

and neglect administered or assisted under this Act with such programs and activities administered or assisted by the Federal agencies whose representatives are members of the Advisory Board. The Advisory Board shall also assist the Secretary in the development of Federal standards for child abuse and neglect prevention and treatment programs and projects.

(b) The Advisory Board shall prepare and submit, within eighteen months after the date of enactment of this Act, to the President and to the Congress a report on the programs assisted under this Act and the programs, projects, and activities related to child abuse and neglect administered or assisted by the Federal agencies whose representatives are members of the Advisory Board. Such report shall include a study of the relationship between drug addiction and child abuse and neglect.

(c) Of the funds appropriated under section 5, one-half of 1 per centum, or \$1,000,000, whichever is the lesser, may be used by the Secretary only for purposes of the report under subsection (b).

Report to  
President and  
Congress.

#### COORDINATION

42 USC 5106.

SEC. 7. The Secretary shall promulgate regulations and make such arrangements as may be necessary or appropriate to ensure that there is effective coordination between programs related to child abuse and neglect under this Act and other such programs which are assisted by Federal funds.

Approved January 31, 1974.

#### Public Law 93-248

#### AN ACT

February 5, 1974  
[S. 1070]

To implement the International Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, 1969.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That this Act may be cited as the "Intervention on the High Seas Act".

SEC. 2. As used in this Act—

(1) "ship" means—

(A) any seagoing vessel of any type whatsoever, and

(B) any floating craft, except an installation or device engaged in the exploration and exploitation of the resources of the seabed and the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof;

(2) "oil" means crude oil, fuel oil, diesel oil, and lubricating oil;

(3) "convention" means the International Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, 1969;

(4) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating; and

(5) "United States" means the States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Intervention on  
the High Seas  
Act.  
33 USC 1471  
note.  
Definitions.  
33 USC 1471.

33 USC 1472.

SEC. 3. Whenever a ship collision, stranding, or other incident of navigation or other occurrence on board a ship or external to it resulting in material damage or imminent threat of material damage to the ship or her cargo creates, as determined by the Secretary, a grave and imminent danger to the coastline or related interests of the United States from pollution or threat of pollution of the sea by oil which

may reasonably be expected to result in major harmful consequences, the Secretary may, except as provided for in section 10, without liability for any damage to the owners or operators of the ship, to her cargo or crew, or to underwriters or other parties interested therein, take measures on the high seas, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and this Act, to prevent, mitigate, or eliminate that danger.

SEC. 4. In determining whether there is grave and imminent danger of major harmful consequences to the coastline or related interests of the United States, the Secretary shall consider the interests of the United States directly threatened or affected including but not limited to, fish, shellfish, and other living marine resources, wildlife, coastal zone and estuarine activities, and public and private shorelines and beaches.

33 USC 1473.

SEC. 5. Upon a determination under section 3 of this Act of a grave and imminent danger to the coastline or related interests of the United States, the Secretary may—

33 USC 1474.

(1) coordinate and direct all public and private efforts directed at the removal or elimination of the threatened pollution damage;

(2) directly or indirectly undertake the whole or any part of any salvage or other action he could require or direct under subsection (1) of this section; and

(3) remove, and, if necessary, destroy the ship and cargo which is the source of the danger.

SEC. 6. Before taking any measure under section 5 of this Act, the Secretary shall—

33 USC 1475.

(1) consult, through the Secretary of State, with other countries affected by the marine casualty, and particularly with the flag country of any ship involved;

Consultation.

(2) notify without delay the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and any other persons known to the Secretary, or of whom he later becomes aware, who have interests which can reasonably be expected to be affected by any proposed measures; and

Notification.

(3) consider any views submitted in response to the consultation or notification required by subsections (1) and (2) of this section.

SEC. 7. In cases of extreme urgency requiring measures to be taken immediately, the Secretary may take those measures rendered necessary by the urgency of the situation without the prior consultation or notification as required by section 6 of this Act or without the continuation of consultations already begun.

33 USC 1476.

SEC. 8. (a) Measures directed or conducted under this Act shall be proportionate to the damage, actual or threatened, to the coastline or related interests of the United States and may not go beyond what is reasonably necessary to prevent, mitigate, or eliminate that damage.

33 USC 1477.

(b) In considering whether measures are proportionate to the damage the Secretary shall, among other things, consider—

(1) the extent and probability of imminent damage if those measures are not taken;

(2) the likelihood of effectiveness of those measures; and

(3) the extent of the damage which may be caused by those measures.

SEC. 9. In the direction and conduct of measures under this Act the Secretary shall use his best endeavors to—

33 USC 1478.

(1) assure the avoidance of risk to human life;

(2) render all possible aid to distressed persons, including facilitating repatriation of ships' crews; and

(3) not unnecessarily interfere with rights and interests of

others, including the flag state of any ship involved, other foreign states threatened by damage, and persons otherwise concerned.

Compensation.  
33 USC 1479.

SEC. 10. (a) The United States shall be obliged to pay compensation to the extent of the damage caused by measures which exceed those reasonably necessary to achieve the end mentioned in section 3.

Jurisdiction.

(b) Actions against the United States seeking compensation for any excessive measures may be brought in the United States Court of Claims, in any district court of the United States, and in those courts enumerated in section 460 of title 28, United States Code. For purposes of this Act, American Samoa shall be included within the judicial district of the District Court of the United States for the District of Hawaii, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands shall be included within the judicial districts of both the District Court of the United States for the District of Hawaii and the District Court of Guam.

Notification.  
33 USC 1480.

SEC. 11. The Secretary of State shall notify without delay foreign states concerned, the Secretary-General of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, and persons affected by measures taken under this Act.

Violations.  
33 USC 1481.

SEC. 12. (a) Any person who—

(1) willfully violates a provision of this Act or a regulation issued thereunder; or

(2) willfully refuses or fails to comply with any lawful order or direction given pursuant to this Act; or

(3) willfully obstructs any person who is acting in compliance with an order or direction under this Act, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

Penalty.

(b) In a criminal proceeding for an offense under paragraph (1) or (2) of subsection (a) of this section it shall be a defense for the accused to prove that he used all due diligence to comply with any order or direction or that he had reasonable cause to believe that compliance would have resulted in serious risk to human life.

Experts, nomination.  
33 USC 1482.

SEC. 13. (a) The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, may nominate individuals to the list of experts provided for in article III of the convention.

Negotiators, conciliators, or arbitrators, designation or nomination.

(b) The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary, shall designate or nominate, as appropriate and necessary, the negotiators, conciliators, or arbitrators provided for by the convention and the annexes thereto.

33 USC 1483.

SEC. 14. No measures may be taken under authority of this Act against any warship or other ship owned or operated by a country and used, for the time being, only on Government noncommercial service.

33 USC 1484.

SEC. 15. This Act shall be interpreted and administered in a manner consistent with the convention and other international law. Except as specifically provided, nothing in this Act may be interpreted to prejudice any otherwise applicable right, duty, privilege, or immunity or deprive any country or person of any remedy otherwise applicable.

Rules and regulations.  
33 USC 1485.

SEC. 16. The Secretary may issue reasonable rules and regulations which he considers appropriate and necessary for the effective implementation of this Act.

33 USC 1486.

33 USC 1321.

SEC. 17. The revolving fund established under section 311(k) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act shall be available to the Secretary for Federal actions and activities under section 5 of this Act.

Effective date.  
33 USC 1487.

SEC. 18. This Act shall be effective upon the date of enactment, or upon the date the convention becomes effective as to the United States, whichever is later.

Approved February 5, 1974.