

SUBCHAPTER E—OIL POLLUTION ACT REGULATIONS

PART 990—NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENTS

Subpart A—Introduction

- Sec.
- 990.10 Purpose.
 - 990.11 Scope.
 - 990.12 Overview.
 - 990.13 Rebuttable presumption.
 - 990.14 Coordination.
 - 990.15 Considerations to facilitate restoration.

Subpart B—Authorities

- 990.20 Relationship to the CERCLA natural resource damage assessment regulations.
- 990.21 Relationship to the NCP.
- 990.22 Prohibition on double recovery.
- 990.23 Compliance with NEPA and the CEQ regulations.
- 990.24 Compliance with other applicable laws and regulations.
- 990.25 Settlement.
- 990.26 Emergency restoration.
- 990.27 Use of assessment procedures.

Subpart C—Definitions

- 990.30 Definitions.

Subpart D—Preassessment Phase

- 990.40 Purpose.
- 990.41 Determination of jurisdiction.
- 990.42 Determination to conduct restoration planning.
- 990.43 Data collection.
- 990.44 Notice of Intent to Conduct Restoration Planning.
- 990.45 Administrative record.

Subpart E—Restoration Planning Phase

- 990.50 Purpose.
- 990.51 Injury assessment—injury determination.
- 990.52 Injury assessment—quantification.
- 990.53 Restoration selection—developing restoration alternatives.
- 990.54 Restoration selection—evaluation of alternatives.
- 990.55 Restoration selection—developing restoration plans.
- 990.56 Restoration selection—use of a Regional Restoration Plan or existing restoration project.

Subpart F—Restoration Implementation Phase

- 990.60 Purpose.
- 990.61 Administrative record.

- 990.62 Presenting a demand.
- 990.63 Discounting and compounding.
- 990.64 Unsatisfied demands.
- 990.65 Opening an account for recovered damages.
- 990.66 Additional considerations.

AUTHORITY: 33 U.S.C. 2701 *et seq.*

SOURCE: 61 FR 500, Jan. 5, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§990.10 Purpose.

The goal of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), 33 U.S.C. 2701 *et seq.*, is to make the environment and public whole for injuries to natural resources and services resulting from an incident involving a discharge or substantial threat of a discharge of oil (incident).

This goal is achieved through the return of the injured natural resources and services to baseline and compensation for interim losses of such natural resources and services from the date of the incident until recovery. The purpose of this part is to promote expeditious and cost-effective restoration of natural resources and services injured as a result of an incident. To fulfill this purpose, this part provides a natural resource damage assessment process for developing a plan for restoration of the injured natural resources and services and pursuing implementation or funding of the plan by responsible parties. This part also provides an administrative process for involving interested parties in the assessment, a range of assessment procedures for identifying and evaluating injuries to natural resources and services, and a means for selecting restoration actions from a reasonable range of alternatives.

§990.11 Scope.

The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), 33 U.S.C. 2701 *et seq.*, provides for the designation of federal, state, and, if designated by the Governor of the state, local officials to act on behalf of the public as trustees for natural resources and for the designation of Indian tribe and foreign officials to act as trustees for natural resources on behalf

of, respectively, the tribe or its members and the foreign government. This part may be used by these officials in conducting natural resource damage assessments when natural resources and/or services are injured as a result of an incident involving an actual or substantial threat of a discharge of oil. This part is not intended to affect the recoverability of natural resource damages when recoveries are sought other than in accordance with this part.

§ 990.12 Overview.

This part describes three phases of a natural resource damage assessment. The Preassessment Phase, during which trustees determine whether to pursue restoration, is described in subpart D of this part. The Restoration Planning Phase, during which trustees evaluate information on potential injuries and use that information to determine the need for, type of, and scale of restoration, is described in subpart E of this part. The Restoration Implementation Phase, during which trustees ensure implementation of restoration, is described in subpart F of this part.

§ 990.13 Rebuttable presumption.

Any determination or assessment of damages to natural resources made by a Federal, State, or Indian trustee in accordance with this part shall have the force and effect of a rebuttable presumption on behalf of the trustee in any administrative or judicial proceeding under OPA.

§ 990.14 Coordination.

(a) *Trustees.* (1) If an incident affects the interests of multiple trustees, the trustees should act jointly under this part to ensure that full restoration is achieved without double recovery of damages. For joint assessments, trustees must designate one or more Lead Administrative Trustee(s) to act as coordinators.

(2) If there is a reasonable basis for dividing the natural resource damage assessment, trustees may act independently under this part, so long as there is no double recovery of damages.

(3) Trustees may develop pre-incident or incident-specific memoranda of understanding to coordinate their activities.

(b) *Response agencies.* Trustees must coordinate their activities conducted concurrently with response operations with response agencies consistent with the NCP and any pre-incident plans developed under § 990.15(a) of this part. Trustees may develop pre-incident memoranda of understanding to coordinate their activities with response agencies.

(c) *Responsible parties—(1) Invitation.* Trustees must invite the responsible parties to participate in the natural resource damage assessment described in this part. The invitation to participate should be in writing, and a written response by the responsible parties is required to confirm the desire to participate.

(2) *Timing.* The invitation to participate should be extended to known responsible parties as soon as practicable, but not later than the delivery of the “Notice of Intent to Conduct Restoration Planning,” under § 990.44 of this part, to the responsible party.

(3) *Agreements.* Trustees and responsible parties should consider entering into binding agreements to facilitate their interactions and resolve any disputes during the assessment. To maximize cost-effectiveness and cooperation, trustees and responsible parties should attempt to develop a set of agreed-upon facts concerning the incident and/or assessment.

(4) *Nature and extent of participation.* If the responsible parties accept the invitation to participate, the scope of that participation must be determined by the trustees, in light of the considerations in paragraph (c)(5) of this section. At a minimum, participation will include notice of trustee determinations required under this part, and notice and opportunity to comment on documents or plans that significantly affect the nature and extent of the assessment. Increased levels of participation by responsible parties may be developed at the mutual agreement of the trustees and the responsible parties. Trustees will objectively consider all written comments provided by the responsible parties, as well as any other recommendations or proposals that the responsible parties submit in writing to the Lead Administrative Trustee. Submissions by the responsible parties