANSPORT CANADA
Field Document	A simplified field document, which summarizes key notification and action elements of a plan, is required. This field document shall be available to all appropriate personnel and kept in locations where spills are likely to occur or be discovered. (WAC 171-182-240).	Plans must include a simplified field document that summarizes key notification and plan actions in a form suitable for use onsite. (OAR 340-141-0130 (5))	An emergency action checklist is required to guide immediate response and notification steps. A response action plan must contain sufficient detail to initiate a response to a discharge of any size. (18 AAC 75.425(e)(1), 18 AAC 75.427(b)(2)(a))	A simplified response manual suitable for on scene use in the event of a spill summarizes key notification information and initial response actions specified in the plan. 816.02(a). 826.02(a)	A copy (in English and in a language understood by the crew) of specific sections must be aboard the vessel. 155.1030(i)(1)	Describes the manner in which the operator will comply with the regulations; identifies authorized persons to implement the response; and lists procedures, equipment, and resources. CSA 2001 Sections 167 & 190.
Planning spill Volume	Worst cast definition: a spill of the vessel's entire cargo and fuel, complicated by adverse weather conditions. WAC 173-182-030 (54) (c)	OAR 340-141-0150 sets planning standards for vessels operating in the Columbia River Zone, Coastal Bays Zone, and Open Ocean Zone. These standards define responses required after 2, 6, 12, 24, and 48 hours, primarily in feet of boom and recovery capacity based on worst case spill volume.	The plan holder shall have available within the plan holder's region of operation resources to contain and control the following spill volumes: for a crude oil tank vessel under 500,000 barrel capacity = 50,000 barrels within 72 hours; over 500,000 barrel capacity = 300,000 barrels within 72 hours; non-crude oil tank vessel or barge = 15 percent of the maximum oil capacity within 48 hours; non-tank vessel = 15 percent of the maximum fuel capacity within 48 hours. 18 AAC 75.438, 75.440, 75.441	Reasonable worst-case spill. 818.02(e)(1) Reasonable worst case is calculated as 25% of the vessel's cargo capacity. 818.02(e)(1). Reasonable worst case spill - non-tank vessels. Total volume of the single largest fuel tank 827.02(h)(1)	For oil transfer operations: average most probable discharge (50 barrels). For all other operations: maximum most probable discharge (2,500 bbls of oil for vessels with a cargo capacity ≤25,000 bbls or 10% of the vessel's cargo capacity >25,000 bbls) and worst case discharge (discharge in adverse weather conditions of a vessel's entire oil cargo). 155.1020	Total amount of oil that the ship carries, both as cargo and as fuel to a maximum of 10,000 tonnes. Transportation Publication (TP) 12401: Response Organization Standards.

VESSEL C-PLAN REQUIREMENT	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S.COAST GUARD	TRANSPORT CANADA
<p>Organization of spill response system</p>	<p>Responses must be managed through NIMS ICS. Each plan shall contain information on the personnel (including contract personnel) to manage an oil spill response, and provide an organizational diagram for a worst-case spill, job descriptions. Plans will list type and frequency of training for spill management team and training must include area plan familiarization. (WAC 173-182-260). Plans must commit to having an incident commander in the state within six hours after notification of a spill (WAC 173-182-220).</p>	<p>Each plan must describe the organization of the spill response system, including all task assignments anticipated by the end of the first full operational period, or necessary to manage the resources required by the 12 hour planning standard, given a response to an Average Most Probable Discharge. Plans must use a National Interagency Incident Management System (NIIMS) type of incident management system, as described in the Northwest Area Contingency Plan (NWACP).</p>	<p>The plan must describe the "Command System" including titles, affiliations, addresses, and phone numbers for lead persons responsible for response functions including command, fiscal, operations, planning, and logistics. This command system must be compatible with the state response structure outlined in the state's master contingency plan (the National Interagency Incident Management System Incident Command System structure as modified for oil spills). (18 AAC 75.425(e)(3)(C), 18 AAC 75.427 (b)(3)(A))</p>	<p>Identify qualified individual (has full written authority to implement the contingency plan). Plan shall describe process of transferring responsibility to alternate(s). 818.02(g)(1). 827.02(j)(1)</p>	<p>Describe qualified individual's responsibilities and authority including procedures to communicate with Federal OSC and oil spill removal organizations. Describe organizational structure to manage response actions and responsibilities of each oil spill management team member. 155.1035(d), 155.1040(d), & 155.1045(d)</p>	<p>Must identify the emergency command and control structure which shall be established in the event of an oil pollution incident. Roles and responsibilities of the personnel involved in the chain of command. Sufficient details of their duties should be provided to ensure that all critical activities are covered.</p>

VESSEL C-PLAN REQUIREMENT	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S.COAST GUARD	TRANSPORT CANADA
Member of an oil spill response cooperative sufficient?	Yes. A vessel plan may be submitted by a Washington state nonprofit corporation established for the purpose of oil spill response and contingency plan coverage and of which the covered vessel owner or operator is a member (WAC 173-182-110). If a plan holder is a member of a response contractor cooperative, the plan must include evidence of coverage (WAC 173-182-230).	If a plan holder is a member of an oil spill response cooperative, the plan must provide coop contact information and include evidence of coverage. 340-141-0140 (1) (d) (C)	Yes. Can also meet requirements through a registered primary response action contractor or nontank vessel cleanup contractor and incident management team as appropriate. The use of a contractor does not relieve the plan holder of its responsibility to meet all other applicable requirements. (18 AAC 75.425(e)(3)(H), 18 AAC 75.427). Under the "streamlined plan" option, a non-tank vessel operator may meet requirements by demonstrating contracts with at least one non-tank vessel cleanup contractor and one nontank vessel incident management team for each appropriate classification and region of operation identified in the plan. (18 AAC 75.426)	The plan holder must meet the requirements with either facility-owned equipment or through a contract with a Rated Oil Spill Response Organization (OSRO). 815.07(a) and 825.07(a)	Yes. Can also meet requirements through a private oil spill removal organization. 155.1035(i)(5), 155.1040(j)(5), & 155.1045(j)(5)	Yes.
Spill detection capabilities	The plan must list procedures to be used to detect and document a spill, including a list of assessment equipment that can be used under limited visibility conditions. (WAC 173-182- 250)	List procedures used to detect and document the presence and size of a spill, including methods, which are effective during low visibility. 340-141-0140 (10)	Describe means of discharge detection. (18 AAC 75.425(e)(2)(E))	Describe leak detection and spill prevention safety and alarm system, devices, equipment, or procedures. 818.02(c)	Vessel response plans do not require spill detection capabilities.	Integrated Satellite Tracking of Oil Pollution (ISTOP) Program and TC Air Surveillance patrols with day/night capabilities.

VESSEL C-PLAN REQUIREMENT	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S.COAST GUARD	TRANSPORT CANADA
Relationship to government response systems	The NWACP serves as the state's as the statewide Master oil and hazardous substance contingency plan required by RCW 90.56.060. Plan holders shall write plans that refer to and are consistent with the NWACP (WAC 173-182-230)	Plan must describe its relation to all applicable local, state, regional, and federal government spill response plans, and how the plan will be integrated into the NW ACP. 340-141-0140 (9)	The command system must be compatible with the state response structure outlined in the state's master contingency plan (the National Interagency Incident Management System Incident Command System structure as modified for oil spills). (18 AAC 75.425(e)(3)(C), 18 AAC 75.427 (b)(3)(A))	Plan must be consistent with State Oil Spill Contingency Plan and Area Plan(s) and not in conflict with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan. 816.04(c). 826.04(c) Plan must coordinate with Incident Command System utilized by state and federal authorities. 818.02(g)(1). 827.02(j)(1)	Plan must be consistent with the National Response system, National Contingency Plans, and Area Contingency Plans. 155.1030(b)	Quick, efficient coordination between the vessel personnel, Response Organizations, regulatory authorities, and concerned agencies or groups is vital in mitigating the effects of an oil pollution incident. The Oil Pollution Emergency Plan must take into consideration National and Regional contingency plans.
Personnel Resources and Training	The plan shall address type and frequency of training and at a minimum include ICS, NWACP policies, use and location of GRPs, the contents of the plan and worker health and safety. The training program shall include participation in periodic announced and unannounced exercises and participation should approximate the actual roles and responsibilities of the individual specified in the plan. New employees shall complete the training program prior to being assigned job responsibilities, which require participation in emergency response situations (WAC 173-182-280).	List job descriptions, number of personnel available, required pre-positioning arrangements, type and type and frequency of training. 340-141-0140 (12)	Personnel must be trained and kept current in the specifics of plan implementation, in addition to maintaining continuous compliance with other state and federal training requirements. (18 AAC 75.425(e)(3)(I), 18 AAC 75.427(b)(3)(D), 18 AAC 75.445(j), 18 AAC 75.446(g))	List jobs by category, including job descriptions. Must have sufficient personnel to maintain a response effort of at least 14 days. 818.02(e)(5)(B) and 827.02(h)(3)(B). Discuss spill response training and experience, regulatory awareness and compliance, and supervision. 818.02(e)(5)(B) and 827.02(h)(3)(B).	Identify crew, qualified individual, and spill management team training. May identify equivalent work experience which fulfills specific training requirements. Must be trained to meet Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) standards. 155.1055(a)(c)&(e)	Document the type of spill training permanent employees and contract personnel receive. Must contain, a training plan for vessel personnel and other persons who may respond to an oil pollution incident. Training plan must include the type and frequency of training, and an inventory of persons who have received the training.

VESSEL C-PLAN REQUIREMENT	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S.COAST GUARD	TRANSPORT CANADA
Notification Procedures	The plan lists procedures to be used to detect and document a spill. The plan must describe procedures to be immediately taken to make notifications. The notification list shall establish a priority order and identify a central office or individual responsible for implementing the call down process. If the initial spill assessment changes significantly, plan holders are required to provide an updated notification (WAC 173-182-250).	Describe immediate notification procedures and list individual (s) responsible for implementing call out process. Notification call out list must include contacts for all spill response personnel, government agencies, and order of priority. 340-141-0140 (11)	A checklist of immediate response and notification steps must describe personnel responsible for making notification, and agencies and persons to be notified. (18 AAC 75.425(e)(1)(A)&(B), 18 AAC 75.426(5)(A)&(B), 18 AAC 75.427(b)(2)(A)&(B))	Identify central reporting office of individual who is responsible for initiating the notification process. Notification call out list includes spill response personnel, government agencies, order of priority, and checklist of information to be reported. 818.02(h). 827.02(d)	Notification checklist in order of priority, identification of person(s), procedures for notifying the qualified individual, description of communication methods, information to be provided in initial and follow-up notifications, and information to facilitate assessment of damage, stability, and stress. 155.1035(b), 155.1040(b), & 155.1045(b)	First point of notification is Marine Communications Traffic Services (MCTS), who will fan out the incident report to all concerned organizations/persons.
Primary response contractor approval	Only ecology approved PRC resources, plan holder owned resources and resources guaranteed through written mutual aid agreements or letters of intent or agreement shall be counted when calculating the planning standards (WAC 173-182-610). If a plan holder relies on a PRC or other contractor to staff ICS positions for the spill management team, then the commitment must be specified in writing (WAC 173-182-230).	Oregon has chosen not to pre-approve contractors. All plans that rely on contractors must demonstrate their compliance with planning standards in the same way wholly owned resources would be demonstrated. While plan holders are free to choose any vendor, the DEQ will not approve plans based on unproven OSROs.	If a response contractor will be used for any part of the plan, the plan must include accurate and complete information regarding all contractors and signed statement of contractual terms that clearly demonstrates the contractor's obligations and availability, as well as proof that appropriate equipment to be provided will be kept in a state of readiness. The contractor must be registered under 18 AAC 75.500-580.(18 AAC 75.445(i), 18 AAC 75.446(f))	Equipment, equipment maintenance, and equipment and personnel deployment readiness must be verifiable by inspection. CCR Title 14, Section 819.03(c) Approval ratings are based on the projected arrival time of the response equipment and personnel to the scene of a spill. CCR Title 14, Section 819.04(b)(2)	Primary response contractors are approved based upon nation-wide resources. 155.1035 (i)(8), & 155.1040(j)(8)	Private-sector "response organizations" have to demonstrate their capacity to mobilize response equipment and trained personnel when a spill occurs. Describe strategies for responding to spills in their "geographic area of response" and specify the organization's "rate capability," which is defined as "the largest volume of oil for which a response organization is certified to respond.

VESSEL C-PLAN REQUIREMENT	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S.COAST GUARD	TRANSPORT CANADA
Communications systems	During drills, plan holders must demonstrate the ability to establish an effective communications system for the spill response organization.	Communications systems must be described, as well as the communication function assigned to each channel or frequency, and maximum geographic range of each channel of frequency. 340-141-0140 (14)	Describe field communications procedures, including, if applicable, assigned radio channels or frequencies and their intended use by response personnel. (18 AAC 75.425(e)(1)(D), 18 AAC 75.427(b)(2)(D))	Describe communication procedures, communication function assigned to each channel or frequency, maximum broadcast range for each channel or frequency used, and redundant and back-up systems. 818.02(g)(6). 827.02(j)(4).	Provide descriptions of the primary and, if available, secondary communication methods by which notifications will be made. 155.1035(b)(4), 155.1040(b)(4), & 155.1045(b)(4)	
Equipment capabilities	Plan holders and response contractors are required to maintain response equipment in a state of constant readiness, and in accordance with manufacturer specifications (WAC 173-182-270).	List type, quantity, age, location, maintenance schedule, availability, and manufacturer's information for dedicated equipment and response vessels. Indicate extent other plans rely on same equipment. State maximum amount of oil which could be recovered in a 24-hour period. Describe pre-positioning arrangements. 340-141-0140 (13)	A plan must include a complete inventory of discharge containment, control, cleanup, storage, pumping, lightering, and related response equipment, including location, ownership, time frames for delivery and start up, the manufacturer's rated capacities, limitations, and operational characteristics, and procedures for equipment storage, inspection, and maintenance. Vessels designated for oil recovery operations, towing and deploying boom must also be identified. (18 AAC 775.425 (e)(3)(F), 18 AAC 75.427(b)(3)(C)), 18 AAC 75.445(g), 18 AAC 75.446(e)	Plans shall demonstrate access to equipment and services necessary to comply with on-water and shoreline response capability standards, taking into account de-rated capacity of the equipment. Equipment must be appropriate for use under local environmental conditions, and information must include inventory of all response, storage, pumping, tracking and transfer equipment (including vessels and non-mechanical response equipment), operational characteristics, de-rated capacity, and storage, maintenance, inspection, and testing procedures. 818.02(e)(5)(B). 827.02(h)(3)(B).	Describe response resources and related information. 155.1035(i)(7), & 155.1040(j)(7) Must meet or exceed given operating criteria. 155.1050(c)(1) Must be periodically inspected and maintained in good operating condition. 155.1062(a)(1)	All the spill response and support equipment must be capable of operating under the range of environmental conditions expected in the organization's Approved Response Plan.

VESSEL C-PLAN REQUIREMENT	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S.COAST GUARD	TRANSPORT CANADA
Efficiency Factor	In order to assess realistic capabilities considering weather, sea state, and other variables, plan holders and response contractors that own recovery equipment shall request an EDRC for recovery equipment. DOE may allow a higher efficiency rating if the plan holder can show that one is warranted; DOE may also assign a lower rating if it determines necessary. (WAC 173-182-345 and 348). To request a higher efficiency plan holders must follow the requirements in WAC 173-182-348. For all oil recovery systems that rely on a vessel of opportunity or non-dedicated transport asset, may be assigned longer mobilization time than those found in Chapter 173-182 WAC.	For purposes of determining plan adequacy, and to assess realistic capabilities based on potential limitations by weather, sea state, and other variables, the Department will use an efficiency factor of 20% for equipment listed in a plan. However, a plan holder may provide adequate evidence that a higher efficiency factor is warranted for particular equipment or reference that the United States Coast Guard has approved a higher efficiency rating. 340-141-0140 (13) (e)	The plan must use "realistic efficiency rates" for the proposed response methods. The number and size of skimmers and pumps must not only be appropriate and adequate for recovery of the response planning standard (RPS) volume, but they must be assigned a effective recovery capacity of 20% of the manufacturer's rate capacity over a 24-hour period unless analysis demonstrates to the department's satisfaction that another de-rated capacity is appropriate. (18 AAC 75.445(f))	20% CCR Title 14, Section 790(e)(2)	20% Appendix B 6.2.1	
Spill response operations sites	Each plan shall identify potential initial command post locations. (WAC 173- 182-510)	Identify process for selecting central command post, central communications post, and equipment and personnel staging area. 340-141-0140 (15)	Deployment strategies must include procedures that provide for transportation of personnel and equipment to the spill site or a staging area. (18 AAC 75.425(e)(1)(E), 18 AAC 75.427(b)(2)(E))	Describe process to establish central command post, central communications post, and equipment and personnel staging area. 818.02(g)(2). 827.02(j)(2)	Do not have to specify process to select sites; however, the Area Contingency Plan may be referenced.	
Spill containment and recovery methods	Plan holders shall have methods to track and contain spilled oil and enhance the recovery and removal operations that are described in the plan (WAC 173-182-510).	If a plan proposes the use of non-standard methods, then the plan must describe means of monitoring the spill and effective means of protecting sensitive sites. 340-141-0140 (19)	Describe containment, control, and cleanup actions, including procedures to stop the discharge and prevent its spread and to prevent or control a potential fire hazard. (18 AAC 75.425(e)(1)(F), 18 AAC 75.427(b)(2)(F))	Describe containment, control and cleanup actions, including procedures to stop the discharge and contain and remove oil on-water and shoreline areas. 818.02(e)&(f). 827.02(h)&(i).	Ensure the availability of an oil spill removal organization of effecting shoreline clean-up. 155.1050(n)(1)	To have an arrangement with a Response Organization for clean up.

VESSEL C-PLAN REQUIREMENT	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S.COAST GUARD	TRANSPORT CANADA
Flow chart or decision tree	The field document must contain a checklist that identifies significant steps used to respond to a spill, listed in a logical progression of response activities (WAC 173-182-240).	Describe procession of each major stage from spill discovery to completion of clean up, list general order and priority, include checklist. 340-141-0140 (16)	Not required.	Describe procession of each major stage from spill discovery to completion of clean up, list general order and priority. 818.02(g)(3). 827.02(j)(3).	The plan is not required to include a flow chart or decision tree beyond that which is referenced in the Area Contingency Plan.	The shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan to meet the requirements of Annex 1 to the Pollution Convention.
Health and safety protection	The plan must state how safety assessment including initial air monitoring will be conducted for all types of spills, including spills to groundwater (WAC 172-182-250).	Describe procedures to protect the health and safety of oil spill response workers and other individuals on-site. Address training, decontamination facilities, safety gear, and a safety office position. 340-141-0140 (25)	Describe steps necessary to develop incident-specific safety plan for a response. (18 AAC 75.425(e)(1)(C), 18 AAC 75.427(b)(2)(C))	Address access to the spill response site, the designation of exclusion, decontamination and safe zones, and the decontamination of equipment and personnel during and after oil spill response operations. 818.02(g)(8). 827.02(j)(5). Each plan shall provide for safety training as required by state and federal health and safety laws, including a program for training non-permanent responders. 818.02(k)(3)	Ensure that all private shore-based response personnel are trained to meet Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) standards for emergency response operations. 155.1055(e)	List health and safety measures that would be taken to protect hired workers, volunteers, and other people at the spill site.

VESSEL C-PLAN REQUIREMENT	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S.COAST GUARD	TRANSPORT CANADA
Damage control procedures	N/A	Describe equipment and procedures used by vessel personnel to minimize spillage or control structural damage. 340-141-0140 (18)	Describe procedures to stop a discharge and prevent further spread, for fire prevention or control, and for real-time tracking of oil and forecasting of points of shoreline contact. (18 AAC 75.425(e)(1)(F), 18 AAC 75.427(b)(2)(F))	Describe equipment and procedures used by vessel personnel to minimize magnitude of spill and minimize structural damage. 818.02(g)(5)	<p>Describe procedures for the crew to mitigate or prevent any discharge or substantial threat of discharge of oil from shipboard operational activities associated with cargo transfers or casualties and emergencies. Salvage and Marine Firefighting response capabilities to address damage stability and hull stress considerations and identify location of vessel plans necessary to perform salvage, stability, and hull stress assessments. 155.4015-4050</p> <p>List procedures for transfers of cargo in an emergency; procedures and arrangements for emergency towing; locations, crew responsibilities, and procedures for use of record keeping and sampling of spilled oil; and crew responsibilities to initiate a response and supervise shore-based response resources. 155.1035(c), 155.1040(c), & 155.1045(c).</p>	

VESSEL C-PLAN REQUIREMENT	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S.COAST GUARD	TRANSPORT CANADA
Dispersants and other chemical agents	Plan holders carrying group II or III persistent products as cargo must plan for the use of dispersants, identifying locations of stockpiles, methods of transporting applying and monitoring effectiveness. Resources must be capable of being on scene within 12 hours. WAC 173-182-325).	Describe type and toxicity of each product, conditions under which dispersants will be applied in conformance with local, state, and federal requirements <i>and the NW ACP</i> , methods of deployment, and location and accessibility of supplies and equipment. 340-141-0140 (21)	If applicable, the plan must describe actions and timelines necessary to obtain permits and approvals; describe the basis for determinations to use dispersants, including the type and toxicity of each dispersant; and describe methods to protect environmentally sensitive areas and areas of public concern, assess environmental consequences, and provide continuous monitoring. The plan must provide an inventory of equipment and supplies with procedures for storage, maintenance, and deployment, and describe how such methods would be implemented. (18 AAC 75.425 (e)(1)(G), 18 AAC 75.445(h))	Describe methods of deployment or application; description of specific mechanisms in place to assess the environmental consequences of the chemical agent; identify all permits, approvals, or authorizations needed; plan for protecting resources at risk; project efficacy of each type and upon request; describe any test results known which assess the environmental impacts. 818.02(e)(6)(C). 827.02(h)(3)(F).	Vessels carrying group II or III persistent petroleum oil as primary cargo and operate in an area with year-round pre-approval for dispersant use may request a credit for up to 25 percent of their required on-water recovery capacity in that area in 1993 if the availability of these resources are ensured by contract or other approved means. 155.1050(j)	The OSC, in consultation with the REET, will decide on a case-by-case basis whether dispersants or other chemical agents may be used in a spill response.
In-situ burning	For in situ burning, plan holders must identify locations of fire boom, igniters, work boats and describe methods of transport and monitoring effectiveness. Resources must be capable of being on scene within 12 hours. WAC 173-182-330).	Describe type of burning, conditions under which burning will be applied, methods of application, location, consistency with local, state, and federal regulations and the NW ACP, and accessibility of supplies and equipment. 340-141-0140 (22)	If applicable, the plan must describe actions and timelines necessary to obtain permits and approvals; describe the basis for determinations to use in-situ burning, or other methods, including a description of methods to protect environmentally sensitive areas and areas of public concern, assess environmental consequences, and provide continuous monitoring. The plan must provide an inventory of equipment and supplies with procedures for storage, maintenance, and deployment, and describe how such methods would be implemented. (18 AAC 75.425 (e)(1)(G), 18 AAC 75.445(h))	Describe methods of deployment or application; description of specific mechanisms in place to assess the environmental consequences of the chemical agent; identification of all permits; approval or authorizations needed; plan for protecting resources at risk; project efficacy of each type and upon request; any test results known which assess the environmental impacts. 818.02(e)(5)(F). 827.02(h)(4)(C).	The plan is not required to provide specific information regarding the planholders use of in-situ burning; a declaration of intent to use in-situ burning or location of equipment.	The OSC, in consultation with the REET, will decide on a case-by-case basis whether in-situ burning may be used in a spill response.

VESSEL C-PLAN REQUIREMENT	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S.COAST GUARD	TRANSPORT CANADA
<p>Environmental protection strategies</p>	<p>The plan must describe how environmental protection will be achieved for sensitive shoreline areas and island habitats. The plan must reflect sensitive area priorities as described in the area plan as geographic response plan strategies, and must describe methods to prevent environmental damages from cleanup activities. Plan must address identification of public resources, shellfish resources, water intakes, significant economic resources, sole source aquifers, public water supplies, shoreline types and presence of state or federally listed endangered or threatened species (WAC 173-182- 510).</p>	<p>Each plan must describe how environmental protection will be achieved, including: (a) Protection of sensitive shoreline and island habitat by diverting or blocking oil movement; (b) Priorities for sensitive area protection in the region of operation covered by the plan as provided in a Geographic Response Strategy of the Northwest Area Contingency Plan, or designated by the Department; (c) Rescue and rehabilitation of birds, marine mammals and other wildlife contaminated or otherwise affected by the oil spill; and (d) Measures taken to reduce damages to the environment caused by shoreline and adjacent land cleanup operations. (OAR 340-141-0140(23))</p>	<p>Based on mapped predictions of discharge movement, and probable points of contact, the plan must identify environmentally sensitive areas and areas of public concern that would likely suffer an impact from a spill, the effect of seasonal conditions, a discussion of toxicity and persistence, and priority of response attention. If identification of sensitive areas and protective strategies for them are included in the applicable subarea contingency plan, the plan holder may incorporate that information by reference. (18 AAC 75.425(e)(1)(F)), 18 AAC 75.427 (b)(2)(F))</p>	<p>Describe methods to protect sensitive shorelines, and describe measures to be taken to minimize damage to the environment from cleanup operations. 818.02(f). 827.02(i).</p> <p>Each plan must describe procedures outlining rehabilitation of oiled wildlife. 818.02(j). 827.02(l).</p>	<p>Covered by Area Contingency Plans.</p>	<p>Response organizations must divide the geographic areas of response (GAR) into three basic types of operating environments -- unsheltered waters, sheltered waters, and shorelines -- for planning purposes. Must consider the distribution of the operating environments when they determine the types of equipment that are needed for spill responses in the region. Outline the measures needed to protect and clean up any environmentally sensitive areas in the region which would be identified through consultation with the CCG and the Regional Environmental Emergency Team (REET).</p>

VESSEL C-PLAN REQUIREMENT	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S. COAST GUARD	TRANSPORT CANADA
Interim storage	Plan shall identify both on-water and shoreside interim storage locations. For marine waters, shoreside storage can be identified to meet 50% of storage requirements if the plan holders can demonstrate that recovered oil can be transported to the shoreside storage. For freshwater environments, shoreside storage can be identified to meet 65% of the storage requirements if the plan holders can demonstrate that recovered oil can be transported to the shoreside storage (WAC 173-182-335). In the case of non-dedicated storage devices, these will be derated by 50% of maximum storage volume (counted at a one to two ratio) and acquisition of these resources will be tested in unannounced drills (WAC 173-182-610).	Interim storage capability must be planned for and listed showing it matches or exceeds 3 times the EDRC predicted, unless the DEQ has not set a different plan specific storage requirement. (OAR 340-141-0150(5))	The plan must describe plans, procedures, and locations for temporary storage and ultimate disposal of recovered oil, oily wastes, and sanitary and solid wastes, including plans for obtaining any required permits or authorizations for temporary storage or ultimate disposal. (18 AAC 75.425(e)(1)(F), 18 AAC 75.427(b)(2)(F))	Describe site criteria and methods for temporary storage, information for approval process. Must be able to handle no less than two times the required daily recovery rate. 818.02(i). For non-tank vessels, must be able to handle no less than two times the reasonable worst-case spill volume. 827.02(k).	Recovered oil storage capacity is required to sustain two times the effective daily recovery capacity. Appendix B 9.2	

VESSEL C-PLAN REQUIREMENT	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S.COAST GUARD	TRANSPORT CANADA
Post-spill review procedures	Plan holders are required to conduct post-spill review procedures to review both the effectiveness of the plan and make plan improvements. Debriefs with other participating agencies may be appropriate if Unified command has been established during a spill; and are required when significant lessons can be implemented. (WAC 173-182-150)	Explain post-spill review procedures, including methods to review effectiveness of the plan and the need for amendments. Provide for post-event debriefing. 340-141-0140 (26)	Not required.	Each plan shall provide for post-spill review, including methods to review effectiveness of the plan and the need for amendments. 818.02(g)(7). 827.02(f).	Tank vessels only are required to have post-spill review procedures. 33 CFR 155.1070	After use of the plan in an incident or an exercise, its effectiveness should be evaluated and modified as appropriate.
Prevention measures	Tank vessel companies may apply to participate in Washington's non-regulatory environmental prevention program.	Each covered vessel must have spill prevention strategies that when implemented will provide the best achievable protection from damages caused by the discharge of oil into the waters of the state. Prevention documents prepared to meet federal requirements under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 or plans prepared to meet the requirements of other states may be used to satisfy the criteria of this section. Vessel owners or operators will make maintenance and inspection records, and oil transfer procedures available to the Department upon request.340-141-0170	Under the provisions of 18 AAC 75.005 - 75.090, certain oil pollution prevention requirements apply to each operation for which a contingency plan is required under AS 46.04.030, including vessels. These include prevention training, drug/alcohol programs, risk reduction, and record keeping requirements. Except for nontank vessels, a Prevention Plan may be submitted as a separate volume from the contingency plan, and must describe in detail all prevention measures and prevention policies with reference to identified oil discharge risks. At a minimum it must include descriptions of the following: regular prevention, inspection, and maintenance programs; a history of discharges >55 gallons and actions to prevent recurrence; an analysis of potential discharges and actions to prevent them; a description of specific conditions that might increase oil discharge risk and measures taken to reduce risk; means of discharge detection; and each waiver or alternative compliance schedule and existing conditions of approval for the specific vessel plan. (18 AAC 75.443)	Describe method to reduce spill during transfer and storage operations, measures to reduce risks during navigation, summary of existing prevention measures. 818.02(c). 827.02(c)	See Prevention Plan matrix.	Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan to meet the requirements of Annex 1 to the Pollution Convention.

VESSEL C-PLAN REQUIREMENT	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S.COAST GUARD	TRANSPORT CANADA
Logistical resources	Plan must identify logistical resources such as vessels of opportunity and aerial assets to support spill response.	For the region of operation, identify facilities for fire response, medical services, and accommodations, staging areas, and shoreline access areas, including boat launch. 340-141-0140 (30)	Plan must identify means to transport equipment and personnel during response, including ownership and availability of transportation means. (18 AAC 75.425(e)(3)(E), 18 AAC 75.427(b)(2)(E))	Not required for vessels.	Describe the organizational structure used to manage response actions including: command and control; public information; safety; liaison with government agencies; spill response operations; planning; logistic support; and finance. 155.1035(d)(4), 155.1040(d)(4), & 155.1045(d)(4)	
Response scenarios	Scenarios are not required in the plan.	No hypothetical events are required. Response Strategy Outline describing how the plan would be applied to the initial phase, the average most probable and worst case spills. 340-141-0140 (31)	Except for nontank vessel "streamlined" plans, response scenarios must identify the location, time of year, source, cause, quantity, environmental condition, trajectory and expected timelines for response actions appropriate to meet response planning standards. Such actions are to include: source control, containment, fire prevention, surveillance and tracking, protection of environmentally sensitive areas, recovery, lightering, transfer and storage, waste management and disposal, wildlife protection, recovery disposal and rehabilitation, and shoreline cleanup and restoration. If required by the department, the plan holder must provide additional response strategies to account for variations in receiving environments and seasonal conditions. Response scenario information may be incorporated by reference upon department approval. (18 AAC 75.425(e)(1)(F),	Scenarios are not required in the plan.	Scenarios are not required in plan; although Area Contingency Plans include response scenarios.	

VESSEL C-PLAN REQUIREMENT	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S.COAST GUARD	TRANSPORT CANADA
Who submits plans?	For tank vessels, a plan may be submitted by the owner or operator of the tank vessel; or the owner or operator of the facilities at which the tank vessel will be unloading its cargo; or a Washington state nonprofit corporation established for the purpose of oil spill response and contingency plan coverage and of which the tank vessel owner or operator is a member; or a response contractor contractually obligated to provide containment and cleanup services to the tank vessel company. For covered vessels other than tank vessels, a plan may be submitted by the owner or operator of the covered vessel; or the agent for the covered vessel provided that the agent resides in this state; or a Washington state nonprofit corporation established for the purpose of oil spill response and contingency plan coverage and of which the covered vessel owner or operator is a member; or a response contractor contractually obligated to provide containment and cleanup services to the covered vessel company. (WAC 173-182-1110)	The operator or owner of a covered vessel, including tank vessels as well as cargo vessels, <i>dredges</i> , or passenger vessels 300 gross tons or more, or a maritime association providing umbrella coverage for covered vessels. 340-141-0001	Owners/operators; the charterer if the vessel is leased; or in any other case the person with primary operational control of a vessel. (18 AAC 75.400(a)(2)(5))	Vessel owner/operator. 816.01(a). 826.01(a).	Vessel owner or operator. 155.1065(a)	Vessel Owner. Regulations for the Prevention of Pollution from ships and for Dangerous Chemicals, Section 18..

VESSEL C-PLAN REQUIREMENT	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S.COAST GUARD	TRANSPORT CANADA
Plan review	DOE will begin review after a plan is first determined complete. Completeness is determined within 5 days. If necessary, additional plan content is requested before review begins. A plan review checklist is completed and provided to the plan holder (WAC 173-182-630).	DEQ shall evaluate the plan for completeness before initiating a full review. Plans that are complete will be reviewed and either approved or rejected within 90 days. 340-141-0190	Except for nontank vessel streamlined plans, applicants must notify and consult with the department prior to submitting their application. After the application is submitted, the department will determine if it is sufficient for review within 7 working days. After completing a 30-day public review and comment period, and allowing additional time to obtain more information if it is needed, the department will determine whether the plan is complete. Within 65 days after DEC determines that the application and plan are complete, it will make a decision to approve, approve with conditions, or disapprove the plan. For a nontank vessel streamlined plan, the department will make a decision within five days after receipt of a complete application. (18 AAC 75.410, 18 AAC 75.455, 18 AAC 75.456)	Each plan shall be approved or denied within 180 days after receipt by the Administrator. 816.03(a). 826.03(b).	60 days. 155.1065(a)	
Valid for how long?	Once a plan is approved, the operator receives a certificate of approval that is valid for five years.	Five years. 340-141-0190 (7)	Five years or a shorter time if specified in the department's approval letter and certificate of approval. (AS 46.04.030(d), 18 AAC 75.455, 18 AAC 75.456, 18 AAC 75.460)	Five years. 816.05. 826.03(a)(1)(A).	Five years. 155.1065(c)	
Public review	Stakeholders are notified of plans under review and allowed to comment during the first 30 days of the review period. (WAC 171-182-630).	Interested public and agencies may review and comment for a 30 day period during the 90 day review of the plan prior to approval 340-141-0190	Except for nontank vessel streamlined plans, once DEC determines that an application and plan are sufficient for public review, a 30-day public comment period will be established. (18 AAC 75.455(b)(1))	May review and submit written comments prior to the Administrator's approval of the initial plan. 816.03(c)(2). 826.03(d).	Not required.	

VESSEL C-PLAN REQUIREMENT	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S.COAST GUARD	TRANSPORT CANADA
Accept approval by a federal agency or other state?	No	Plans or parts of plans approved by other state or federal agencies are accepted without full review by DEQ if their plan requirements equal or exceed Oregon's requirements. Plans consisting of integrated plan generic strategies must show how the plan will function in Oregon. 340-141-0190	No. ADEC is the only State of Alaska agency with authority to approve, modify, or revoke a contingency plan. (AS 46.06.030)	Any plan submitted to the Federal Environmental Protection Agency may be submitted in substitution for all or part of the plan required. However, any information required by this Subchapter that is not included in the substitute plan must be submitted as an appendix to that plan. The Administrator will determine if such substitution is appropriate. 816.01(a)(3). 827.01(a)(2)	No.	
Conditional approval	A plan may be moved into conditional approval during the review. The conditions may require a plan holder to operate under specific restrictions until unacceptable components of the plan are revised, resubmitted and approved (WAC 173-182-630).	If a plan is conditionally approved, the covered vessel would be required to operate for a limited time with specific precautionary measures determined by DEQ. 340-141-0190 (8)	DEC may approve a contingency plan with conditions. (18 AAC 75.455, 18 AAC 75.460)	Conditional approval may be granted if there is a minor deficiency of one or more of the requisite elements. The vessel is required to operate with specific precautionary measures. 816.03(e).	No specific regulation exists to grant conditional approval; however, conditional approvals are granted under certain conditions.	
Approval denied	If plan approval is denied, DOE shall explain the reasons for denial and provide a list of actions to be taken to gain approval (WAC 173-182-630).	If plan approval denied, DEQ will provide written explanation of the reasons. Vessel shall not continue operations until a plan for that vessel has been approved. 340-141-0190 (9)	A decision to disapprove a plan will include a summary of the basis for the decision. Applicant may request an adjudicatory hearing to appeal the decision within 30 days. (18 AAC 75.460(b))	Plan denial. 816.03(f). 826.03(f). Operator may appeal the Administrator's decision. 816.03(g). 826.03(g).	Further storage, transfer, handling, transporting, or lightering of oil in areas subject to jurisdiction of U.S. will be in violation of Sec. 311(j)(5)(E) of the FWPCA. 155.1070(e)	

VESSEL C-PLAN REQUIREMENT	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S.COAST GUARD	TRANSPORT CANADA
<p>Approval requirements</p>	<p>To be approved, a plan must meet the criteria in Chapter 173-182 WAC for format and content, and must demonstrate that it can respond to a variety of spills from small to worst case, protect the environment and provide for immediate notification and deployment. Equipment must be appropriate for the operating environment. The rule describes the methodology to calculate planning standards, including mobilization and travel times, designation of EDRC. Must also meet planning standards for shoreline cleanup, aerial surveillance, ground water spills and non-dedicated work boats. Before approving a plan, DOE must consider the volumes and types of oil covered by the plan, unique operating hazards, sensitive natural resources within the planning area, preventative maintenance program for response equipment and all stakeholder comments received on the plan.</p>	<p>Plan must demonstrate that, when implemented, it can: respond to and cleanup a variety of spills including worst case spills, protect the environment from oil spills, notify and mobilize resources upon discovery of a spill, and deploy response equipment and personnel within two hours. When reviewing, the following is considered: volume and type of oil, history and circumstances of prior spills by similar types of vessels, operating hazards, natural resources, pertinent agency or public comments, and incorporation of cost-effective spill prevention measures. 340-141-0190 (3) & (4)</p>	<p>The plan must identify maximum possible discharge and identify resources and response strategies sufficient to meet the applicable response planning standard. Plans using contractual resources must demonstrate that the transition and substitution of equipment and resources will occur without interruption of response or cleanup and, for nontank vessel plans, the ability to deliver all identified equipment in the region of operation within 24 hours of notification of an incident. The response strategies must take into account the type of product discharged and must demonstrate that procedures are in place to stop the discharge at the source within the shortest possible time, and to contain, control, and clean up a discharge, protect sensitive areas identified in the plan, transfer or lighter oil to prevent further damage, provide temporary storage and removal capacity, with all necessary permits, account for severe environmental limitations, provide sufficient response using mechanical methods that meet a "best achievable technology" standard, provide for permits and means if non mechanical response methods are planned, and provide for an adequate number of trained personnel. (18 AAC 75.445, 18 AAC 75.446)</p>	<p>Plan must provide for best achievable protection. Each plan shall provide for all of the following: prevention measures to reduce the possibility of an oil spill occurring as a result of collisions, groundings, explosions or operator error; immediate notification and mobilization of response resources upon discovery of a spill, procedures for the following: deployment and delivery of response equipment and personnel; assure protection of the environment, timely and adequate cleanup of all spills, identification of response equipment and call-out procedures to acquire that equipment. 816.03(b). 826.03(e).</p>	<p>Meets requirements of Subpart D and/or E. 155.1065(b)</p>	

VESSEL C-PLAN REQUIREMENT	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S.COAST GUARD	TRANSPORT CANADA
Plan Availability	A copy of the plan must be in a central location accessible by the response manager at any hour. And a field document that summarizes the initial actions taken during a spill shall be placed in all locations where spills are likely to occur or be discovered. (WAC 173-182-240).	One copy must be accessible to the incident commander or spill response manager and a field document must be available to all appropriate personnel. 340-141-0210	One copy of the response action plan section of the current approved oil discharge prevention and contingency plan for that vessel or barge must be on board the vessel or barge. During the public review period, plans are available to the public upon request to the department. Nontank vessel plans are available for review as public records upon request to the department. (18 AAC 75.465(a)(2), 8 AAC 75.456(c))	One complete copy must be maintained by the owner/operator. One complete copy of the response manual must be maintained on board the vessel at all times. A copy must be in a central location accessible to key response personnel. A copy must be maintained by the qualified individual and available for use in the event of an incident. 816.04(a) & 826.04(a)	One copy of specific sections must be aboard the vessel. One copy must be maintained by the vessel owner or operator and each qualified individual. 155.1030(i)	

VESSEL C-PLAN REQUIREMENT	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S.COAST GUARD	TRANSPORT CANADA
<p>Drills</p>	<p>Plan holders must participate in a drill and equipment verification program following a modified triennial cycle. DOE participates in the design of drills and provides written evaluation of tabletop and deployment drills. Scheduling requirements, type and frequency of drills, criteria for evaluating and drill waiver requests are noted in the rule. Unannounced drills are also described in the rule. (WAC 173- 182-700 through 740). Under certain conditions, vessel companies may request credit for drills conducted out of state.</p>	<p>Approved plans must be verified by drills/exercises. Each plan must describe schedule and type of drills. 340-141-0140 (27) DEQ may require one announced drill or one unannounced drill per year. 340-141-200(1)</p>	<p>DEC can conduct announced or unannounced drills to test a plan, but no more than 2 per 12 month period unless performance is judged inadequate, except for non-tank vessel plans, which may be tested by a maximum of one field and one tabletop exercise in each plan review cycle, unless performance is judged inadequate. (18 AAC 75.485)</p>	<p>Describe the vessel's drill program to ensure the plan will function in an emergency. Required drill frequencies: manned-vessel onboard emergency procedures and qualified individual notification drills - quarterly; unmanned barge emergency procedures and qualified individual notification drills-quarterly; shore-based spill management team tabletop drills - yearly; oil spill response organization field equipment deployment drills - yearly. Per Administrator's approval, may substitute unannounced drill for shore-based spill management team tabletop drill or oil spill response organization field equipment deployment drill, if certain conditions are met. CCR Title 14, Section 820.01. The Administrator may call an announced or unannounced drill to test all or part of a contingency plan. 816.03(b)(4). 826.03(c).</p>	<p>Plan must identify the planned drill program, which will ensure the plan will function in an emergency. Required drill frequencies: manned vessel on board emergency procedures and qualified individual notification drills - monthly; unmanned barge emergency procedures and notification of the qualified individual drills - quarterly; shore-based spill management team tabletop drills - yearly; and oil spill removal organization field equipment deployment drills - yearly. Must participate in unannounced drills as directed by the applicable COTP. Section also includes requirement for exercising the whole plan every 3 years. 155.1035(g), 155.1060(a) & (b), 155.1040(g), & 1045(g)</p>	<p>Provide for periodic spill drills to test competence of response personnel and demonstrate that the response organization is capable to coordinating the various aspects of the spill response. Must ensure that it functions as expected and that the procedures, contacts, and communications networks are accurate. Response equipment must be exercised to ensure its functions as expected. Providing hands-on experience with equipment will greatly enhance safety and effectiveness in an emergency situation. Frequency and extent of exercises must be to the satisfaction of Transport Canada Marine Safety.</p>

VESSEL C-PLAN REQUIREMENT	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S.COAST GUARD	TRANSPORT CANADA
Penalty/fine for no plan	Any violation of Chapter 173-182 is subject to enforcement and penalty sanctions of RCW 0.48.376 (maximum penalty of \$100,000 a day). Any person found guilty of willfully violating any of the provisions of this section, or any final written orders or directive of DOE may be deemed guilty of a gross misdemeanor and subject to a fine of up to \$10,000 or imprisonment.	No covered vessel may operate in Oregon waters without an approved plan. Any violation of these rules is subject to penalty and enforcement provisions of ORS 468.140 and OAR 340 division 012. 340-141-0230	A person is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor if that person with criminal negligence violates a provision of AS 46.04, or fails to provide information or provides false information required by AS 46.04. Each day is considered a separate violation. AS 46.03.790	Criminal and/or civil penalties pursuant to Article 9, beginning with Section 8670.57 of the Government Code. 816.06. 826.06.	Deny entry to navigable waters of the U.S., detain a place, or require seizure and forfeiture.	
Plan required for vessels transiting internal waters, bound for a foreign port?	Contingency plans are not required for vessels engaged in innocent passage; however mutual aid agreements exist for reciprocal coverage.	N/A.	N/A.	Contingency plans are not required for vessels engaged in innocent passage within the marine waters of California. 818.01(b)(4). 827.01(b)(4).	Yes.	Yes.

VESSEL C-PLAN REQUIREMENT	WASHINGTON	OREGON	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	U.S.COAST GUARD	TRANSPORT CANADA
<p>Non-compliance with plan requirements</p>	<p>Noncompliance includes failure to implement any approved element of the plan unless authorized by DOE or the FOSC, operating without an approved plan, or failure to follow directions or orders of DOE. The owner or operator of a facility may not operate without an approved or conditionally approved plan; nor transfer cargo or passengers to or from a covered vessel that does not have an approved or conditionally approved contingency plan; nor transfer oil to or from a facility that does not have an approved or conditionally approved contingency plan (WAC 173-182-920).</p>	<p>No person may cause or permit the operation of a covered vessel within the navigable waters of the state without a properly implemented oil spill prevention and emergency response plan approved by the Department. Any violation of this will be subject to the enforcement and penalty provisions of ORS 468.140, and OAR 340 division 012.340-141-230</p>	<p>If a plan holder fails to comply with an approved contingency plan, demonstrates an inability to maintain continuous access to the resources identified in the plan, fails to respond in the shortest possible time if a discharge occurs, or is in any other way subject to the terms of AS 46.04.030(f)(1) - (4) or AS 46.04.055, the department may revoke the approval of the plan after notice and opportunity for hearing, or suspend its approval after notice and opportunity for hearing under, stating the conditions to reinstate the approval and allow operations to resume; order the plan holder to file an application to amend the plan within a specified time, or take other necessary action to correct the failure to comply. 18 AAC 75.490</p>	<p>Criminal and/or civil penalties pursuant to Article 9, beginning with Section 8670.57 of the Government Code. 816.06. 826.06.</p>	<p>Civil penalties can be issued for violations of the regulations prescribed by 33 USC 1321</p>	<p>It is an offense under CSA 2001 Sections 183. (1) and 184. (1) and is liable to a fine or imprisonment on summary conviction.</p>

VESSEL RESPONSE REQUIREMENTS	WASHINGTON		OREGON	CALIFORNIA	ALASKA	U.S. C.G.	TRP. CANADA
	All Waters Except Coast	Coast					
Oil Recovery Capacity or Equipment Requirement Maximums	Recovery capability varies over time and geographic location and must be appropriate for operating environment (WAC 173-182 355 through 450).	<p>6 hrs - no requirements</p> <p>12 hrs - capacity to recover 3% of the worst cast spill or sufficient equipment to recover 36,000 bbls/day</p> <p>24 hrs - 8% or 48,000 bbls/day</p> <p>48 hrs - 14% or 60,000 bbls/day</p> <p>72 hrs - 17% or 72,000 bbls/day</p> <p>(Must have equipment that can equal whichever is less of the oil recovery percentage or equipment cap).</p>	<p>RIVER:</p> <p>Covered vessels operating in any sub-Zone of the Columbia River must meet the following planning standards: By 6 hours after the discovery of a spill, the vessel operator must have arranged for recovery of spilled oil. There must be equipment and personnel available to be on site at this time with the ability to recover the lesser of 12,000 barrels of oil, or an amount of oil equal to two percent of the vessel's worst case spill, from the water in the next 24 hours.</p> <p>- By 12 hours after the discovery of a spill, there must be a recovery system capable of removing the lesser of 36,000 barrels of oil or five percent of the worst case spill volume from the water in the next 24 hours.</p> <p>- By 24 hours after the discovery of a spill, the ability to recover the lesser of 48,000 barrels of oil or 12 percent of the worst case spill volume from the water in the next 24 hours.</p> <p>- By 48 hours after the discovery of a spill, the vessel operator must be able to arrange for an increased ability to recover oil from the water to the lesser of 60,000 barrels of oil or 17 percent of the worst case spill in the next 24 hours.</p> <p>(continued next page)</p>	<p>High Volume ports:</p> <p>Tank vessels:</p> <p>2 hrs - 3,125 bbls/day</p> <p>12 hrs - 23,437 bbls/day</p> <p>24 hrs - 31,250 bbls/day</p> <p>36 hrs - 46,875 bbls/day</p> <p>60 hrs - 78,125 bbls/day</p> <p>Non-tank vessels:</p> <p>Reasonable worst-case spill volume within 6 hours.</p> <p>Facility/Transfer Area or Santa Barbara Channel Area:</p> <p>Tank vessel:</p> <p>2 hrs - 3,125 bbls/day</p> <p>12 hrs - 19,531 bbls/day</p> <p>36 hrs - 35,156 bbls/day</p> <p>60 hrs - 66,406 bbls/day</p> <p>Non-tank vessel:</p> <p>Reasonable worst-case spill volume within 12 hours.</p> <p>Balance of Coast:</p> <p>Tank vessels:</p> <p>18 hrs - 15,625 bbls/day</p> <p>36 hrs - 31,250 bbls/day</p> <p>60 hrs - 62,500 bbls/day</p> <p>818.02(e)(3)(B)</p> <p>Non-tank vessel: Reasonable worst-case spill within 18 hours.</p> <p>827.02(h)(2)(B).</p>	<p>Crude oil tank vessels: Contain, control and cleanup 300,000 bbls of oil in 72 hours if cargo capacity is greater than 500,000 bbls (Prince William Sound). Contain, control and clean up 50,000 bbls in 72 hours if cargo capacity is less than 500,000 bbls (Cook Inlet and elsewhere). For crude carrying oil tank vessels and barges: Additional equipment must be on-scene within 72 hours to be able to contain, control, and clean up 60 percent of total cargo capacity in the shortest time possible (minus credits for prevention measures). (18 AAC 75.438) Non-crude oil tank vessels and barges: - contain and control within 48 hours and clean up in the shortest possible time 15% of total vessel cargo capacity (no credits given for prevention measures). (18 AAC 75.440) Non-tank vessels: contain and control within 48 hours and clean up in the shortest possible time 15% of total vessel fuel capacity (no credits given for prevention measures). (18 AAC 75.441). Requirements are based on a five-day response time (one-fifth of RPS per day). (18 AAC 75.446)</p>	Appendix B to 33 CFR Part 155	

			<p>OREGON COAST: Covered vessels operating in the Coastal Bays Zone must meet the following planning standards: By 6 hours after the discovery of a spill, the vessel operator must have arranged for recovery of spilled oil. There must be equipment and personnel on site at this time with the ability to recover the lesser of 12,000 barrels of oil or an amount of oil equal to two percent of the vessel's worst case spill from the water in the next 24 hours.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 12 hours after the discovery of a spill, there must be a recovery system on site capable of removing the lesser of 36,000 barrels of oil or five percent of the worst case spill volume from the water in the next 24 hours. - By 24 hours after the discovery of a spill, the ability to recover the lesser of 48,000 barrels of oil or 12 percent of the worst case spill volume from the water in the next 24 hours. - By 48 hours after the discovery of a spill, the vessel operator must be able to arrange to recover oil from the water to the lesser of 60,000 barrels of oil or 17 percent of the worst case spill volume in the next 24 hours. <p>OREGON OCEAN: Covered vessels operating in the Open Ocean Zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 6 hours after the discovery of a spill, the vessel operator must have arranged for recovery of spilled oil. There must be equipment and personnel on site capable of recovering the lesser of 12,000 barrels of oil from the water or an amount of oil equal to two percent of 			
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			<p>the vessel's worst case spill in the next 24 hours.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 12 hours after the discovery of a spill, the vessel operator must have a recovery system capable of removing from the water the lesser of 36,000 barrels of oil or three percent of the worst case spill volume in the next 24 hours. - By 24 hours after the discovery of a spill, the vessel operator must have deployed, or have at the designated staging area for equipment deployment, equipment and operators with the ability to recover the lesser of 48,000 barrels of oil or 12 percent of the worst case spill volume from the water in the next 24 hours. - By 48 hours after the discovery of a spill, the vessel operator must be able to arrange to recover oil from the water to the lesser of 60,000 barrels of oil or 17 percent of the worst case spill volume in the next 24 hours. 				
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VESSEL RESPONSE REQUIREMENTS	WASHINGTON		OREGON	CALIFORNIA	ALASKA	U.S.COAST GUARD	TRANSPORT CANADA
	All Waters Except Coast	Coast					
Boom Requirements	Boom requirements vary over time and geographic location and must be appropriate for operating environment (WAC 173-182 355 through 450).	<p>2 hrs - over flight assessment</p> <p>6 hrs - 4x largest vessel</p> <p>12 hrs - 40,000 ft</p>	<p><u>Columbia River</u></p> <p>2 hrs - 4x length of vessel up to 1000 ft</p> <p>6 hrs - 10,000 ft</p> <p>12 hrs - 40,000 ft</p> <p><u>Coastal Bays</u></p> <p>2 hrs - 4x length of vessel up to 1000 ft</p> <p>6 hrs - 6500 ft</p> <p>12 hrs - 9500 ft</p> <p>24 hrs - 14,000 ft.</p> <p><u>Open Ocean</u></p> <p>2 hrs - 4x length of vessel up to 1000 ft</p> <p>6 hrs - 10,000 ft</p> <p>12 hrs - 40,000 ft (OAR 340-141-0150(3))</p> <p>Resident equipment rules apply to all resources in the first 12 hours.</p> <p>340-141-0150 (4)</p>	<p>Sufficient containment equipment shall be brought to the scene of the spill to address the daily recovery rates as designated.</p> <p>818.02(e)(3)(B).</p> <p>827.02(h)(2)(B).</p> <p>Must meet published Shoreline Protection Tables.</p> <p>818.02(f). 827.02(i)(1)</p>	<p>Plan to have deployed and operating within 72 hours (48 hours for vessels transporting non-crude oil), from within its region of operation, sufficient length of boom to mount an effective response to the volume of discharged oil established under 18 AAC 75.430 -- 18 AAC 75.442</p> <p>Non-tank vessels must have boom equal to 3x LOA for one vessel, or 3x LOA or 3000 feet, whichever is greater, for more than one vessel. (18 AAC 75.446, Table F)</p>		
Interim Storage	Storage requirement vary over time and by geographic location in ratio with the recovery requirements (WAC 173-182 355 through 450).	<p>6 hrs - 1x recovery capacity</p> <p>12 hrs - 2x recovery capacity</p> <p>24 hrs - 3x recovery capacity</p>	<p>Interim storage and permanent disposal methods and sites shall be sufficient to keep up with oil recovery operations and handle the entire volume of oil recovered and oily wastes generated.</p> <p>340-141-0150 (5)</p>	<p>Sufficient storage shall be no less than 2x the required daily recovery rate as determined in Section 818.02(i).</p> <p>For non-tank vessels, must be able to handle no less than two times the reasonable worst-case spill volume. 827.02(k).</p>	<p>Storage for at least 60 percent of total cargo capacity of the tank vessel or barge. Within 72 hours, storage for 100% of recovered liquid. Non-tank vessels must have storage equal to 1/5 of the response planning standard oil volume plus all associated water. (18 AAC 75.446, Table F)</p>		