§ 151.01

- 151.1504 Definitions.
- 151.1506 Restriction of operation.
- 151.1508 Revocation of clearance.
- 151.1510 Ballast water management.
- 151.1512 Vessel safety.
- 151.1514 Ballast water management alternatives under extraordinary conditions.
- 151.1516 Compliance monitoring.
- 151.1518 Penalties for failure to conduct ballast water management.

Subpart D—Ballast Water Management for Control of Nonindigenous Species in waters of the United States

- 151.2000 What is the purpose of this subpart? 151.2005 To which vessels does this subpart apply?
- 151.2007 What are the penalties for violations of the mandatory provisions of this subpart?
- 151.2010 Which vessels are exempt from the mandatory requirements?
- 151.2015 Is a vessel in innocent passage exempt from the mandatory requirements?
- 151.2025 What definitions apply to this subpart?
- 151.2030 Who is responsible for determining when to use the safety exemption?
- 151.2035 What are the required ballast water management practices for my vessel?
- 151.2036 If my voyage does not take me into waters 200 nautical miles or greater from any shore, must I divert to conduct a ballast water exchange?
- 151.2037 If my vessel cannot conduct ballast water management practices because of its voyage and/or safety concerns, will I be prohibited from discharging ballast water?
- 151.2040 What are the mandatory ballast water management requirements for vessels equipped with ballast tanks that operate in the waters of the United States and are bound for ports or places in the United States?
- 151.2041 What are the mandatory ballast water reporting requirements for all vessels equipped with ballast tanks bound for ports or places of the United States?
- 151.2043 Equivalent Reporting Methods for vessels other than those entering the Great Lakes or Hudson River after operating outside the EEZ or Canadian equivalent.
- 151.2045 What are the mandatory recordkeeping requirements for vessels equipped with ballast tanks that are bound for a port or place in the United States?
- 151.2050 What methods are used to monitor compliance with this subpart?
- 151.2055 Where are the alternate exchange zones located? [Reserved]
- 151.2060 What must each application for approval of an alternative compliance technology contain? [Reserved]

- 151.2065 What is the standard of adequate compliance determined by the ANSTF for this subpart? [Reserved]
- APPENDIX TO SUBPART D OF PART 151—BAL-LAST WATER REPORTING FORM AND IN-STRUCTIONS FOR BALLAST WATER REPORT-ING FORM

AUTHORITY: 33 U.S.C. 1321 and 1903; Pub. L. 104–227 (110 Stat. 3034), E.O. 12777, 3 CFR, 1991 Comp. p. 351.

Subpart A—Implementation of MARPOL 73/78 and the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty as it Pertains to Pollution from Ships

GENERAL.

AUTHORITY: 33 U.S.C. 1321 and 1903; Pub. L. 104-227 (110 Stat. 3034), E.O. 12777, 3 CFR, 1991 Comp. p. 351; 49 CFR 1.46.

SOURCE: CGD 75-124a, 48 FR 45709, Oct. 6, 1983, unless otherwise noted.

§151.01 Purpose.

The purpose of this subpart is to implement the Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships, 1980, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1901–1911) and Annexes I, II and V of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto (MARPOL 73/78), done at London on February 17, 1978. This subpart also implements the Antarctic Science, Tourism, and Conservation Act of 1996, and the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty done at Madrid on October 4, 1991

[CGD 88-002, 54 FR 18403, Apr. 28, 1989, as amended by CGD 88-002A, 55 FR 18582, May 2, 1990; CGD 97-015, 62 FR 18045, Apr. 14, 1997; USCG-2000-7641, 66 FR 55570, Nov. 2, 2001]

$\S 151.03$ Applicability.

This subpart applies to each ship that must comply with Annex I, II or V of MARPOL 73/78 unless otherwise indicated.

[CGD 88-002, 54 FR 18403, Apr. 28, 1989, as amended by CGD 88-002A, 55 FR 18582, May 2, 1990; CGD 97-015, 62 FR 18045, Apr. 14, 1997]

§151.04 Penalties for violation.

- (a) A person who violates MARPOL 73/78, the Act, or the regulations of this subpart is liable for a civil penalty for each violation, as provided by 33 U.S.C. 1908(b)(1). Each day of a continuing violation constitutes a separate violation.
- (b) A person who makes a false, fictitious statement or fraudulent representation in any matter in which a statement or representation is required to be made to the Coast Guard under MARPOL 73/78, the Act, or the regulations of this subpart, is liable for a civil penalty for each statement or representation, as provided by 33 U.S.C. 1908(b) (2).
- (c) A person who knowingly violates MARPOL 73/78, the Act, or the regulations of this subpart commits a class D felony, as described in 18 U.S.C. 3551 *et seq.* In the discretion of the Court, an amount equal to not more than one-half of the fine may be paid to the person giving information leading to conviction.
- (d) A ship operated in violation of MARPOL 73/78, the Act, or the regulations of this subpart is liable *in rem* for any civil penalty covered by paragraph (a) or (b) of this section, or any fine covered by paragraph (c) of this section, and may be proceeded against in the United States District Court of any district in which the ship may be found.

[CGD 88-002, 54 FR 18403, Apr. 28, 1989, as amended by CGD 88-002A, 55 FR 18582, May 2, 1990; CGD 92-007, 57 FR 33261, July 27, 1992; CGD 96-052, 62 FR 16703, Apr. 8, 1997; USCG-1999-5832, 64 FR 34714, June 29, 1999]

§151.05 Definitions.

As used in this subpart—

Act means the Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1901–1911).

Antarctica means the area south of 60 degrees south latitude.

Cargo associated wastes means all materials which have become wastes as a result of use on board a ship for cargo stowage and handling. Cargo associated wastes include, but are not limited to dunnage, shoring, pallets, lining and packing materials, plywood, paper, cardboard, wire, and steel strapping.

Clean ballast means the ballast in a tank which, since oil was last carried

therein, has been so cleaned that effluent therefrom, if it were discharged from a ship that is stationary into clean calm water on a clear day would not produce visible traces of oil on the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines or cause a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or upon adjoining shorelines. If the ballast is discharged through an oil discharge monitoring and control system approved by the government of the country under whose authority the ship is operating, evidence based on such a system, to the effect that the oil content of the effluent does not exceed 15 parts per million (ppm) is determinative that the ballast is clean.

Commandant means Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard.

Discharge means any release, however caused, from a ship and includes any escape, disposal, spilling, leaking, pumping, emitting or emptying. It does not include—

- (1) Dumping within the meaning of the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, done at London on 13 November 1972; or
- (2) Release of oil or oily mixtures directly arising from the exploration, exploitation and associated off-shore processing of sea-bed mineral resources.

Discharge, as defined by MARPOL 73/78 in relation to harmful substances or effluent containing such substances, means any release however caused from a ship, and includes any escape, disposal, spilling, leaking, pumping, emitting or emptying. It does not include—

- (1) Dumping within the meaning of the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, done at London on November 13, 1972; or
- (2) The release of harmful substances directly arising from the exploration, exploitation, and associated offshore processing of seabed mineral resources; or
- (3) The release of harmful substances for purposes of legitimate scientific research relating to pollution abatement or control.

Dishwater means the liquid residue from the manual or automatic washing