

**CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS
TITLE 14. NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION 1. FISH AND GAME COMMISSION-DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
SUBDIVISION 4. OFFICE OF SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE
CHAPTER 3. OIL SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PLANNING
SUBCHAPTER 4. OIL SPILL CONTINGENCY PLANS, NONTANK VESSELS**

§ 825.03. Purpose and Scope.

(a) This subchapter sets forth planning requirements for oil spill prevention and response for nontank vessels (300 gross tons or greater) in California. These planning requirements specify that the owner or operator of a nontank vessel must own or have contracted for on-water recovery and storage resources sufficient to respond to all spills up to the reasonable worst-case spill volume in the time frames specified. The nontank vessel owner or operator must also demonstrate through contract(s) or other approved means, the response resources necessary to protect all applicable environmental sensitive sites in the time frames required by section 828.1. Equipment in addition to that under contract must be identified, and a call-out procedure in place to access additional response resources if needed. For the purpose of meeting the requirements herein, contracts for booming, on-water recovery and storage, and environmental sensitive site protection services can only be made with oil spill response organizations rated by the Office of Spill Prevention and Response. For other required services (e.g., shoreline cleanup, waste management, spill response management, etc.) contracts or other approved means with non-rated oil spill response organizations may be used.

(b) The equipment that the owner or operator has available must also be applicable to the areas of intended use. A nontank vessel owner or operator must demonstrate adequate emergency services as described, by sufficient in-house capability or a signed, valid contract with a vessel emergency services provider.

(c) The information required by this subchapter must be submitted to the Office of Spill Prevention and Response, and maintained by the owner or operator, in separate volumes. A principal volume must be compiled to contain all the required information, calculations, studies, maps and related data. A separate volume must be set up as an initial response activity manual and must contain only the information that response personnel will need at the time of a spill to facilitate the required immediate notification and response actions.

(d) To the greatest extent possible, California has endeavored that this subchapter be consistent with the scope and intent of California's tank vessel oil spill contingency plan regulations, the enabling legislation Senate Bill 1644 (Chapter 964, Statutes of 1998), the federal oil spill response regulations, and the area contingency plans completed by the United States Coast Guard, state agencies, and local governments, with public participation, as required by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (Title 33 United States Code section 2701, et seq.). Consideration will be given to the differences in environmental risk between spills from nontank vessels and tank vessels. Information developed to demonstrate compliance with other applicable federal, state, and international (e.g., International Maritime Organization, etc.) requirements may be used to demonstrate compliance with all or part of this subchapter to the extent that the information meets the requirements of this subchapter.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 8670.28 and 8670.29, Government Code. Reference: Sections 8670.28 and 8670.29, Government Code.

§ 825.07. General Requirements.

(a) A nontank vessel of 300 gross tons or greater must not operate in marine waters unless the owner or operator has an oil spill contingency plan prepared and submitted in accordance with this subchapter for the geographic regions (as defined in section 790 of this subdivision) the nontank vessel transits. A nontank vessel owner or operator who is required to submit an oil spill contingency plan pursuant to this subchapter must:

(1) Identify and ensure by contract or other approved means (as defined in section 790 of this subdivision) a rated oil spill response organization (as specified in subchapter 3.5) for the booming, on-water recovery and storage, and environmental sensitive site protection services as required. An oil spill response organization's existing rating approval letter issued from the Administrator remains valid unless revoked and is deemed to meet the requirements of this subchapter for three years from the date of the letter's issuance.

(A) The spill management team may have an interim certification.

(B) A single spill management team may be listed if it is capable of responding in all geographic regions in which the plan holder operates.

(C) The spill management team may consist of personnel employed by the plan holder or persons affiliated with the plan holder, contracted personnel, or a combination thereof.

~~(D) Within 90 calendar days after the effective date of subchapter 5 of this chapter, any owner or operator that currently has an approved contingency plan must submit an Application for Certification of Plan Holder Spill Management Team form DFW 1005 (new 11/12/20), incorporated by reference herein, pursuant to section 830.7 of subchapter 5.~~

(E) An owner or operator that is required to have a new contingency plan must submit an Application for Certification of Plan Holder Spill Management Team form DFW 1005 (new 11/12/20), incorporated by reference herein, pursuant to section 830.7 of subchapter 5, at the time of submission of a new contingency plan for review and approval.

(b) No person may load oil onto a nontank vessel or unload oil from a nontank vessel unless the following conditions are met prior to transfer operations:

(1) After initial submittal but prior to approval of the contingency plan, the nontank vessel owner or operator must provide the owner or operator of the marine facility or vessel providing fuel with a certified copy of the letter acknowledging the receipt of the nontank vessel's oil spill contingency plan by the Administrator, if the owner or operator of the marine facility or vessel providing fuel does not already have such a letter on file;

(2) After approval of the initial submittal of the contingency plan, the nontank vessel owner or operator must provide the owner or operator of the marine facility or vessel providing fuel with a copy of the letter approving the current oil spill contingency plan for that nontank vessel if the owner or operator of the marine facility or vessel providing fuel does not already have such a letter on file;

(3) The nontank vessel owner or operator must notify the owner or operator of the marine facility or vessel providing fuel of any change in the approval status not reflected by the letter on file at that marine facility; and

(4) The owner or operator of the nontank vessel must certify that a complete copy of the initial response activity manual for that nontank vessel is on board the nontank vessel.

(c) Each plan must be consistent with the California Oil Spill Contingency Plan and not in conflict with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, or the applicable federal area contingency plans.

(d) Nothing in this subchapter, in any manner or respect, impairs or limits the authority of the California Coastal Commission or San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission to review federal activities, federal development projects, or federally-permitted or licensed activities, as authorized pursuant to the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (Title 16 United States Code, section 1451 et seq.). Nor does this subchapter impair or limit the authority of the California Coastal Commission or San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission to ensure such activities or projects are performed in a manner that is consistent, to the extent required by applicable law, with the enforceable policies of the California Coastal Management Program. Nor does this subchapter, in any manner or respect, impair or limit the authority of the California Coastal Commission to ensure that development activities or projects, in which nontank vessels under 300 gross tons are involved, are performed in a manner that is consistent, to the extent required by applicable law, with the enforceable policies of the California Coastal Act.

(e) All plans must be written in English, and the initial response activity manual portion must also be in a language that is understood by all crew members responsible for carrying out the plan.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 8670.28, 8670.29 and 8670.32, Government Code. Reference: Sections 8670.28, 8670.29, 8670.31 and 8670.32, Government Code.

§ 826.01. Plan Submittal.

(a) Plans:

Unless otherwise exempt, each owner or operator of a nontank vessel must provide an oil spill contingency plan for that nontank vessel. The plan may be specific to an individual nontank vessel or may apply to a fleet of nontank vessels. All nontank vessel-specific elements required by Subsections 827.02(a) through (f) of this subchapter must be addressed for an individual nontank vessel or all the nontank vessels included in a Fleet Plan.

(1) Response Elements:

(A) Nontank Vessel Fleet Plans

Fleet contingency plans may be submitted by an owner/operator that has a number of nontank vessels that transit the same or substantially the same routes in marine waters. Nontank vessels may be added to a fleet tank vessel contingency plan providing all of the requirements of this subchapter are met.

1. A fleet contingency plan shall contain all prevention and response elements required pursuant to this subchapter.

(2) Incorporation of Other Plans and Reference Documents

An individual or fleet contingency plan must contain all prevention and response elements required pursuant to this subchapter. Citing specific relevant sections of appropriate reference material may be an acceptable alternative to reproducing the full text, maps, diagrams, etc., in the contingency plan. The Administrator will determine if such submissions or citations adequately meet the requirements of this subchapter prior to final plan approval. Examples of plans or other reference documents that may be submitted or cited include, but are not limited to, the following:

(A) Plans Submitted to International, Federal or State Authorities: Appropriate sections of plans submitted to and approved by any state, federal or international authority may be either submitted or cited, as approved by the Administrator, to meet part of the requirements contained in this subchapter. These references may include documents submitted to comply with California's tank vessel contingency plan requirements, U.S. Coast Guard requirements, or the International Safety Management (ISM) Code.

(B) Federal Area Contingency Plans (ACP) and Geographic Response Plans (GRP): Information from ACP's and GRP's currently in effect which meet the requirements of Subsections 827.02(g) through (n) may be cited. Information from ACP's and GRP's that are not currently in effect must be submitted.

(C) Privately Prepared Reference Documents: Private companies may prepare reference documents specifically intended to address part or all of the requirements of Subsections 827.02(g) through (n) of this subchapter. These documents may incorporate other plans or reference documents pursuant to this Subsection 826.01(a)(2). With a company's authorization, a plan holder may submit such a document in its entirety to meet part or all of the requirements of Subsections 827.02(g) through (n).

(D) Rated OSRO:

When contracting with an OSRO, Rated by OSPR pursuant to Title 14, California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 819.02, to meet the oil spill response requirements under this subchapter, the owner or operator may cite the Rated OSRO application in lieu of listing the OSRO's response resources which meet the requirements of 14 CCR Section 819.02.

1. An OSRO Rating does not guarantee the performance of an OSRO, nor does the use of an OSPR-Rated OSRO in a contingency plan relieve the plan holders of their ultimate statutory and regulatory responsibility to ensure the adequacy of the spill response resources identified in their contingency plan.

(E) If approved by the Administrator, plans, reference texts and other materials not listed above may be submitted to meet part of the requirements of this subchapter.

(b) Time frames:

(1)(A) A nontank vessel must submit a contingency plan that is received by OSPR at least five working days prior to entering marine waters.

~~(B) Nontank vessel owner/operators shall notify the Administrator by facsimile prior to entering marine waters for the harbors of Humboldt Bay, Port Hueneme, Monterey Bay, and San Diego, and the ports of Stockton and Sacramento.~~

(c) Receiving Agencies:

(1) One copy of the applicable contingency plan (~~either hard copy or~~ electronic media - see Section 826.02) covering each Geographic Region the nontank vessel transits shall be delivered to the Office of Spill Prevention and Response. Delivery of the plan may be in person or by registered mail with return receipt requested, or the equivalent. ~~Additional hard copies shall be provided to an OSPR regional office upon request.~~

(2) Within two working days of a request from the Administrator, additional copies (~~hard copy or electronic media~~) shall be mailed by the plan holder to the State Oil Spill Technical Advisory Committee.

~~(3) Any additional copies must be submitted within two working days of a request by the Administrator.~~

(d) Confidentiality:

(1) A plan holder must request that proprietary information, including reports or studies, be kept confidential, by following the process described in section 790.3 of chapter 1.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 8670.28 and 8670.29, Government Code. Reference: Sections 8670.28, 8670.29 and 8670.31, Government Code.

§ 826.02. Plan Format.

~~OSPR does not accept paper copies of a contingency plan. All submittals of a new plans, five-year resubmittals, and plan updates must be made online as approved by OSPR administrator.~~ Other documents required to be submitted with the contingency plan, such as evidence of the contracts or other approved means with Oil Spill Response Organizations and certified spill management teams, or general arrangement and tank diagrams, must be scanned and submitted in an electronic format approved by the Administrator. Although not required, it is requested that the Table of Contents be linked to the different sections of the plan. Also, if a Federal Vessel Response Plan (VRP) or other non-California plan format is used, it is requested that the plan be electronically linked to the plan sections that comply with California's requirements. Each plan must be organized into at least two separate volumes: an initial response activity manual and a principal volume or volumes with related appendices. The format for each is outlined below:

(a) Initial Response Activity Manual:

A simplified initial response activity manual, suitable for on-scene use in the event of a spill, which summarizes the key notification information outlined in subsection 827.02 (d) and the initial shipboard response actions necessary to minimize the impact of a spill on marine waters, must be prepared and submitted with each plan.

(1) Nontank vessels that have an approved Ship-board Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP), may certify compliance with the emergency ship-board procedures requirements of the SOPEP, or may

submit a copy of their Letter of Approval for their SOPEP, in lieu of providing the initial shipboard response actions specified in (a) above. The SOPEP must be submitted to the Administrator upon request,

(2) The initial response activity manual must be maintained on board the nontank vessel at all times.

(b) Principal Volume of the Plan:

(1) The principal volume of the plan must include all the required information including a summary of the conclusions of all studies, calculations and analyses, as applicable.

(2) The principal volume of each plan must be organized to facilitate access to information, and must include:

(A) a detailed table of contents with chapters arranged, to the extent possible, in the same order in which the requirement for that information appears in this subchapter, or alternately with a cross reference to the requirements of this subchapter;

(B) a system of numbered chapters, sections and appendices;

~~(C) index tabs for locating plan chapters;~~

(C) a log sheet placed in the front of the plan for recording all amendments and updates; and

(D) amendments and updates that are consecutively numbered and dated.

~~(3) If hard copies of the plan are submitted, they shall be submitted on 8 1/2 by 11 inch paper, in a loose leaf 3-ring binder to allow replacement of chapters or appendix pages without requiring replacement of the entire plan. Amendments and updates shall be hole punched and in a format that will fit the binder that was submitted with the plan.~~

(4) All ~~hard copy and electronic~~ documents submitted will become the property of the Administrator. The documents will be retained by the Administrator for a minimum of three (3) years unless the plan is withdrawn by the submitter.

(c) References to Other Plans or Documents:

If references to other plans or documents are included in a contingency plan, as specified in Section 826.01(a)(2) above, the following must also be submitted:

(1) a listing of all the elements of the individual or fleet nontank vessel contingency plan that will be replaced by elements in the referenced plan or document, with an index specifying the location of the required elements, by regulation section, that will be met by the referenced plan or document.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 8670.28, 8670.29 and 8670.32, Government Code. Reference: Sections 8670.28, 8670.29, 8670.31 and 8670.32, Government Code.

§ 826.03. Plan Review and Approval.

(a) No nontank vessel may operate in marine waters until the owner or operator is notified that the contingency plan meets the minimum requirements listed in this subsection. A contingency plan will be reviewed for these minimum requirements within five working days of notification that the nontank vessel is entering marine waters, and the vessel owner or operator will be notified in writing that: 1)

the plan meets the minimum requirements; or 2) the plan is deficient and what specific information is needed, and that the nontank vessel must not enter marine waters until the following information has been provided:

- (1) Nontank vessel name, call sign, official number, length, gross tonnage, fuel type and total volume, capacity of largest fuel tank, destination, intended route while in marine waters, and address and telephone number of both the owner and operator;
- (2) Evidence of a contract or other approved means (as defined in Section 790 of this subdivision), documenting that the oil spill response organization(s) and certified spill management team named in the plan will provide the requisite equipment and personnel in the event of an oil spill, for each Geographic Region the nontank vessel transits;
- (3) Identification, including telephone number and ~~facsimile number~~ email address, of a qualified individual; and
- (4) Evidence of financial responsibility in the amount of three hundred million dollars (\$300,000,000). Documentation that a California Certificate of Financial Responsibility is being processed will fulfill this requirement.

(b) Time frames:

- (1) After notification that the plan meets the minimum requirements specified in Subsection (a), each plan will be reviewed for all the requirements of this subchapter and be approved or denied within 180 days.
- (2) The Administrator will determine whether each plan complies with the regulations governing the contingency planning process. If the administrator determines that a plan is inadequate, a written explanation of deficiencies will be sent to the plan holder.
- (3) Upon notification of a plan's deficiencies, the plan holder will have 90 days to submit a new or modified plan, or make corrections to their original plan. Such a re-submittal will be treated as a new submittal and processed according to the provisions of this section (b).
- (c) Prior and subsequent to plan approval, the Administrator may make an on-site inspection and require an unannounced drill of all or part of any contingency plan submitted in order to determine the plan's adequacy pursuant to the authority in Government Code Section 8670.10(a).

(d) Public Review and Comment:

Contingency plans will be made available for review by any interested member of the general public at the headquarter's office of OSPR.

- (1) Any person interested in reviewing the plan shall contact the Administrator to request an appointment to review the plan at the headquarter's office of OSPR. Copies of the plans will be provided at the cost of duplication.
- (2) Any interested person may review a plan and submit written comments prior to the Administrator's approval or disapproval of the initial plan or plan updates. Such comments will be taken into consideration in the Administrator's review process.

(e) Plan Approval:

(1) Unless the Administrator determines otherwise on a case-by-case basis, a contingency plan will be considered to be effective upon notification per Subsection (a) pending final approval unless and until the owner/operator is notified that the plan is inadequate per Subsection 826.03(f).

(2) A contingency plan will be approved if it adequately addresses all of the requirements specified in this subchapter.

(3) Any revised plan submitted by **the plan holder** in response to a notification of inadequacy will be considered approved unless otherwise notified by the Administrator within the time frames established in Section 826.03(b).

(4) The Administrator shall consider any comments submitted by other agencies or interested parties when approving or disapproving the plan.

(5) The Administrator shall notify the plan holder when a contingency plan has been approved. The Administrator shall issue a letter of approval and certificate describing the conditions of approval, if any, and specifying the expiration date of the Letter of Approval and certificate.

(f) Denial or Revocation of Plan:

(1) Approval will be denied or revoked if a plan does not comply or maintain compliance with this subchapter.

(2) If approval of a contingency plan is denied or revoked, the Administrator will notify the plan holder in writing of the reasons for denial or revocation and provide an explanation of those actions necessary to secure approval.

(A) the plan holder has 90 calendar days from notification of a denied plan to submit a new or revised plan that incorporates the recommended changes, during which time the plan is considered effective pending final approval. The Administrator may, however, revoke the plan and deny entry to the nontank vessel if the plan has significant deficiencies that result in the inability of the plan holder to maintain a level of readiness as required by this subchapter.

(B) No nontank vessel may operate in marine waters if it fails to gain approval of its contingency plan after the second submission until a subsequent submission is approved.

(C) If a plan holder fails to address plan deficiencies within 90 calendar days from notification of a denied plan, the Administrator may, without further notice, declare the plan null and void.

(g) Request for Reconsideration.

The plan holder may request reconsideration of a decision made by the Administrator regarding the denial of approval, denial of exemption, or revocation of a contingency plan, by following the process described in section 790.5 of chapter 1.

(h) Proof of Approval:

The Letter of Approval must be presented upon request to the operator of a marine facility or vessel providing fuel prior to an oil transfer.

(i) Liability:

Approval of a plan does not constitute an express assurance regarding the adequacy of the plan in the event of a spill nor does it constitute a defense to liability on the part of the operator or owner.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 8670.28, 8670.29 and 8670.32, Government Code. Reference: Sections 8670.28, 8670.29, 8670.31 and 8670.32, Government Code.

§ 826.04. Plan Implementation and Use.

(a) Availability:

(1) Nontank Vessel Initial Response Activity Manual

(A) The **plan holder** must maintain a copy of the nontank vessel's approved initial response activity manual.

(B) The owner/operator shall maintain a copy of the nontank vessel's approved initial response activity manual on board the nontank vessel at all times.

(C) The approved initial response activity manual must be in a central location accessible to key response personnel at all times.

(2) The qualified individual shall maintain a complete copy of the contingency plan including the initial response activity manual and any material referenced in the plan. The plan and any referenced material must be available for use in the event of an incident.

(3) Immediate Notification Information

(A) the immediate response and notification information must be posted in a conspicuous location with access to a telephone, or other similar means of communication. This information must include the names and telephone numbers of the individuals, agencies and organizations who must be immediately notified when a spill occurs.

(b) Implementation:

(1) Each contingency plan is effective upon submittal, pending final approval, or until denied or revoked, as described in Section 826.03(f).

(2) An owner or operator, or any of its agents and employees must use and implement the contingency plan in the event of an oil spill or an oil spill drill.

(3) Any deviation from any major element of the contingency plan must be approved by the Administrator in advance of the change. A major element is one that will affect timely and adequate oil spill response.

(4) All involved parties must carry out whatever direction is given by the Administrator in connection with the response, containment, and cleanup of a spill. A responsible party or potentially responsible party may refuse to accept a directive from the Administrator if:

(A) the directions of the Administrator are in direct conflict with directions from the Federal On-scene Coordinator; and/or

(B) the party reasonably, and in good faith, believes that the directions or orders given by the Administrator will substantially endanger the public safety or the environment.

(5) If a party refuses to accept the directive of the Administrator, the party must state the reason why they have refused at the time of refusal, and:

(A) the party who has refused a directive must follow up a verbal explanation of their refusal with a written notice to the Administrator explaining in full the reason(s) for refusing the directive. The written notice must be submitted to the Administrator within 48 hours of the refusal;

(B) the burden of proof must be on the party to demonstrate, by clear and convincing evidence, why refusal to follow orders was justified.

(6) Failure to implement the plan appropriately must constitute a violation of this subchapter.

(c) Coordination With Other Plans:

(1) Each plan shall be consistent with an approved State Marine Oil Spill Contingency Plan and not in conflict with the National Contingency Plan.

(2) Beginning with the first review and resubmission, each plan submitted must be consistent with the appropriate Area Contingency Plan(s) completed by the Coast Guard, State Agencies, and Local Governments as required by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, that are in effect on January 15 of the year in which the contingency plan update is required.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 8670.28 and 8670.29, Government Code. Reference: Sections 8670.28 and 8670.29, Government Code.

§ 826.05. Plan Updates/Resubmission.

(a) Time frames:

(1) Update and Review

(A) The plan holder must ensure that all plans are up-to-date and complete. All existing plans for nontank vessels must be resubmitted for review once every five years from the date of the most recent approval letter.

(B)1. If the most recently approved plan and all updates submitted since the last plan approval letter have not changed, on or before the five year resubmittal due date the **plan holder** may, in lieu of submitting a complete plan as described in Subparagraph (A) above, submit correspondence to the Administrator stating that the plan currently on file with OSPR is up-to-date and complete.

2. If the contingency plan on file is over five years old from the date of most recent approval letter (original submission or resubmittal) and there has been no correspondence to the Administrator stating that the plan currently on file with the OSPR is up-to-date and complete, that plan will be revoked.

(C) The Administrator may require earlier or more frequent resubmission or updates than that required in Subparagraph (A). The Administrator shall notify the **plan holder** in writing if an earlier resubmission or update is required. The notice must include an explanation of the reasons for the

resubmission or update and the time frame to comply with the resubmission. The circumstances that would warrant an earlier review or update include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. a change in regulations or statute;
2. the development of new oil spill response technologies as determined by the Administrator during any review of response capability standards;
3. deficiencies identified during the Administrator's review of all the oil spill contingency plans;
4. an increased need to protect plant and wildlife habitat;
5. deficiencies in oil spill response capability identified during an oil spill;
6. deficiencies in oil spill response capability identified during an oil spill drill;
7. significant changes to the nontank vessel; and
8. any other situation deemed appropriate by the Administrator where deficiencies in the ability to provide timely and effective oil spill response are identified.

(2) **Unscheduled Updates**

(A) The Administrator must be notified as soon as possible, but at least within 24 hours, of any significant change or update to an approved plan.

1. A significant change is one that could affect timely and adequate oil spill response including changes in nontank vessel ownership or protection and indemnity club coverage.
2. Changes which are not significant include minor changes in equipment, personnel, or operating procedures which do not affect timely and adequate oil spill response.
3. As soon as administratively feasible, the Administrator will approve any change that would benefit the public health and safety, improve environmental protection, or facilitate more effective response, containment and clean up.

(b) **Review and Approval of Plan Updates:**

- (1) The Administrator may deny approval of a resubmitted plan, or updated section(s) of a plan, if it is no longer adequate according to the adopted regulations in effect at the time of resubmission.
- (2) The review will be processed in accordance with the same time frames and procedures for submission of the initial plan.

(c) **Logging and Distributing the Revised Plan:**

(1) within 15-days of the Administrator's approval of revisions:

(A) the contingency plan holder shall distribute the revised plan page(s) to all plan recipients.

Faxed updates for insertion into the plan are not acceptable.

(2) The updated page(s) must have an update number and date revised on the bottom of each page, and shall be accompanied by an index of updates that includes update number, date revised, page(s)

revised, and subject matter of update. ~~As an alternative to the hard copy, this information may be submitted on electronic media, in a format approved by the Administrator (see Section 826.02)).~~

(3) The log sheet, located in the front of the plan, must be used to record the date the amendment was received, the initials of the individual who received the amendment, and a description of the change.

(d) Each plan recipient and/or each plan holder, as appropriate, must incorporate and utilize all updated materials as provided by the plan holder.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 8670.28 and 8670.29, Government Code. Reference: Sections 8670.28, 8670.29 and 8670.31, Government Code.

§ 826.06. Compliance Requirements/Penalties.

(a) Except as provided in Subsection 827.01(b) of this subchapter, any nontank vessel subject to the provisions of this subchapter that enters marine waters without an approved contingency plan required by this subchapter or a certificate of financial responsibility issued by the Administrator shall be subject to an administrative civil penalty of up to one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000). The Administrator shall assess the civil penalty against the owner or operator of the nontank vessel. Each day the owner/operator of such a nontank vessel is in violation shall be considered a separate violation.

(b) Except as provided in Subsection 827.01(b) of this subchapter, any nontank vessel owner/operator who knowingly and intentionally has the nontank vessel enter marine waters without an approved contingency plan required by this subchapter or a certificate of financial responsibility issued by the Administrator is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by up to one year of imprisonment in the county jail, or by a fine of up to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by both the imprisonment and a fine. Each day the owner/operator of such a nontank vessel is in knowing and intentional violation shall be considered a separate violation. Note: Authority cited: Sections 8670.28, 8670.29 and 8670.57, Government Code. Reference: Sections 8670.28 and 8670.29, Government Code.

§ 827. Nontank Vessel Contingency Plans.

§ 827.01. Applicability.

(a) Plans.

Unless nontank vessels are exempt as provided in subsection (b) below, oil spill contingency plans must be prepared, submitted and used pursuant to the requirements of this subchapter by all nontank vessels, 300 gross tons or greater, which transit in marine waters (as defined in section 790 of this subdivision).

(b) Exemptions.

(1) Contingency plans are not required for non-self-propelled nontank vessels that do not carry any oil.

(2) This subchapter does not apply to a nontank vessel that enters marine waters because of imminent danger to the crew, or in an effort to prevent an oil spill or other harm to public safety or the environment. This exemption applies if the following are met:

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(A) The operator and crew comply with all orders given by the Administrator or his or her designee, unless the orders are contradicted by orders from the United States Coast Guard;

(B) The nontank vessel must leave marine waters as soon as it is safe to do so, unless a contingency plan is approved or made applicable to its operation.

(3) Response Vessels.

Contingency plans are not required for dedicated response vessels, which are those vessels that are dedicated to conducting response activities for an oil spill incident exclusively.

(4) Innocent Passage.

Contingency plans are not required for nontank vessels engaged in innocent passage (as defined in section 790 of this subdivision) within marine waters.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 8670.28 and 8670.29, Government Code. Reference: Sections 8670.28 and 8670.29, Government Code.

§ 827.02. Nontank Vessel Plan Content.

A nontank vessel owner or operator must submit an individual nontank vessel or fleet contingency plan which must include all of the information required by subsections 827.02 (a) through (n) for each of the geographic regions the nontank vessel transits. Some of the documentation described in subsection 826.01(a)(2) may be used in lieu of developing comparable documentation to fulfill certain required contingency plan elements if the documentation meets the requirements of this subchapter.

NOTE: Subsections 827.02(a) through (f) contain the nontank vessel-specific elements of an oil spill contingency plan.

(a) Introductory Material.

(1) The owner or operator must provide the following information for each nontank vessel covered by the plan:

(A) The nontank vessel's name, country of registry, year built, classification society, radio call sign, and Lloyd's International Maritime Organization identification number. For United States flagged (registered) nontank vessels without a Lloyd's International Maritime Organization identification number, the vessel's official number (also known as the document number) must be used;

(B) Name, address, phone number, fax number and email address if available of the owner and/or operator of the nontank vessel(s). This information must be referenced in the plan title or on a title page at the front of the plan;

(C) The name, address, phone number, fax number and email address if available of the person to whom correspondence should be sent;

(D) The nontank vessel's classification, hull type, gross tonnage, maximum fuel amounts, length, draft and beam;

(E) Certification Statement.

1. The owner or operator must provide a certification statement signed under penalty of perjury by an executive within the plan holder's management who is authorized to fully implement the oil spill contingency plan, who must review the plan for accuracy, feasibility, and executability. If this executive does not have training, knowledge and experience in the area of oil spill prevention and response, the certification statement must also be signed by another individual within the plan holders' management structure who has this requisite training, knowledge, and experience. The certification must be submitted according to the following format:

"I certify, to the best of my knowledge and belief, under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of California, that the nontank vessel-specific information contained in this contingency plan is true and correct and that the plan as a whole is both feasible and executable."

_____ (signature), (title), (date);

(F) The California certificate of financial responsibility number for the nontank vessel(s) covered by the plan must be included in the front of the plan or for fleet must be indexed separately in a subsection of the plan.

(G) Evidence of a contract or other approved means (as defined in section 790 of this subdivision), documenting that the oil spill response organization(s) named in the plan ~~will~~must provide the requisite equipment and personnel in the event of an oil spill, for each geographic region the nontank vessel transits. Plan holders must only contract with an oil spill response organization that has received a rating by the Office of Spill Prevention and Response (as specified in section 819.01 of this subdivision) for the booming, on-water recovery and storage, and environmental sensitive site protection services as required.

(H) A copy of the nontank vessel's oil transfer procedures, in English.

(2) Each plan must identify a qualified individual as defined in chapter 1, section 790 of this subdivision, and any alternates that may be necessary for the purpose of implementing the plan. If the plan holder contracts for this service, documentation that the qualified individual or company, and any identified alternates, acknowledge this capacity must be included in the plan, for each nontank vessel covered by the plan. If an alternate or alternates are identified in the plan, then the plan must also describe the process by which responsibility will be transferred from the qualified individual to an alternate. During spill response activities, notification of such a transfer must be made to the State Incident Commander at the time it occurs.

(3) Each plan must provide the name, address, telephone number and ~~facsimile number~~ email address of an agent for service of process designated to receive legal documents on behalf of each plan holder covered by the plan. If the plan holder contracts for this service, documentation that the agent for service of process acknowledges this capacity must be included in the plan. Such agent must be located in California.

(4)(A) Each plan must identify and ensure by contract or other approved means a certified spill management team, as described in subchapter 5 of this chapter. The certified spill management team must be the appropriate tier classification, pursuant to section 830.3 of subchapter 5.

(B) The spill management team may have an interim certification for purposes of satisfying contingency plan requirements.

(C) A single spill management team may be listed if it is capable of responding in all geographic regions in which the plan holder operates.

(D) The spill management team may consist of personnel employed by the plan holder or persons affiliated with the plan holder, contracted personnel, or a combination thereof.

(b) Nontank Vessel Fuel and Tankage Description/Capacity.

(1) The owner or operator must provide information on the type(s) of fuel(s) normally used by each nontank vessel covered by the plan. A safety data sheet or equivalent for each type of fuel used must be provided to the Administrator upon request.

(2) Each plan must provide information on the total fuel capacity and the capacity of the largest fuel tank, of each nontank vessel covered by the plan.

(3) Each plan must provide general arrangement and fuel tank diagrams for each vessel in the plan. Information regarding the age, design, and construction of the nontank vessel must be provided.

(c) Prevention Measures.

(1) As applicable, the owner or operator must either submit a Certificate of Inspection issued by the United States Coast Guard, or a summary of certificates issued by a member of the International Association of Classification Societies of the most recent nontank vessel inspection or verify that the nontank vessel has such a certificate or summary and that the certificate is available for review.

(2) Nontank Vessels Subject to the International Safety Management Code.

(A) The owner or operator must also submit a copy of their Safety Management Certificate to demonstrate compliance with the performance elements in the International Safety Management Code subject to International Maritime Organization Resolution A.741(18), or must submit proof of compliance with the American Waterways Operator Responsible Carrier Program, whichever is applicable. International Safety Management Code requirements currently apply to: passenger ships, including passenger high-speed craft; oil tankers; chemical tankers; gas carriers; bulk carriers; and cargo high-speed craft of 500 gross tons or greater.

(B) International Safety Management Code requirements will apply to other cargo ships and mobile offshore drilling units of 500 gross tons or greater on July 1, 2002, and the owner or operator must submit a copy of their Safety Management Certificate on or before that date.

(3) Bunkering Operations.

(A) When conducting bunkering operations in marine waters, a nontank vessel must carry a seven-barrel spill kit for on-deck oil spills containing the following:

1. Sorbents sufficient to contain seven barrels of oil.
2. Non-sparking hand scoops, shovels, and buckets.
3. Containers suitable for holding seven barrels of recovered waste.
4. A minimum of 15 gallons of a deck cleaning agent.
5. Appropriate protective clothing to protect personnel from inhalation hazards, eye exposure, and skin contact.
6. Non-sparking portable pumps with appropriate hoses.

(B) The equipment required in this section must remain ready and pumps with appropriate hoses must be ready for immediate use during bunkering operations.

(C) The equipment, personnel and procedures sufficient to contain a 50 barrel spill must be present on-site during all transfer operations and deployable immediately in the event of an oil spill. Response resources owned or under contract to the marine facility or tank vessel engaged in oil transfer operations may be used to meet this requirement.

(d) Notification Procedures.

(1) The owner or operator must provide a list of contacts to call in the event of a drill, spill, or threatened spill of oil. The plan must:

(A) Identify a central reporting office or individual who is responsible for initiating the notification process and is available on a 24-hour basis. The individual making this notification must be fluent in English. The following information must be provided:

1. The individual or office to be contacted.
2. Telephone number or other means of contact for any time of the day.
3. An alternate contact in the event the individual or office is unavailable.

(B) Detail the procedures for reporting oil spills to all appropriate local, state and federal agencies within each of the six geographic regions that the nontank vessel transits.

(C) Establish a clear order of priority for notification.

(2) Immediate Notification.

Nothing in this subsection should be construed as requiring notification before response.

(A) Each plan must include a procedure for initiating telephonic contact with the oil spill response organization in each of the six geographic regions that the nontank vessel transits immediately, but no longer than within 30 minutes, after the discovery of a spill of oil or threatened spill of oil.

(B) Each plan must include a procedure that ensures that the owner or operator or his/her designee will initiate telephonic contact with the qualified individual, the California Office of Emergency Services and the National Response Center immediately, but no longer than 30 minutes, after discovery of a spill of oil or threatened spill of oil.

(C) Each plan must include all phone numbers necessary to complete the immediate notification procedures.

(3) Each plan must identify a call-out procedure to acquire equipment in addition to that under contract, to access this equipment if the nontank vessel has a spill that exceeds its reasonable worst-case spill.

(4) Each plan must provide a checklist of the information to be reported in the notification procedures, including but not limited to:

(A) Nontank vessel name, country of registry, call sign, and official number;

(B) Location of the incident;

(C) Date and time of the incident;

(D) Course, speed and intended track of the nontank vessel;

(E) The nature of the incident;

(F) An estimate of the volume of oil spilled and the volume at immediate risk of spillage;

(G) The type of oil spilled, and any inhalation hazards or explosive vapor hazards, if known;

(H) The size and appearance of the slick;

(I) Prevailing weather and sea conditions;

(J) Actions taken or planned by personnel on-scene;

(K) Current condition of the nontank vessel;

(L) Injuries and fatalities; and

(M) Any other information as appropriate.

(5) Reporting of a spill as required by subsection 827.02(d)(2) must not be delayed solely to gather all the information required by subsection 827.02(d)(4).

(6) An updated estimate of the volume of oil spilled and the volume at immediate risk of spillage must be reported to the California Office of Emergency Services whenever a significant change in the amount reported occurs, but not less than every 12 hours within the first 48 hours of response. The State Incident Commander or the Federal On-Scene Coordinator through the Unified Command has the option of increasing or decreasing this time frame, as needed. Updated spill volume information included in the Incident Action Plan developed through the Unified Command may meet the requirements of this subsection.

(e) Shipboard Drills and Exercises.

Note: Spill management team and response organization drills and exercises are addressed in Section 827.02(m) of this subchapter.

(1) Each plan must describe the vessel's drill and exercise program that meets the requirements of section 820.1 of subchapter 3.6, to ensure that the elements of the plan will function in an emergency.

(2) Training sessions may constitute creditable drills and exercises if all requirements of section 820.1 of subchapter 3.6 are met. Onboard emergency procedure drills conducted aboard the nontank vessel and properly logged may be credited.

(f) (reserved)

Note: Subsections 827.02(g) through (n) contain the response elements of an oil spill contingency plan.

(g) Planning for the Location of Response Resources:

The owner or operator must be prepared to respond to a spill anywhere within the marine waters of California where the nontank vessel transits. To determine the regions in which response equipment and personnel must be available, the owner or operator must include in the plan a description of the nontank-vessel's normal routes of travel including a list of each of the six geographic regions that the nontank-vessel transits along these routes.

(h) Containment Booming and On-Water Recovery.

(1) Each plan holder must provide a contract or other approved means for the containment booming and on-water recovery response resources up to their reasonable worst-case spill volume for all potential spills from the nontank vessel that could reasonably be expected to impact marine waters. Each plan must demonstrate response resources sufficient to address potential spills in each geographic response area if available, or geographic region through which the nontank vessel may transit. Geographic response areas are geographic subdivisions of area contingency plans. To

determine the amount of response resources for containment booming and on-water recovery the reasonable worst-case spill volume must be determined, which is the total volume of the single largest fuel tank of all the nontank vessels covered by the plan.

Each plan must contain a copy of the contract or other approved means (as defined in section 790 of this subdivision), documenting that any oil spill response organization(s) named in the plan will provide the requisite equipment and personnel in the event of an oil spill, for each geographic region the nontank vessel transits. This requirement can be met by a copy of the basic written agreement with an abstract of the recovery and/or cleanup capacities covered by the contract.

(2) Response Capability Standards.

The equipment and personnel necessary to address the reasonable worst-case spill are brought to the scene of the spill within a period of time. The time frames are dependent upon the risk zone in which the nontank vessel is located and is specified in subsection (B) below.

The standards set forth in this section are only planning standards and may not reflect the exigencies of actual spill response. However, these are the standards that must be used to determine the amount of equipment and personnel that must be under contract or other approved means. Response resources in addition to that under contract must be identified and a call-out procedure in place to access this equipment if the nontank vessel has a spill that exceeds its reasonable worst-case spill. The owner or operator is ultimately responsible for addressing the entire volume of an actual spill regardless of the planning volume.

(A) On-Water Daily Recovery Rates and Containment Boom Amounts.

1. The total amount of on-water recovery equipment and services required must be the amount necessary to address the reasonable worst-case spill volume.
2. The time frames for response resource delivery are specified in subsection 827.02(h)(2)(B) below. Appropriate equipment to address the reasonable worst-case spill volume must be capable of being at the scene of the spill at the hour specified which is measured from the time of notification, as described in subsection 827.02(d) of this subchapter. All on-water recovery response resources must be capable of being deployed and operable within one hour of arrival at the scene of the spill or drill but no later than the designated time frame for each risk zone.
3. The equipment identified for a specific area must be appropriate for use in that area given the limitations of the geography, bathymetry, water depths, tides, currents and other local environmental conditions. For those areas that require shallow-water response capability (refer to the relevant area contingency plan), the plan must provide for an adequate number of shallow-draft vessels (as defined in section 790 of this subdivision) to be owned or under contract or other approved means and available to respond to provide protection of the environmental sensitive sites potentially impacted by a spill. Additionally, the equipment identified must also be appropriate for use on the type of oil identified.
4. The time frames for equipment delivery and deployment as specified in this subsection do not take into account the time required to conduct a health and safety assessment of the site as set forth in subsection 827.02(j)(6), and as required by the California Occupational Safety and Health Administration. In addition, these time frames do not account for delays that may occur due to

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weather or sea state. The actual time necessary to deliver and deploy equipment must be assessed at the time of an incident or a drill and must take into account the prevailing conditions of weather and sea state, as well as the site assessment requirements.

(B) Delivery Times for Nontank Vessels.

| On-scene Times | | 2 hours (i) | 4 hours (ii) | 6 hours | 12 hours | 18 hours |
|---|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| High Volume Ports | On-water Recovery (barrels) | 2,500 barrels or 10% whichever is less | Reasonable Worst-Case Spill (RWCS) | | | |
| | Containment Booming (ft) | 2,000 ft | | | | |
| - Facility Transfer Areas & Santa Barbara Channel - Ports of Stockton and Sacramento | | 2,500 barrels or 10% whichever is less | | RWCS | | |
| Balance of the Coast | | 2,500 barrels or 10% whichever is less | | | RWCS | |

i. When conducting bunkering operations within the high volume ports and the ports of Stockton and Sacramento, there must be 2,500 barrels per day or 10 percent of the nontank vessel’s total fuel capacity, whichever is less, of on-water recovery capability that can be mobilized and on-scene within two hours of notification. If containment equipment for a 2,500 barrel spill, or 10 percent of the nontank vessel’s total fuel capacity, whichever is less, can immediately be deployed, the initial on-water recovery capability can be on-scene within three hours rather than two hours.

The 2,000 feet of containment boom is required within one-half (1/2) mile of identified oil pollution risk areas, which are found at the following latitude/longitude locations:

For the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta:

Suisun Bay-Benicia Bridge: 38 2.5N; 127 7.5W

Carquinez Bridge: 38 3.6N; 122 13.6W

Deep Water Channel: 38 2.5N; 122 21.9W

San Pablo Bay-Richmond/San Rafael Bridge: 37 56.1N; 122 26.8W

San Francisco Central Bay: 37 50.5N; 122 26.0W

San Francisco Bay Bridge: 37 47.9N; 122 22.6W

South Bay-Oakland/Anchorage 9: 37 41.5N; 122 16.2W

San Mateo Bridge: 37 35.1N; 122 15.0W

For the Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbor:

LA/Long Beach Queens Gate: 33 43.4N; 118 10.9W

ii. Nontank vessels that transit: 1) inward of the inland line of demarcation as described in 33 Code of Federal Regulations part 80.1142 for San Francisco harbor; 2) inwards of a six nautical mile radius of Long Beach Light (LLNR 3025) [33-43.4N, 118-11.2W] outside the entrance to the Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbors on the Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Chart #18751, must have the on-water recovery capability to address the nontank vessel's reasonable worst-case spill volume at the scene of the spill within four hours.

iii. In addition nontank vessels, when not conducting bunkering operations, but when operating in the Ports of Stockton and Sacramento must have containment boom and associated deployment equipment for a 2,500 barrel spill pre-staged such that it can be immediately deployed.

(3) On-Water Response Equipment and Services.

(A) Each plan must demonstrate that the nontank vessel owner or operator has under contract or other approved means (as defined in section 790 of this subdivision), access to all necessary response resources to comply with the required containment booming and on-water recovery established pursuant to subsection 827.02(h)(2). The amount of response equipment required will take into account the effective daily recovery capacity (as defined in chapter 1, section 790 of this subdivision) of the equipment.

(B) The equipment identified for a specific area must be appropriate for use in that area given the limitations of the geography, bathymetry, water depths, tides, currents and other local environmental conditions. For those areas that require shallow-water response capability (refer to the relevant area contingency plan), the plan must provide for an adequate number of shallow-draft vessels (as defined in section 790 of this subdivision) to be owned or under contract or other approved means and available to respond to provide protection of the environmental sensitive sites potentially impacted by a spill. Additionally, the equipment identified must also be appropriate for use on the type of oil identified. The following information must be in the contingency plan, however to the extent that the information is provided by a rated oil spill response organization, evidence of a contract or other approved means with a rated oil spill response organization will suffice:

1. The location, inventory and ownership of the equipment to be used to fulfill the response requirements of this subchapter;
2. A complete inventory of any nonmechanical response equipment and supplies, including the type and toxicity of each chemical agent, with procedures for storage and maintenance;
3. The manufacturer's rated capacities and operational characteristics for each major item of oil recovery equipment;

4. The type and capacity of storage and transfer equipment matched to the skimming capacity of the recovery systems;
 5. The derated capacity (as defined in chapter 1, section 790 of this subdivision) for each major piece of on-water recovery equipment listed, as well as the derated capacity for the skimming systems as a whole.
 - i. A request may be submitted to the Administrator to review the derated capacity for a piece of equipment if it can be shown that the equipment has a different capacity than the derating factor allows.
 - ii. The Administrator's decision regarding a change in the derated capacity for a piece of equipment will be issued as soon as administratively feasible.
 6. Identification of Vessels designated for oil recovery operations, including skimmer vessels and vessels designed to tow and deploy boom, and availability of shallow-draft vessels;
 7. Identification of Vessels of opportunity reasonably available for oil spill recovery operations, including availability of shallow-draft vessels, procedures to equip the vessels, inventory equipment, and train personnel;
 8. Procedures for storage, maintenance, inspection and testing of spill response equipment under the immediate control of the operator;
 9. Sufficient equipment to track the movement of spilled oil including aerial surveillance sufficient to direct skimming operations.
 10. Each plan must describe the personnel available to respond to an oil spill, including:
 - i. A list of the name(s) of the certified spill management team personnel as described in subchapter 5 of this chapter and their relevant qualifications including a discussion of spill response training and experience, regulatory awareness and compliance, and supervision;
 - ii. A list by job category including a job description for each type of spill response position needed as indicated in the spill response organization scheme;
 - iii. A match between personnel by job category, and the equipment proposed for use (including equipment appropriate for shallow-water environments), including the plan for mobilization of such personnel; and
 - iv. Sufficient personnel to maintain a response effort of at least 14 calendar days.
- (C) Each plan must describe procedures for the transport of required equipment, personnel and other resources to the spill site. The description must include plans for alternative procedures during adverse environmental conditions. Adverse environmental conditions to be considered must include:
1. Adverse weather;
 2. Sea states, tides, winds and currents;
 3. Presence of debris or other obstacles; and
 4. Any other known environmental conditions that could restrict response efforts.

(D) Any equipment and personnel identified in the plan to meet the planning standard requirements must be available for response. Any necessary maintenance for the equipment, vacation periods for response personnel, or other eventualities must be taken into account in relying upon these resources.

1. The equipment owner must notify the Administrator when major equipment is removed from service for a period of 24 hours or more for maintenance or repair. Major equipment is that which, if moved, would affect timely implementation of the plan. Notification must be made prior to removing equipment for regularly scheduled maintenance, and within 24 hours of removing equipment for unscheduled repairs.
2. The equipment owner must demonstrate that backup equipment is available during the time that the primary response equipment is out of service. Backup equipment may be provided from the owner's own inventory, or may be made available from another responder.
3. A plan remains valid during the time that equipment has been removed from service for maintenance or repair.
4. The equipment owner must notify the Administrator when the major equipment is back in service.

(E) The plan holder may propose the use of non-mechanical methods for response operations which may include dispersants, in-situ burning, coagulants, bioremediants, or other chemical agents. The use of any non-mechanical method for response must be done in accordance with provisions of the California Oil Spill Contingency Plan, the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, the applicable area contingency plan, and all applicable state laws and regulations. If a non-mechanical method of response is proposed, the plan must include:

1. Methods of deployment or application;
2. For the use of chemical agents, a description of the specific mechanisms in place to assess the environmental consequences of the chemical agent. This description must include the mechanism for continuous monitoring of environmental effects for the first three calendar days after initial application, and periodic monitoring thereafter until the agent is inert or no longer operative;
3. Identification of all permits, approvals or authorizations needed to allow the use of non-mechanical methods, and the timeline for obtaining them;
4. A plan for protecting resources at risk, areas of public concern, and the public from any adverse effects of the non-mechanical methods used;
5. The projected efficacy of each type of non-mechanical method proposed for use taking into account the type of spilled material and the projected environmental conditions of the potential spill site; and
6. Upon request, the plan holder must provide any test results known to the plan holder which assess the environmental impacts of applying these methods in the marine environment.

(F) The plan must describe the methods for tracking the movement of the spilled oil; and

(G) The plan must include a list of the locations of the weather stations to be used for observations of winds, currents and other data at the time of a spill that may assist in making real-time projections of spill movement.

(i) Environmental Sensitive Site Protection and Shoreline Cleanup.

(1) Each plan must provide for environmental sensitive site protection in the geographic response areas or geographic regions where the nontank vessel may transit.

(A) Each plan must have under contract or other approved means sufficient response resources to implement the environmental sensitive site protection strategies described in the area contingency plans, and in the time frames required by section 828.1. Response resources are to remain on-scene until demobilized by the State Incident Command or the Unified Command. For planning purposes, this must include procedures to obtain sufficient personnel to maintain a response effort of at least 14 calendar days.

(B) Any equipment and personnel identified in the plan to meet the contingency plan requirements must be available for response. Any necessary maintenance for the equipment, vacation periods for response personnel, or other eventualities must be taken into account in relying upon these resources.

1. The equipment owner must notify the Administrator when major equipment is removed from service for a period of 24 hours or more for maintenance or repair. Major equipment is that which, if moved, would affect timely implementation of the plan. Notification must be made prior to removing equipment for regularly scheduled maintenance, and within 24 hours of removing equipment for unscheduled repairs.

2. The equipment owner must demonstrate that backup equipment is available during the time that the primary response equipment is out of service. Backup equipment may be provided from the owner's own inventory, or may be made available from another responder.

3. A plan remains valid during the time that equipment has been removed from service for maintenance or repair if the Administrator has not disapproved such removal within 24 hours of notification.

4. The equipment owner must notify the Administrator when the major equipment is back in service.

(2) Shoreline Cleanup.

(A) Utilizing the equipment that must be under contract, each plan must describe methods to clean up spilled oil and remove it from the environment. The owner or operator must have a contract or other approved means to provide the appropriate shoreline cleanup services. The equipment identified for a specific area must be appropriate for use in that area given the limitations of the bathymetry, geomorphology, shoreline types and other local environmental conditions. Additionally, the equipment identified must be appropriate to implement the applicable strategy, and appropriate for use on the type of oil identified. The following information must be provided:

1. Methods for shore side cleanup, including containment and removal of surface oil, subsurface oil and oiled debris and vegetation from all applicable shorelines, adjacent land and beach types; and

2. Measures to be taken to minimize damage to the environment from land operations during a spill response, such as impacts to sensitive shoreline habitat caused by heavy machinery or foot traffic.

(j) Response Procedures.

Some of the documentation from the most recent area contingency plans may be used in lieu of developing comparable response procedures, if appropriate and approved by the Administrator.

(1) The owner or operator must include in the plan a description of the organization of the nontank vessel's certified spill management team and spill response system. An organizational diagram depicting the chain of command must also be included. Additionally, the plan must describe the method to be used to integrate the plan holder's organization into the incident command system and/or the unified command structure as required by California Code of Regulations, title 8, subsection 5192(q)(3)(A). Each plan must identify and ensure by contract or other approved means a certified spill management team, as described in subchapter 5 of this chapter. If the plan holder contracts for this service, documentation that the certified spill management team acknowledges this capacity must be included in the plan.

(A) The plan holder may utilize the procedures outlined in the appropriate and most recent area contingency plan when describing how the nontank vessel's chain of command will interface with the incident command system which utilizes the unified command.

(B) Each plan must describe the organization of the plan holder's public information office, as it relates to an oil spill incident, and the method by which the Public Information Officer will be integrated into the incident command system.

(C) Each plan must describe the plan holders' safety program, as it relates to an oil spill incident, and the method by which their Safety Officer will be integrated into the incident command system.

(2) Each plan must identify potential sites needed for spill response operations, including location(s) for:

(A) A central command post sufficient to accommodate the State Incident Command or Unified Command as well as the plan holder's response organization.

(B) A central communications post if located away from the command post.

(C) Equipment and personnel staging areas.

(3) Each plan must include a checklist, flowchart or decision tree depicting the procession of each major stage of spill response operations from spill discovery to completion of cleanup. The checklist, flowchart or decision tree must describe the general order and priority in which key spill response activities are performed.

(4) Each plan must detail the lines of communications between the responsible party, the qualified individual and the on-scene commanders, response teams, local, state, and federal emergency and disaster responders, including:

(A) Communication procedures;

(B) The communication function (e.g., ground-to-air) assigned to each channel or frequency used;

(C) The maximum broadcast range for each channel or frequency used; and

(D) Redundant and back-up systems.

(5) Each plan must describe the procedures to manage 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, as required by the California Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

(6) Prior to beginning oil spill response operations and cleanup activities, a site safety plan must be completed. Each site safety plan must include information as required pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 8, subsection 5192(p)(8)(D)(2) including, but not limited to, a written respiratory protection program, written personal protection equipment program, written health and safety training program, written confined space program and permit forms, direct reading instrument calibration logs, and written exposure monitoring program.

(k) Temporary Storage and Waste Management.

(1) Each plan must identify sufficient temporary storage for all recovered oil or all oily waste, and identify facilities that would be able to accept the recovered oil or oily waste for recycling or other means of waste management. Sufficient temporary storage must be no less than two times the reasonable worst-case spill volume for the nontank vessel.

(A) To meet the temporary storage requirement described in subsection (1) above, the following amounts of storage must be dedicated response resources (as defined in section 790 of this subdivision) or OSRO-owned and controlled resources (as defined in section 790 of this subdivision), as applicable to the appropriate risk zone:

1. Sufficient storage to support the skimming systems must be brought to the scene of the spill during the first four hours of response.

2. 520 barrels of storage, or 20 percent of the reasonable worst-case oil spill volume, whichever is less, must be brought to the scene of the spill within four hours of notification of a spill.

3. 12,000 barrels, or two times the reasonable worst-case oil spill volume, whichever is less, must be available at the scene of the spill within six hours of notification of a spill.

(B) The balance of the temporary storage requirement described in subsection (1) above may be provided by non-dedicated storage resources. All skimming systems operating at the scene of a spill must have adequate storage.

(2) Each plan must identify the party that will maintain responsibility for recovered oil and oily waste for the purposes of temporary storage.

(3) Each plan must describe site criteria and methods used for temporary storage of recovered oil and oily wastes generated during response and cleanup operations, including known available sites.

(4) Each plan must identify all applicable permits, and all federal, state and local agencies responsible for issuing those permits for transit, temporary storage and ultimate waste management of all wastes likely to result from an oil spill.

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(5) Each plan must include information which could expedite the state approval process for the use of temporary waste storage sites, including a list of appropriate contacts and a description of procedures to be followed for each approval process.

(I) Oiled Wildlife Care Requirements: The owner or operator must provide information to include in the plan on how oiled wildlife care will be provided by one of the following approved means:

(1) Utilize the California Oiled Wildlife Care Network to meet oiled wildlife care requirements; or

(2) Describe procedures that clearly outline how oiled wildlife care will be provided. The equipment, facilities, and personnel necessary to implement these procedures must be identified and assured by contract for each geographic region covered by the plan. Standards and written protocols for wildlife care must comply with all applicable state and federal laws.

(m) Equipment Deployment Drills and Tabletop Exercises.

(1) Each plan must describe the vessel's drill and exercise program that meets the requirements of section 820.1 of subchapter 3.6, to ensure that the elements of the plan will function in an emergency.

(2) Training sessions may constitute creditable drills and exercises if all requirements of section 820.1 of subchapter 3.6 of this subdivision are met.

(3) Drills must be designed by the nontank vessel owner or operator to exercise either individual components of the plan or the entire response plan. Such drills, individually or in combination, must ensure that the entire plan is exercised at least once every three years.

(4) Environmental Sensitive Site Protection. When an oil spill contingency plan lists plan holder-owned environmental sensitive site protection response resources, a drill must be conducted at least once every three years. The amount of boom required to be deployed is the amount needed for the site strategy or strategies identified in the drill scenario, but no more than the amount required at protection hour six pursuant to the Site Protection Table in section 828.1.

(n) Nontank Vessel Emergency Services.

(1) Notification Requirements.

Any party responsible for a nontank vessel as defined in this subdivision must notify the United States Coast Guard within one hour of a disability (as defined in Government Code section 8670.20(b)) if the disabled nontank vessel is within 12 miles of the shore of the state.

(2) Equipment and Services.

Nontank vessel emergency services means all services rendered to save a nontank vessel and cargo from any marine peril that could reasonably be expected to cause a spill of oil into the marine waters, and includes those actions necessary to control or stabilize the nontank vessel or cargo.

(A) All nontank vessels required to have a contingency plan pursuant to subsection 827.01(a) must demonstrate sufficient nontank vessel emergency services means capability as outlined in this section.

(B) Availability of the following equipment and services must be demonstrated by sufficient in-house capability or a signed, valid contract or other approved means with a vessel emergency services provider or by other means approved by the Administrator. For the purpose of this subsection, a plan holder can demonstrate the availability of equipment and services, in lieu of a signed, valid contract or sufficient in-house capability, by a letter of intent or a conditional agreement, signed by the entity providing such services and attesting to the availability of the equipment and services required as specified in this subsection (n). Any service provider must have the appropriate expertise, and all required response resources ready and available to respond within the following time frames:

1. Within 12 hours of notification of the United States Coast Guard:

i. An emergency services vessel of the appropriate size, configuration, and operating capability to ensure stabilization of a disabled nontank vessel must be on-scene. The emergency services vessel must be capable of reaching the disabled nontank vessel before the disabled nontank vessel would run aground. In determining the time it would take for a nontank vessel to run aground, an estimate

must be made based on the drift rate in the worst-case weather assuming the complete loss of power and/or steering;

ii. A professional salvor, naval architect or other qualified person knowledgeable of stability, and hull stress assessments of the nontank vessel must be engaged in nontank vessel emergency operations. These assessments must be developed pursuant to the shipboard spill mitigation procedures as set forth in 33 Code of Federal Regulations, part 155.1035(c)).

iii. A private firefighting capability that will respond to casualties in the area(s) in which the nontank vessel will operate. This capability must be a supplement to the firefighting capability on board the nontank vessel;

iv. Dewatering pumps, hoses, and power supplies sufficient to maintain nontank vessel stability and prevent sinking must be on-scene.

2. Within 18 hours of notification of the United States Coast Guard, and to the extent necessary to avoid a pollution incident, the following must be on-scene:

i. Resources for shoring, patching or making other emergency, temporary repairs to correct structural, stability, or mechanical problems on the nontank vessel;

ii. Equipment necessary to tow an incapacitated nontank vessel to a safe haven.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 8670.5, 8670.7, 8670.10, 8670.20, 8670.25, 8670.25.5, 8670.28, 8670.29 and 8670.32, Government Code. Reference: Sections 8670.10, 8670.12, 8670.20, 8670.25, 8670.25.5, 8670.28, 8670.29, 8670.31 and 8670.32, Government Code.