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Ship means a vessel of any type whatsoever, operating in the marine environment. This includes hydrofoils, air-cushion vehicles, submersibles, floating craft whether self-propelled or not, and fixed or floating drilling rigs and other platforms.

Shipboard oil pollution emergency plan means a plan prepared, submitted, and maintained according to the provisions of §§151.26 through 151.28 of this subpart for United States ships or maintained according to the provisions of §151.29(a) of this subpart for foreign ships operated under the authority of a country that is party to MARPOL 73/78 or carried on board foreign ships operated under the authority of a country that is not a party to MARPOL 73/78, while in the navigable waters of the United States, as evidence of compliance with §151.21 of this subpart.

Solidifying NLS means a Category A, B, or C NLS that has a melting point—

(1) Greater than 0 °C but less than 15 °C and a temperature, measured under the procedure in 46 CFR 153.908(d), that is less than 5 °C above its melting point at the time it is unloaded; or

(2) 15 °C or greater and a temperature, measured under the procedure in 46 CFR 153.908(d), that is less than 10 °C above its melting point at the time it is unloaded.

Special area means a sea area, where for recognized technical reasons in relation to its oceanographical and ecological condition and to the particular character of the traffic, the adoption of special mandatory methods for the prevention of sea pollution by oil, NLSs, or garbage is required.

Terminal means an onshore facility or an offshore structure located in the navigable waters of the United States or subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and used, or intended to be used, as a port or facility for the transfer or other handling of a harmful substance.

NOTE: The Coast Guard interprets commercial fishing facilities, recreational boating facilities, and mineral and oil industry shorebases to be terminals for the purposes of Annex V of MARPOL 73/78, since these facilities normally provide wharfage and other services, including garbage handling, for ships.

U.S. inspected ships means those ship required to be inspected and certificated under 46 CFR 2.01-7.

Victual waste means any spoiled or unspoiled food waste.

[CGD 75-124a, 48 FR 45709, Oct. 6, 1983; 48 FR 54977, Dec. 8, 1983, as amended by CGD 85-010, 52 FR 7758, Mar. 12, 1987; CGD 88-002, 54 FR 18403, Apr. 28, 1989; CGD 88-002A, 55 FR 18582, May 2, 1990; 55 FR 35988, Sept. 4, 1990; 56 FR 8880, Mar. 1, 1991; CGD 93-030, 59 FR 51338, Oct. 7, 1994; CGD 94-056, 60 FR 43377, Aug. 21, 1995; CGD 97-015, 62 FR 18045, Apr. 14, 1997; USCG 2000-7079, 65 FR 67155, Nov. 8, 2000; USCG-2000-7641, 66 FR 55570, Nov. 2, 2001; USCG-2000-6927, 70 FR 74675, Dec. 16, 2005]

§ 151.06 Special areas.

(a) For the purposes of this part, the navigational descriptions of the special areas are as follows:

(1) The Mediterranean Sea area means the Mediterranean Sea proper including the gulfs and seas therein, with the boundary between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea constituted by the 41° N parallel and bounded to the west by the Straits of Gibraltar at the meridian of 5°36' W.

(2) The Baltic Sea means the Baltic Sea proper with the Gulf of Bothnia, the Gulf of Finland, and the entrance to the Baltic Sea bounded by the parallel of the Skaw in the Skagerrak at 57°44.8' N.

(3) The Black Sea area means the Black Sea proper with the boundary between the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea constituted by the parallel 41° N.

(4) The Red Sea area means the Red Sea proper including the Gulfs of Suez and Aqaba bounded at the south by the rhumb line between Ras si Ane (12°8.5' N, 43°19.6' E) and Husn Murad (12°40.4' N, 43°30.2' E).

(5) The Gulfs areas means the sea area located northwest of the rhumb line between Ras al Hadd (22°30' N, 59°48' E) and Ras al Fasteh (25°04' N, 61°25' E).

(6) The Gulf of Aden areas means the part of the Gulf of Aden between the Red Sea and the Arabian Sea bounded to the west by the rhumb line between Ras si Ane (12°28.5' N, 43°19.6' E) and Husn Murad (12°40.4' N, 43°30.2' E) and to the east by the rhumb line between Ras Asir (11°50' N, 51°16.9' E) and the Ras Fartak (15°35' N, 52°13.8' E).

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(7) The Antarctic areas means the sea south of 60° south latitude.

(8) The North Sea area means the North Sea proper, including seas within the North Sea southwards of latitude 62° N and eastwards of longitude 4° W; the Skagerrak, the southern limit of which is determined east of the Skaw by latitude 57°44.8' N; and the English Channel and its approaches eastwards of longitude 5° W.

(9) The Wider Caribbean region means the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea proper, including the bays and seas therein and that portion of the Atlantic Ocean within the boundary constituted by the 30° N parallel from Florida eastward to 77°30' W meridian, thence a rhumb line to the intersection of 20° N parallel and 59° W meridian, thence a rhumb line to the intersection of 7°20' N parallel and 50° W meridian, thence a rhumb line drawn southwesterly to the eastern boundary of French Guiana.

(b) Special areas for the purpose of Annex I of MARPOL 73/78 include those referenced in §151.13. Special areas for the purposes of Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 include those referenced in §151.32. Special areas for the purpose of Annex V of MARPOL 73/78 include those referenced in §151.53.

[CGD 94-056, 60 FR 43377, Aug. 21, 1995]

§ 151.07 Delegations.

Each Coast Guard official designated as a Captain of the Port (COTP) or Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection (OCMI) or Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Office (MSO), is delegated the authority to—

(a) Issue International Oil Pollution Prevention (IOPP) Certificates;

(b) Detain or deny entry to ships not in substantial compliance with MARPOL 73/78 or not having an IOPP Certificate or evidence of compliance with MARPOL 73/78 on board;

(c) Receive and investigate reports under §151.15; and

(d) Issue subpoenas to require the attendance of any witness and the production of documents and other evidence, in the course of investigations of potential violations of the Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships, as

amended (33 U.S.C. 1901-1911), this subpart, or MARPOL 73/78.

[CGD 88-002, 54 FR 18404, Apr. 28, 1989, as amended by CGD 88-002A, 55 FR 18582, May 2, 1990]

§ 151.08 Denial of entry.

(a) Unless a ship is entering under force majeure, no oceangoing tanker or any other oceangoing ship of 400 gross tons or more required by §151.10 to retain oil, oil residue, or oily mixtures on board while at sea, and no oceangoing ship carrying a Category A, B, or C NLS cargo or NLS residue in cargo tanks that are required to be prewashed under 46 CFR Part 153, may enter any port or terminal under §158.110(a) of this chapter unless the port or terminal has a Certificate of Adequacy, as defined in §158.120 of this chapter.

(b) A COTP may deny the entry of a ship to a port or terminal under §158.110(b) if—

(1) The port or terminal does not have a Certificate of Adequacy, as required in §158.135 of this chapter; or

(2) The port or terminal is not in compliance with the requirements of Subpart D of Part 158.

[CGD 88-002, 54 FR 18404, Apr. 28, 1989, as amended by USCG-2000-7641, 66 FR 55570, Nov. 2, 2001]

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SOURCE: Sections 151.09 through 151.25 appear by CGD 75-124a, 48 FR 45709, Oct. 6, 1983, unless otherwise noted.

§ 151.09 Applicability.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, §§151.09 through 151.25 apply to each ship that—

(1) Is operated under the authority of the United States and engages in international voyages;

(2) Is operated under the authority of the United States and is certificated for ocean service;

(3) Is operated under the authority of the United States and is certificated for coastwise service beyond three nautical miles from land;

(4) Is operated under the authority of the United States and operates at any time seaward of the outermost boundary of the territorial sea of the United