

section 311(m)(1) of the FWPCA [33 U.S.C. 1321(m)(1)];

(6) Enter and inspect any facility in the coastal zone at reasonable times; have access to and copy any records; take samples; inspect monitoring equipment required by section 311(m)(2)(A) of the FWPCA [33 U.S.C. 1321(m)(2)(A)]; with or without warrant, arrest any person who, in the Commander's presence or view, violates a provision of section 311 of the FWPCA [33 U.S.C. 1321] or any regulation issued thereunder; and execute any warrant or other process issued by an officer or court of competent jurisdiction, as prescribed in section 311(m)(2) of the FWPCA [33 U.S.C. 1321(m)(2)(A)]; and

(7) Determine for purposes of section 311(b)(12) of the FWPCA [33 U.S.C. 1321(b)(12)]—

(i) Whether reasonable cause exists to believe that an owner, operator, or person in charge may be subject to a civil penalty under section 311(b) of the FWPCA [33 U.S.C. 1321(b)]; and

(ii) Whether a filed bond or other surety is satisfactory.

(d) Each Coast Guard official pre-designated as the On-Scene Coordinator by the applicable Regional Contingency Plan is delegated authority pursuant to section 311(c) of the FWPCA [33 U.S.C. 1321(c)], subject to paragraph (e) of this section, in accordance with the National Contingency Plan and any appropriate Area Contingency Plan, to ensure the effective and immediate removal of a discharge and mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of a discharge of oil or a hazardous substance by—

(1) Removing or arranging for the removal of a discharge and mitigating or preventing an imminent and substantial threat of a discharge at any time;

(2) Directing or monitoring all Federal, State, and private actions to remove a discharge, including issuance of orders;

(3) Determining, pursuant to section 311(c) of the FWPCA [33 U.S.C. 1321(c)], whether a discharge or a substantial threat of a discharge of oil or a hazardous substance from a vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility is of such a size or character as to be a substantial threat to the public health or

welfare of the United States (including, but not limited to fish, shellfish, wildlife, other natural resources, and the public and private beaches and shorelines of the United States); and, if it is, directing all Federal, State, and private actions to remove the discharge or to mitigate or prevent the threatened discharge;

(4) Determining, pursuant to section 311(e) of the FWPCA [33 U.S.C. 1321(e)], that there may be an imminent and substantial threat to the public health and welfare of the United States, and, if there is, may—

(i) Determine an imminent and substantial threat as a basis for recommending referral for judicial relief; or

(ii) Act pursuant to section 311(e)(1)(B) of the FWPCA [33 U.S.C. 1321(e)(1)(B)], including the issuance of orders; and

(5) Acting to mitigate the damage to the public health or welfare caused by a discharge of oil or a hazardous substance.

(e) The authority described in paragraph (d) of this section does not include the authority to—

(1) Remove or destroy a vessel; or

(2) Take any other action that constitutes intervention under the Intervention on the High Seas Act [33 U.S.C. 1471, *et seq.*] or other applicable laws. For purposes of this section, "intervention" means any detrimental action taken against the interest of a vessel or its cargo without the consent of the vessel's owner or operator.

[CGD 91-225, 59 FR 66484, Dec. 27, 1994, as amended by CGD 96-026, 61 FR 33662, June 28, 1996; CGD 97-023, 62 FR 33361, June 19, 1997; USCG-2002-12471, 67 FR 41331, June 18, 2002]

§ 1.01-85 Redlegation.

Except as provided in §1.01-80(e)(1) and (2), each Coast Guard officer to whom authority is granted in §1.01-80 may redelegate and authorize successive redelegations of that authority within the command under the officer's jurisdiction, or to members of the officer's staff.

[CGD 91-225, 59 FR 66485, Dec. 27, 1994]

§ 1.01-90 Commissioned, warrant, and petty officers.

Any commissioned, warrant, or petty officer of the United States Coast

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Guard may be authorized to carry out the functions delegated to superior officials under §§ 1.01-1, 1.01-20, 1.01-30, 1.01-70, and 1.07-80, or redelegated under § 1.01-85, within the jurisdiction of the cognizant official. They will do so under the supervision and general direction of that official.

[CGD 91-225, 59 FR 66485, Dec. 27, 1994]

Subpart 1.05—Rulemaking

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 552, 553, App. 2; 14 U.S.C. 2, 631, 632, and 633; 33 U.S.C. 471, 499; 49 U.S.C. 101, 322; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.

SOURCE: CGD 95-057, 60 FR 34148, June 30, 1995, unless otherwise noted.

§ 1.05-1 Delegation of rulemaking authority.

(a) The Secretary of Homeland Security is empowered by various statutes to issue regulations regarding the functions, powers and duties of the Coast Guard.

(b) The Secretary of Homeland Security has delegated much of this authority to the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, including authority to issue regulations regarding the functions of the Coast Guard and the authority to redelegate and authorize successive redelegations of that authority within the Coast Guard.

(c) The Commandant has reserved the authority to issue any rules and regulations determined to be significant under Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review.

(d) The Commandant has redelegated to the various office chiefs at U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters, with the reservation that this authority shall not be further redelegated, the authority to develop and issue regulations necessary to implement laws, treaties, or Executive Orders associated with their assigned programs; issue amendments to existing regulations as necessary; and submit regulatory proposals for Marine Safety and Security Council consideration.

(e)(1) The Commandant has redelegated to Coast Guard District Commanders, with the reservation that this authority shall not be further redele-

gated, the authority to issue regulations pertaining to the following:

(i) Anchorage grounds and special anchorage areas.

(ii) The designation of lightering zones.

(iii) The operation of drawbridges.

(iv) The establishment of Regulated Navigation Areas.

(v) The establishment of safety and security zones.

(vi) The establishment of special local regulations.

(2) This delegation does not extend to those matters specified in paragraph (c) of this section or rules and regulations which have been shown to raise substantial issues or to generate controversy.

(f) Except for those matters specified in paragraph (c) of this section, the Commandant has redelegated to Coast Guard Captains of the Port, with the reservation that this authority shall not be further redelegated, the authority to establish safety and security zones.

(g) The Commandant has redelegated to Coast Guard District Commanders, Captains of the Port, the Assistant Commandant for Operations, and the Assistant Commandant for Marine Safety, Security and Environmental Protection, the authority to make the certification required by section 605(b) of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (Sec. 605(b), Pub. L. 96-354, 94 Stat. 1168 (5 U.S.C. 605)) for rules that they issue.

[CGD 95-057, 60 FR 34148, June 30, 1995, as amended by CGD 96-026, 61 FR 33662, June 28, 1996; CGD 97-023, 62 FR 33361, June 19, 1997; USCG-2003-14505, 68 FR 9534, Feb. 28, 2003; USCG-2003-15404, 68 FR 37740, June 25, 2003]

§ 1.05-5 Marine Safety and Security Council.

The Marine Safety and Security Council, composed of senior Coast Guard officials, acts as policy advisor to the Commandant and is the focal point of the Coast Guard regulatory system. The Marine Safety and Security Council provides oversight, review, and guidance for all Coast Guard regulatory activity.

[CGD 95-057, 60 FR 34148, June 30, 1995, as amended by USCG-2003-15404, 68 FR 37740, June 25, 2003]