

**United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)**

**VESSEL GENERAL PERMIT FOR DISCHARGES INCIDENTAL TO THE NORMAL
OPERATION OF COMMERCIAL VESSELS AND LARGE RECREATIONAL
VESSELS (VGP)**

**AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM**

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*), any owner or operator of a commercial vessel or a large recreational vessel being operated in a capacity as a means of transportation who:

- Is eligible for permit coverage under Part 1.2;
- if required by Part 1.5.1, submits a complete and accurate Notice of Intent (NOI)

is authorized to discharge in accordance with the requirements of this permit.

General effluent limits for all eligible vessels are given in Part 2. Further vessel class or type specific requirements are given in Part 5 for select vessels and apply in addition to any general effluent limits in Part 2. Definitions of permit-specific terms used in this permit are provided in Part 7.

This permit becomes effective on **[insert final permit FR publication]**.

This permit and the authorization to discharge expire at midnight, **[insert date 5 years after final permit FR publication]**.

Signed and issued this Name Title, Region 1	day of , 2008	Title, Region 5
Signed and issued this Name Title, Region 2	day of , 2008	Signed and issued this Name Title, Region 6
Signed and issued this Name Title, Region 2, Caribbean Office	day of , 2008	Signed and issued this Name Title, Region 7
Signed and issued this Name Title, Region 3	day of , 2008	Signed and issued this Name Title, Region 8
Signed and issued this Name Title, Region 4	day of , 2008	Signed and issued this Name Title, Region 9
Signed and issued this Name	day of , 2008	Signed and issued this Name Title, Region 10

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1. Coverage under this Permit.

1.1. Permit Structure

This permit is structured as follows:

- general requirements that apply to all eligible vessel discharges are found in Parts 1 through 4;
- specific additional requirements that apply to particular vessel classes are found in Part 5; and
- specific additional requirements that apply in individual States or Indian Country Lands are found in Part 6.

The Appendices, listed here as Parts 7 through 12, contain definitions, the notice of intent form, and the notice of termination form.

Additionally, note that:

- All requirements in this permit to comply with statutes and regulations, other than Clean Water Act section 402 and its implementing regulations, refer to those authorities as codified as of the date of Federal Register notice announcing availability of draft permit.
- All requirements to comply with specified statutes include the requirement to comply with any applicable implementing regulations.
- Provisions stating that "EPA recommends" certain actions, or that you "should" take certain actions, constitute recommendations by the Agency and thus are not mandatory requirements of this permit.

1.2. Eligibility

You must meet the following provisions to be eligible for coverage under this permit.

1.2.1. General Scope of this Permit

This permit is applicable to discharges incidental to the normal operation of a vessel identified in Part 1.2.2 into waters subject to this permit. These waters are "waters of the United States" as defined in 40 CFR 122.2 (extending to the outer reach of the 3 mile territorial sea as defined in section 502(8) of the CWA.) Recreational vessels less than 79 feet (24.08 meters) in length, including uninspected passenger vessels less than 79 feet in length, are not eligible for coverage under this permit. EPA is proposing a separate permit to cover these vessels. Nothing in this permit shall be interpreted to apply to a vessel of the Armed Forces as defined in § 312(a)(14) of

the Clean Water Act.

1.2.2. Vessel Discharges Eligible for Coverage

Unless otherwise made ineligible under Part 1.2.3, the following discharge types are eligible for coverage under this permit:

- 1.2.2.1 Deck Runoff*
 - 1.2.2.2 Bilgewater/Oily Water Separator Effluent*
 - 1.2.2.3 Ballast Water*
 - 1.2.2.4 Anti-fouling Leachate from Anti-Fouling Hull Coatings/Hull Coating Leachate,*
 - 1.2.2.5 Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF)*
 - 1.2.2.6 Boiler/Economizer Blowdown*
 - 1.2.2.7 Cathodic Protection*
 - 1.2.2.8 Chain Locker Effluent*
 - 1.2.2.9 Controllable Pitch Propeller Hydraulic Fluid*
 - 1.2.2.10 Distillation and Reverse Osmosis Brine*
 - 1.2.2.11 Elevator Pit Effluent*
 - 1.2.2.12 Firemain Systems*
 - 1.2.2.13 Freshwater Layup*
 - 1.2.2.14 Gas Turbine Wash Water*
 - 1.2.2.15 Graywater*
- Except that Graywater from commercial vessels operating in the Great Lakes within the meaning of CWA section 312 is excluded from the requirement to obtain an NPDES permit (see CWA section 502(6)), and thus is not within the scope of this permit.
- 1.2.2.16 Motor Gasoline and Compensating Discharge*
 - 1.2.2.17 Non-Oily Machinery Wastewater*
 - 1.2.2.18 Refrigeration and Air Condensate Discharge*
 - 1.2.2.19 Rudder Bearing Lubrication Discharge*
 - 1.2.2.20 Seawater Cooling Overboard Discharge (Including Non-Contact Engine Cooling Water; Hydraulic System Cooling Water, Refrigeration Cooling Water)*
 - 1.2.2.21 Seawater Piping Biofouling Prevention*

1.2.2.22 Small Boat Engine Wet Exhaust

1.2.2.23 Sonar Dome Discharge

1.2.2.24 Sterntube Oily Discharge

1.2.2.25 Underwater Ship Husbandry

1.2.2.26 Welldeck Discharges

1.2.2.27 Graywater Mixed with Sewage from Vessels

1.2.2.28 Exhaust Gas Scrubber Washwater Discharge

1.2.3. Limitations on Coverage

1.2.3.1 Discharges not subject to former NPDES permit exclusion and vessel discharges generated from vessels when they are operated in a capacity other than as a means of transportation

Discharges that are outside the scope of the exclusion from NPDES permitting for discharges incidental to the normal operation of a vessel as set out in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 122.3(a), as in effect on September 29, 2008, are ineligible for coverage under this permit. This permit does not apply to any vessel when it is operating in a capacity other than as a means of transportation. For any discharges identified in this permit, discharges are not eligible if they contain materials resulting from industrial or manufacturing processes onboard or other materials not derived from the normal operations of a vessel.

Vessels being used as an energy or mining facility, a storage facility, a seafood processing facility, or when secured to the bed of waters subject to this permit or to a buoy for the purpose of mineral or oil exploration or development are not eligible for coverage under this permit. Furthermore, “floating” craft that are permanently moored to piers, such as “floating” casinos hotels, restaurants, bars etc. are not covered by the current vessel exclusion and thus would not be covered by this draft vessel permit.

1.2.3.2 Sewage

Discharges of sewage from vessels, as defined in the Clean Water Act section 502(6) and 40 C.F.R. 122.2, are not required to obtain NPDES permits. Instead, these discharges are regulated under section 312 of the Clean Water Act and 40 CFR Part 140 and 33 CFR Part 159.

1.2.3.3 Used or Spent Oil

Discharges of used or spent oil no longer being used for their intended purposes are not eligible for coverage under this permit.

1.2.3.4 Garbage or Trash

Rubbish, trash, garbage, or other such materials discharged overboard are not eligible for coverage under this permit.

1.2.3.5 Photo processing effluent

Discharges from photo-processing operations are not eligible for coverage under this permit.

1.2.3.6 Effluent from dry cleaning operations

Discharges of spent or unused effluent from dry cleaning operations are not eligible for coverage. This includes any spent or unused Tetrachloroethylene from these operations.

1.2.3.7 Discharges of medical waste and related materials

Discharges of medical waste as defined in 33 U.S.C. 1362(20) are not eligible for coverage under this permit. Discharges of spent or unused pharmaceuticals, formaldehyde or other biohazards no longer being used for their intended purposes are not eligible for coverage under this permit.

1.2.3.8 Discharges of Noxious Liquid Substance Residues

Discharges of noxious liquid substance residues subject to 46 C.F.R. 153.1102 are not eligible for coverage under this permit.

1.2.3.9 Discharges currently or previously covered by NPDES permits

The following discharges are not eligible for coverage under this permit:

- Vessel discharges covered, as of the effective date of this permit, under an individual NPDES permit or another NPDES general permit, unless EPA specifically allows coverage under Part 1.8.2; or
- Discharges from vessels covered by any NPDES permit that has been or is in the process of being denied, terminated, or revoked by EPA or state permitting authorities (this does not apply to the routine reissuance of permits every five years).

1.3. Reserved

1.4. Permit Compliance.

The CWA provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more

than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both. The Act further provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both. In addition, false statements or representations, as well as alterations or false entries in documents, may be punishable by more severe criminal penalties pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1001 or 18 U.S.C. §1519.

Any noncompliance with the requirements of this permit constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act. Each day a violation continues is a separate violation of this permit. Where requirements and schedules for taking corrective actions are included in this permit, the time intervals provided are not grace periods, but schedules considered reasonable for making repairs and improvements. They are included in this permit to ensure that the conditions prompting the need for these corrective actions are not allowed to persist indefinitely. You must return to compliance as promptly as possible, but no later than the time period specified in this permit. For provisions specifying a time period to remedy noncompliance, the initial and continuing failure, such as a violation of numeric or non-numeric effluent limit, constitutes a violation of this permit and the Clean Water Act. As such, any time periods specified for remedying noncompliance do not relieve parties of the initial underlying noncompliance.

To provide clarity for the permittee, there are additional reminders in certain sections of this permit about what constitutes a permit violation. The absence of such a reminder in a particular section does not mean that failure to meet that requirement is not a permit violation.

1.5. Authorization under this Permit

1.5.1. How to Obtain Authorization.

To obtain authorization under this permit, you must meet the Part 1.2 eligibility requirements. If your vessel meets the requirements under Part 1.5.1.1, you must submit a notice of intent to receive permit coverage beginning on [insert 6 months after permit issuance date]. Prior to NOI submission, owner/operators of these vessels are automatically authorized to discharge under this permit. This automatic authorization extends until owner/operators of vessels that meet the requirements under Part 1.5.1.1 submit NOIs, but shall not extend beyond 9 months after permit issuance. Owner/operators of vessels that meet the requirements under Part 1.5.1.2 are automatically authorized to discharge under this permit and are not required to submit NOIs.

1.5.1.1 Vessels Required to Submit Notices of Intent (NOIs)

If your vessel is greater or equal to 300 gross registered tons or the vessel has the capacity to hold or discharge more than 8 cubic meters (2113 gallons) of ballast water, you must submit a

complete and accurate NOI in accordance with the requirements of Part 10 of this permit beginning on [insert 6 months after permit issuance date] if you seek coverage under this permit. Submission must be in accordance with the deadlines in Table 1.

If you submit an NOI, EPA strongly encourages you to prepare and submit your NOI using EPA’s Electronic Notice of Intent (eNOI) system (www.epa.gov/npdes/eNOI). EPA will post on the Internet, at www.epa.gov/npdes/noisearch, all NOIs received. Late NOIs will be accepted, but authorization to discharge will not be retroactive.

Table 1: NOI Submission Deadlines/Discharge Authorization Dates

Category	NOI Deadline	Discharge Authorization Date*
Vessels delivered to owner or operator on or before June 30, 2009	No later than 9 months after permit effective date	Date EPA receives NOI
New Owner/Operator of Vessel – transfer of ownership and/or operation of a vessel whose discharge is previously authorized under this permit	By date of transfer of ownership and/or operation	Date of transfer or date EPA receives NOI, whichever is later
Vessels delivered to owner or operator after June 30, 2009	30 days prior to discharge	30 days after complete NOI received by EPA

* Based on a review of your NOI or other information, EPA may delay the discharge authorization date for further review, or may deny coverage under this permit and require submission of an application for an individual NPDES permit, as detailed in Part 1.8. In these instances, EPA will notify you in writing of the delay or the request for submission of an individual NPDES permit application.

1.5.1.2 Vessels Not Required to Submit Notices of Intent (NOIs)

If your vessel is less than 300 gross registered tons and your vessel does not have the capacity to hold or discharge more than 8 cubic meters (2113 gallons) of ballast water, you do not need to submit an NOI; you automatically receive coverage under this permit and are authorized to discharge in accordance with the conditions set forth within.

1.5.2. Continuation of this Permit

If this permit is not reissued or replaced prior to the expiration date, it will be administratively continued in accordance with section 558(c) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 558(c)) and EPA’s implementing regulations at 40 CFR 122. 6 and remain in force and effect for discharges that were covered prior to expiration. If you were granted permit coverage prior to the expiration date, you will automatically remain covered by this permit until the earliest of:

- Your authorization for coverage under a reissuance or replacement of this permit, following your timely and appropriate submittal of a complete NOI requesting authorization to discharge under the new permit and compliance with the requirements of the new permit; or
- Your submittal of a Notice of Termination; or
- Issuance of a new general permit that covers your vessel discharges or vessel type and provides you coverage without requiring you to submit a notice of intent to obtain coverage; or
- Issuance or denial of an individual permit for the vessel's discharges; or
- A formal permit decision by EPA not to reissue this general permit, at which time EPA will identify a reasonable time period for covered dischargers to seek coverage under an alternative general permit or an individual permit. Coverage under this permit will cease at the end of this time period.

1.6. Terminating Coverage

1.6.1. Terminating coverage for vessels required to submit a Notice of Intent (NOI)

1.6.1.1 Submitting a Notice of Termination (NOT).

If you wish to terminate coverage under this permit, and you were required to file an NOI, you must submit your Notice of Termination in accordance with Part 11. If you were required to file an NOI by section 1.5.1, you may use the eNOI system to file your Notice of Termination, available at www.epa.gov/npdes/eNOI. Your authorization to discharge under this permit terminates at 11:59 pm on the day that a complete Notice of Termination is processed and posted on EPA's website (www.epa.gov/npdes/noisearch). If you submit a Notice of Termination without meeting one or more of the conditions identified in Part 1.6.1.2, then your Notice of Termination is not valid. You will continue to be responsible for discharges from your vessel until you have submitted a Notice of Termination and it is posted on EPA's website.

1.6.1.2 When to Submit a Notice of Termination

If you were required to submit an NOI by section 1.5.1, in order to be released from the requirements of this permit, you must submit a Notice of Termination within 30 days after one or more of the following conditions have been met:

- A new owner or operator has taken over responsibility for the vessel; or
- You have ceased operating the vessel in waters subject to this permit and there are no longer vessel discharges; or
- You have obtained coverage under an individual or alternative general permit for all discharges required to be covered by an NPDES permit, unless you were directed to obtain this coverage by EPA in accordance with Part 1.8.

1.6.2. Terminating coverage for vessels not required to submit a Notice of Intent (NOI)

For vessels that are not required to submit an NOI under Part 1.5.1.2, termination of coverage is automatic if any of the following conditions are met:

- A new owner or operator has taken over responsibility for the vessel; or
- You have permanently ceased operating the vessel in waters subject to this permit and there are no longer vessel discharges; or
- You have obtained coverage under an individual or alternative general permit for all discharges required to be covered by an NPDES permit.

1.7. Certification

The NOI, NOT, and any reports (including any monitoring data) submitted to EPA, must include the following certification:

“I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information contained therein. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information contained is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I have no personal knowledge that the information submitted is other than true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.”

All other documentation required under this permit must be signed and dated by the person preparing the documentation.

1.8. Alternative Permits

1.8.1. EPA Requiring Coverage under an Alternative Permit

Pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.28(b)(3), EPA may require you to apply for an individual NPDES permit or an alternative NPDES general permit. Any interested person may petition EPA to take action under this paragraph. If EPA requires you to apply for an individual NPDES permit, EPA will notify you in writing that a permit application is required. This notification will include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision and will provide application information. In addition, if you are an existing permittee authorized to discharge under this permit, the notice will set a deadline to file the permit application, and will include a statement that on the effective date of the individual NPDES permit, or the alternative general permit as it applies to you, coverage under this general permit will terminate. EPA may grant additional time to submit the application if you request it. If you are covered under this permit and fail to submit an individual NPDES permit application as required by EPA, then your coverage under this permit is terminated at midnight on the day specified by EPA as the deadline for application submittal. In addition, if EPA denies your application for an individual NPDES permit, you are

also not authorized to discharge under this general permit. EPA may take enforcement action for any unpermitted discharge.

When an individual NPDES permit is issued to you or you are authorized to discharge under an alternative NPDES general permit, your coverage under this permit is terminated on the effective date of the individual permit or the date of authorization of coverage under the alternative general permit. In this case (where EPA requires you to obtain coverage under an individual or alternative general permit), you are not required to file a Notice of Termination.

1.8.2. Permittee Requesting Coverage under an Alternative Permit

You may request to be excluded from coverage under this general permit by applying for an individual permit. In such a case, you must submit an individual permit application in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 122.21 with reasons supporting the request, to EPA at the appropriate EPA Regional Office(s) listed in Part 13 of this permit, no later than 90 days after [insert date of publication of final permit in the FR]. The request may be granted by issuance of an individual permit or authorizing coverage under an alternative general permit if your reasons are adequate to support the request. A source excluded from this general permit solely because it already has an individual permit may request that the individual permit be revoked, and that it be covered by this general permit. Upon revocation of the individual permit, the general permit shall apply to the source.

When an individual NPDES permit is issued to you or you are authorized to discharge under an alternative NPDES general permit, your authorization to discharge under this permit is terminated on the effective date of the individual permit or the date of authorization of coverage under the alternative general permit.

1.9. Permit Reopener Clause

1.9.1. Procedures for Modification or Revocation

Permit modification or revocation will be conducted according to 40 CFR 122.62, 122.63, 122.64, and 124.5.

1.9.2. Water Quality Protection

EPA may require you to obtain an individual permit in accordance with Part 1.8 of this permit for cause. This may happen, for example, if there is evidence that the discharges authorized by this permit cause, have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above any applicable water quality standard. Similarly, EPA may modify this permit to include different limitations and/or requirements for cause.

1.9.3. Timing of Permit Modification

EPA may elect to modify the permit prior to its expiration (rather than waiting for a new permit cycle) to comply with any new statutory or regulatory requirements, such as for effluent limitation guidelines, that may be promulgated in the course of the current permit cycle.

Furthermore, EPA may modify the permit if new pollution control technologies for vessels or discharge types become available.

1.10. Severability

Invalidation of a portion of this permit does not necessarily render the whole permit invalid. EPA's intent is that the permit remain in effect to the extent possible; in the event that any part of this permit is invalidated, EPA will advise the regulated community as to the effect of such invalidation.

1.11. State Laws

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the Permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state law or regulation under authority preserved by section 510 of the Clean Water Act.

1.12. Federal Laws

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to affect, supersede, or relieve the vessel owner or operator of any otherwise applicable requirements or prohibitions under other provisions of Federal law or regulations.

1.13. Standard Permit Conditions

Federal Regulations require that the standard permit conditions provided at 40 CFR 122.41 be applied to all NPDES permits. You are required to comply with all applicable standard conditions. In addition, discharges under this permit into the Great Lakes System (as defined in 40 C.F.R. 132.2) must comply with any conditions promulgated by the State, Tribe, or EPA pursuant to 40 C.F.R. Part 132 that are applicable to the discharges that are incidental to the normal operation of your vessel.

2. Effluent Limits and Related Requirements

In the limits below and throughout this permit, the term “minimize” means reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures (including best management practices) that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best marine practice.

You may not add any constituents to any discharge that are not incidental to the normal operation of a vessel.

You may not dilute discharges eligible for coverage under this permit prior to their discharge in order to meet limits set forth in this permit.

2.1. Technology-based Effluent Limits and Related Requirements Applicable to all Vessels

You are required to meet the following effluent limits, regardless of the type of vessel you own or operate:

2.1.1. Material Storage

For cargoes or other onboard materials which might wash overboard or dissolve as a result of contact with precipitation or surface water spray, or which may be blown overboard by air currents, minimize the amount of time these items are exposed to such conditions. Locate storage areas on the vessel for such items in covered areas where feasible. If water draining from storage areas comes in contact with oily materials, you must:

- Use dry cleanup methods or absorbents to clean up the wastewater,
- Store the water for onshore disposal, or
- Run the water through an oily water separator or other appropriate technology so that the discharge will not contain oil in quantities that may be harmful.

2.1.2. Toxic and Hazardous Materials –

You must locate toxic and hazardous materials in protected areas of the vessel unless the master determines this would interfere with essential vessel operations or safety of the vessel. Any discharge which is made for safety reasons must be documented as part of the requirements in Part 4.2. This includes ensuring that toxic and hazardous materials are in appropriate sealed containers constructed of a suitable material, labeled, and secured. Containers must not be overfilled and incompatible wastes should not be mixed. Exposure of containers to ocean spray or precipitation must be minimized. Jettisoning of containers holding toxic or hazardous material is not authorized by this permit.

2.1.3. Fuel Spills/Overflows –

You must conduct all fueling operations using control measures and practices designed to minimize spills and overflows and ensure prompt containment and cleanup if they occur. Vessel operators must not overfill fuel tanks. Vessels with air vents from fuel tanks must use containment to prevent any fuel or oil spills from overflowing into surrounding waters.

Owner/operators shall ensure that any crew responsible for conducting fueling operations are trained in methods to minimize spills caused by human error and/or the improper use of equipment.

2.1.4. Discharges of Oil Including Oily Mixtures –

All discharges of oil, including oily mixtures, from ships subject to Annex I of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships as implemented by the Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships and U.S. Coast Guard regulations found in 33 CFR 151.09 (hereinafter referred to as “MARPOL vessels”) must have concentrations of oil less than 15 ppm (as measured by EPA Method 1664) before discharge. All MARPOL vessels must have a current International Oil Pollution Prevention Certificate (IOPP) provided by a recognized classification society.

All other discharges of oil including oily mixtures must not contain oil in quantities that may be harmful, pursuant to 40 CFR Part 110. EPA recommends that all non-MARPOL vessels have a current IOPP or statement of voluntary compliance issued by a recognized classification society.

2.1.5. Compliance with other statutes and regulations –

As required by 40 C.F.R 122.44(p), you must comply with any applicable regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating, that establish specifications for safe transportation, handling, carriage, and storage of pollutants.

Any discharge from your vessel must comply with sections 311 (33 U.S.C. 1321) of the Federal Pollution Water Pollution Control Act (the Clean Water Act), the Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships (APPS 33 USC §§ 190-1915), the National Marine Sanctuaries Act, (16 U.S.C. 1431 *et seq.*) and implementing regulations found at 15 CFR Part 922 and 50 CFR Part 404, the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA, 7 U.S.C. § 136 *et seq.*), and the Oil Pollution Control Act (OPA '90, 33 U.S.C. § 2701-2720).

2.2. Technology-based Effluent Limits and Related Requirements for Specific Discharge Categories

2.2.1. Deck Washdown and Runoff

Vessel owner/operators must clear their vessels' decks of debris, garbage, residue and spills prior

to conducting deck washdowns and prior to departing from port to prevent these constituents from entering any waste stream. When required by their class societies (e.g., oil tankers) or flag Administrations, vessels must be fitted with and use perimeter spill rails and scuppers to collect the runoff for treatment. Machinery on deck must have coamings or drip pans to collect any oily water from machinery and prevent spills. The drip pans must be drained to a waste container for proper disposal and/or periodically wiped and cleaned. The discharges from deck washdowns must be free from floating solids, visible foam, halogenated phenol compounds, and dispersants, or surfactants. Vessel operators must minimize deck washdowns while in port.

Vessel operators must maintain their topside surface to minimize the discharge of rust (and other corrosion by-products), cleaning compounds, paint chips, non-skid material fragments, and other materials associated with exterior topside surface preservation.

If deck washdowns will result in a discharge, they must be conducted with non-toxic and phosphate free cleaners and detergents. Furthermore, cleaners and detergents should not be caustic or only minimally caustic and should be biodegradable.

2.2.2. Bilgewater

All bilgewater discharges must be in compliance with the regulations in 40 CFR Part 110 (Discharge of Oil), 116 (Designation of Hazardous Substances), and 117 (Determination of Reportable Quantities for Hazardous Substances) and 33 CFR §151.10 (Control of Oil Discharges). In addition:

- Vessel operators may not use dispersants, detergents, emulsifiers, chemicals or other substances to remove the appearance of a visible sheen in their bilgewater discharges.
- Vessel operators may not add substances that drain to the bilgewater that are not produced in the normal operation of a vessel.
- All vessels must minimize the discharge of bilgewater into waters subject to this permit. This can be done by minimizing the production of bilgewater, disposing of bilgewater on shore where adequate facilities exist, or discharging into waters not subject to this permit (i.e., more than 3 nm from shore) for vessels that regularly travel into such waters. Though not regulated under this permit, EPA notes that discharges of bilgewater outside waters subject to this permit (i.e. more than 3 nm from shore) are regulated under Annex I of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships as implemented by the Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships and U.S. Coast Guard regulations found in 33 CFR 151.09.
- Vessels greater than 400 gross registered tons shall not discharge untreated bilgewater into waters subject to this permit.
- Vessels greater than 400 gross registered tons that regularly sail outside the territorial sea (at least once per month) shall not discharge treated bilgewater within 1 nautical mile (nm) of shore unless the discharge is necessary to maintain the safety and stability of the

ship. Any discharge which is made for safety reasons must be documented as part of the requirements in Part 4.2.

- Vessels greater than 400 gross registered tons shall not discharge treated bilgewater into waters referenced in Part 12.1 unless the discharge is necessary to maintain the safety and stability of the ship. Any discharge of bilgewater into these waters must be documented as part of the recordkeeping requirements in Part 4.2 and vessel operators must document whether this bilgewater discharge was made for safety reasons.
- For vessels greater than 400 gross registered tons that regularly sail outside the territorial sea (at least once per month), if treated bilgewater is discharged into waters subject to this permit, it must be discharged when vessels are underway (sailing at speeds greater than 6 knots), unless doing so would threaten the safety and stability of the ship. EPA notes that vessel operators may also choose to dispose of bilgewater on shore where adequate facilities exist. Any discharge which is made for safety reasons must be documented as part of the requirements in Part 4.2.

2.2.3. Discharges of Ballast Water

All discharges of ballast water must comply with the Coast Guard regulations found in 33 CFR Part 151. Additionally, owner/operators of all vessels subject to coverage under this permit which are equipped with Ballast Tanks must comply with any additional BMPs in this section.

All discharges of ballast water may not contain oil, noxious liquid substances (NLSs), or hazardous substances in a manner prohibited by U.S. laws, including section 311 of the Clean Water Act.

2.2.3.1 Training

All owner/operators of vessels equipped with ballast water tanks must train the master, operator, person-in-charge, and crew, on the application of ballast water and sediment management and treatment procedures.

2.2.3.2 Ballast Water Management Plans

All owner/operators of vessels equipped with ballast water tanks must maintain a ballast water management plan that has been developed specifically for the vessel that will allow those responsible for the plan's implementation to understand and follow the vessel's ballast water management strategy. Owner/operators must make that plan available upon request to any EPA representative. Vessel owner/operators must assure that the master and crew understand and follow the management strategy laid out in the plan.

2.2.3.3 Mandatory Ballast Water Management Practices

Masters, owners, operators, or persons-in-charge of all vessels equipped with ballast water tanks that operate in waters of the U.S. must:

- Avoid the discharge of ballast water into waters subject to this permit that are within or that may directly affect marine sanctuaries, marine preserves, marine parks, shellfish beds, or coral reefs or other waters listed in Part 12.1.
- Minimize or avoid uptake of ballast water in the following areas and situations:
 - Areas known to have infestations or populations of harmful organisms and pathogens (e.g., algal blooms).
 - Areas near sewage outfalls.
 - Areas near dredging operations.
 - Areas where tidal flushing is poor or when a tidal stream is known to be more turbid.
 - In darkness when bottom dwelling organisms may rise up in the water column.
 - In shallow water or where propellers may stir up the sediment.
 - Areas with pods of whales, convergence zones and boundaries of major currents
- Clean ballast tanks regularly to remove sediments in mid-ocean or under controlled arrangements in port, or at dry dock. No discharge of sediments from cleaning of ballast tanks is authorized in waters subject to this permit.
- Discharge only the minimal amount of ballast water essential for vessel operations while in the waters subject to this permit.

Suggested control measures to minimize the discharge of ballast water include transferring ballast water between tanks within the vessel in lieu of ballast water discharge. Another option for minimizing the potential for spread of INS via ballast water discharges is using treated graywater for ballast (only in areas where treated graywater may be discharged).

2.2.3.4 On-shore Treatment of Ballast Water

If onshore treatment for ballast water is available and economically practicable and achievable, all vessel owner/operators must use this treatment for any ballast water discharges, unless they use an onboard ballast water treatment system approved by the Commandant of the Coast Guard. If vessels use on-shore treatment at one port, and they will not discharge ballast water into any other waters subject to this permit for their entire duration in waters subject to this permit, then it is not necessary to meet the requirements of 2.2.3.5, 2.2.3.6, 2.2.3.7, and 2.2.3.8.

2.2.3.5 Requirements for Ocean Going Voyages While Carrying Ballast Water

Any vessels that carry ballast water that was taken on in areas less than 200 nautical miles from any shore that will subsequently operate beyond the EEZ and more than 200 nm from any shore must carry out an exchange of ballast water for any tanks that will discharge ballast water into waters subject to this permit unless the vessel meets one of the exemptions in Part 2.2.3.11.

This exchange must be conducted in compliance with the following standards prior to discharging ballast water into waters subject to this permit:

- The exchange must occur in waters beyond the U.S. EEZ;
- The exchange must occur in an area more than 200 nautical miles from any shore,

- The exchange must occur in waters at least 200 meters deep, and
- The exchange must be commenced as early in the vessel voyage as possible, as long as the vessel is more than 200 nm from any shore.

2.2.3.6 Vessels Carrying Ballast Water Engaged in Pacific Nearshore Voyages

Unless the vessel meets one of the exemptions in Part 2.2.3.11, any vessel engaged in Pacific nearshore voyages that travels through more than one Captain of the Port Zone (COTP) zone as listed in 33 CFR Part 3 must carry out an exchange of ballast water before discharging from any tanks that carry ballast water into waters subject to this permit. Vessels engaged in Pacific nearshore voyages include:

- Vessels engaged in the Pacific coastwise trade that travel between more than one Captain of the Port Zone, and
- All other vessels that sail from foreign, Atlantic, or Gulf of Mexico ports, which do not sail further than 200 nm from any shore, and that discharge or will discharge ballast water into the territorial sea or inland waters of Alaska or of the west coast of the continental United States.

This exchange must occur in waters more than 50 nautical miles from any Pacific (US or otherwise) shore, and in waters more than 200 meters deep, prior to discharging ballast water into waters subject to this permit. Exchange should occur as far from the shore, major estuary and oceanic river plumes, subsurface physical features (e.g. seamounts), and known fishery habitats as practicable.

2.2.3.7 Vessels with any Ballast Water Tanks that are Empty or have Unpumpable Residual Water

For vessels that travel between more than one COTP Zone while undertaking voyages described in Part 2.2.3.5 and which either certified No Ballast on Board in accordance with Coast Guard regulations or which have any ballast water tank that is empty or contains unpumpable residual water, you must follow the applicable requirements in Part 2.2.3.5 for those tanks with ballast water. For those tanks which are empty or contain unpumpable residual water, you must either seal the tank so that there is no discharge or uptake and subsequent discharge of ballast water within waters subject to this permit or conduct saltwater flushing of such tanks in an area 200 nautical miles from any shore and in waters at least 200 meters deep prior to the discharge or uptake and subsequent discharge of any ballast water to any U.S. waters subject to this permit, unless you meet one of the exemptions in Part 2.2.3.11. Saltwater flushing means the addition of mid-ocean water to empty ballast water tanks; the mixing of the flush water with residual water and sediment through the motion of the vessel; and the discharge of the mixed water, such that the resultant residual water remaining in the tank must obtain either a minimum salinity of 30 parts per thousand (ppt) or a value equal to the ambient salinity at the location of the flushing, whichever is lower. In order to conduct saltwater flushing, the vessel should take on as much

mid-ocean water into each tank as is safe (for the vessel and crew).

For all vessel owner/operators subject to this section that contain some empty ballast water tanks and some full ballast water tanks, if you elect to seal those empty tanks, you must not allow water that will be discharged into waters subject to this permit to commingle with waters from the empty tanks if you have not conducted saltwater flushing as specified above.

2.2.3.8 Vessels Engaged in Pacific Nearshore Voyages with Unpumpable Ballast Water and Residual Sediment (including NOBOBs)

For owner/operators of vessels engaged in Pacific Nearshore Voyages which either certified No Ballast on Board in accordance with Coast Guard regulations or which have any ballast water Tank that is empty or contains unpumpable residual water, you must follow the applicable requirements in Part 2.2.3.6 for those tanks with ballast water. For those tanks which are empty or contain unpumpable residual water, you must either seal the tank so that there is no discharge or uptake and subsequent discharge of ballast water within waters subject to this permit or conduct saltwater flushing of such tanks in an area 50 nautical miles from any shore and in waters at least 200 meters deep prior to the discharge or uptake and subsequent discharge or uptake of any ballast water to or from any waters subject to this permit, unless you meet one of the exemptions in Part 2.2.3.11. For these voyages, saltwater flushing means the addition of water from the “coastal exchange zone” to empty ballast water tanks; the mixing of the flush water with residual water and sediment through the motion of the vessel; and the discharge of the mixed water, such that the resultant residual water remaining in the tank must obtain either a minimum salinity of 30 parts per thousand (ppt) or a value equal to the ambient salinity at the location of the flushing. In order to conduct saltwater flushing, the vessel should take on as much coastal exchange zone water into each tank as is safe (for the vessel and crew). These requirements apply to all vessels carrying ballast water that will enter any US Port in the states of Alaska, California, Oregon, or Washington and that travels through more than COTP zone.

For all vessel owner/operators subject to this section that contain some empty ballast water tanks and some full ballast water tanks, if you elect to seal those empty tanks, you must not allow water from the full tanks to commingle with waters from the empty tanks if it will subsequently be discharged into waters subject to this permit.

2.2.3.9 Vessels Entering the Great Lakes

In addition to complying with the requirements of this permit, all vessels that are equipped to carry ballast water and enter the Great Lakes must comply with 33 CFR Part 151, Subpart C titled: “Ballast Water Management for Control of Nonindigenous Species in the Great Lakes and Hudson River.” Vessels that operate outside the EEZ and more than 200 nm from any shore and then enter the Great Lakes via the Saint Lawrence Seaway System must also comply with 33 CFR Part 401.30, which requires oceangoing vessels to conduct saltwater flushing of ballast water tanks 200 nautical miles from any shore before entering either the U.S. or Canadian waters of the Seaway System.

2.2.3.10 Discharge Prohibitions

Vessels referenced in Parts 2.2.3.5, 2.2.3.6, 2.2.3.7, and 2.2.3.8 may not discharge unexchanged or untreated ballast water or sediment in waters subject to this permit referenced in Part 12.1.

2.2.3.11 Exemptions:

The operator or master of a vessel may elect not to exchange ballast water (or not conduct saltwater flushing if applicable) if the vessel meets one of the following conditions:

- The master of the vessel determines, and justifies in writing, and documents in the log or record book, that it is unsafe to do so, in accordance with the Coast Guard Regulations at 33 CFR 151.2030. If this exemption is claimed, the vessel operator must record the date, location, and reason for the claim in its recordkeeping documentation.
- The master uses an alternative, environmentally sound method of ballast water management that has been submitted to, and approved by, the Commandant of the Coast Guard prior to the vessel's voyage in accordance with 33 C.F.R. Part 151.
- The vessel is accepted by the U.S. Coast Guard into the shipboard Technology Evaluation Program (STEP), the technology is operated in accordance with requirements of that program, and the acceptance has not been withdrawn.
- The master retains all ballast water on board the vessel for the duration of the vessel's voyage in waters subject to this permit.

Additionally, a vessel is not required to deviate from its voyage, or delay the voyage to conduct Ballast Water Exchange or Saltwater Flushing.

2.2.4. *Anti-Fouling Hull Coatings*

- All anti-fouling hull coatings subject to registration under FIFRA (see 40 CFR 152.15) must be registered, sold or distributed, applied, maintained, and removed in a manner consistent with applicable requirements on the coatings' FIFRA label.
- For anti-fouling hull coatings not subject to FIFRA registration (i.e. not produced for sale and distribution in the United States), hull coatings must not contain any biocides or toxic materials banned for use in the United States. This requirement applies to all vessels, including those registered and painted outside the United States.

At the time of initial application or scheduled reapplication of anti-fouling coatings, you must give consideration, as appropriate for vessel class and vessel operations, to the use of hull coatings with the lowest effective biocide release rates, rapidly biodegradable components, or non-biocidal alternatives, such as silicone coatings.

Some ports and harbors are impaired by copper. These waters include Shelter Island Yacht Basin in San Diego, California and waters in and around the ports of Los Angeles/Long Beach. A complete list of such waters may be found at www.epa.gov/npdes/vessels. When vessels spend considerable time in these waters (defined as spending more than 30 days per year), or use

these waters as their home port (i.e. house boats, ferries or rescue vessels), vessel owner/operators shall consider using antifouling coatings that rely on a rapidly biodegradable biocide or another alternative rather than copper based coatings. If after consideration of alternative biocides, vessel operators continue to use copper based antifoulant paints, they must document in their recordkeeping documentation how this decision was reached.

The discharge of Tributyltin (TBT) is prohibited by this permit. Therefore, vessel operators covered by this permit have a zero discharge standard for TBT. You may not use an antifoulant coating containing TBT. If the vessel has previously been covered with a hull coating containing TBT, vessels must be effectively overcoated so that no TBT leaches from the vessel hull or the TBT coating must have been removed from the vessel's hull.

2.2.5. Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF)

Discharges of AFFF are authorized for emergency purposes when needed to ensure the safety and security of the vessel and her crew.

For all vessels that sail outside of the territorial sea more than once per month, maintenance and training discharges of AFFF are not authorized within waters subject to this permit. (Any such discharges should be collected and stored for onshore disposal or scheduled when the vessel is outside such waters.) Discharge volumes associated with regulatory certification and inspection must be minimized and a substitute foaming agent (i.e. non-fluorinated) must be used if possible within waters subject to this permit.

For vessels that do not leave the territorial sea more than once per month, if maintenance and training discharges are required, AFFF must be collected and stored for onshore disposal unless the vessel uses non-fluorinated or alternative foaming agent. Training should be conducted as far from shore as is practicable. Maintenance and training discharges are not allowed in port.

For all vessels, AFFF discharges may not occur in or within 1 nm of a water referenced in Part 12.1 unless they are discharged:

- For emergency purposes
- By rescue vessels such as fireboats for firefighting purposes,
- By vessels owned or under contract to do business exclusively in or within 1 nm of those protected areas by the United States government or state or local governments.

If AFFF discharge occurs in waters in Part 12.1 for emergency purposes, a written explanation must be kept in the ship's log or other vessel recordkeeping documentation consistent with Part 4.2 of this permit.

2.2.6. Boiler/Economizer Blowdown

Minimize the discharge of boiler/economizer blowdown in port if chemicals or other additives

are used to reduce impurities or prevent scale formation. For vessels greater than 400 gross registered tons which leave the territorial sea at least once per week, boiler/economizer blowdown may not be discharged in waters subject to this permit except for safety purposes, and should be discharged as far from shore as possible. For all vessels, Boiler/Economizer blowdown may not be discharged in or within 1 nm of waters referenced in part 12.1 except for safety purposes.

2.2.7. Cathodic Protection

Cathodic protection must be maintained to prevent the corrosion of the ship's hull. The discharge of zinc, magnesium, and aluminum are expected from properly functioning cathodic protection sacrificial electrodes. However, vessel operators must minimize the flaking of large, corroded portions of these anodes. Sacrificial anodes must not be used more than necessary. Vessel operators must appropriately clean and/or replace these anodes in periods of maintenance (such as drydocking), so that release of these metals to waters is minimized.

Vessel operators should be cognizant that magnesium is less toxic than aluminum, which is less toxic than zinc. If vessel operators use sacrificial electrodes, they must use the metals that are less toxic to the extent technologically feasible and economically practicable and achievable.

EPA recommends the use of Impressed Current Cathodic Protection (ICCP) in place of sacrificial electrodes. If vessel operators use ICCP, they must maintain dielectric shields to prevent flaking. Newly constructed vessels (those vessels which have been designed and contracted for after [insert date of FR notice for final permit] which use Cathodic Protection must use ICCP if technologically feasible.

2.2.8. Chain Locker Effluent

The anchor chain must be carefully and thoroughly washed down (*i.e.*, more than a cursory rinse) as it is being hauled out of the water to remove sediment and marine organisms. In addition, chain lockers must be cleaned thoroughly during dry docking to eliminate accumulated sediments and any potential accompanying pollutants. For vessels that regularly sail outside waters subject to this permit, if technically feasible, periodically clean, rinse, and/or pump out the space beneath the chain locker prior to entering waters subject to this permit (preferably mid ocean) if the anchor has been lowered into any nearshore waters. Furthermore, for vessels that leave waters subject to this permit at least once per month, chain lockers may not be rinsed or pumped out in waters subject to this permit, unless not emptying them would compromise safety. Such a safety claim must be documented in the vessel's recordkeeping documentation consistent with Part 4.2.

2.2.9. Controllable Pitch Propeller Hydraulic Fluid

The protective seals on controllable pitch propellers must be maintained in good operating order to prevent the leaking of hydraulic oil. If possible, maintenance activities on controllable pitch propellers should be conducted when a vessel is in drydock. If maintenance must occur when the vessel is in water, an oil boom must be used to contain any hydraulic oil leakage. Operators

of the vessel must have appropriate equipment such as oil absorbent pads on hand to clean any potential oil spills.

2.2.10. Distillation and Reverse Osmosis Brine

Brine from the distillation system and reverse osmosis reject water shall not contain or come in contact with machinery or industrial equipment, toxic or hazardous materials, or wastes .

2.2.11. Elevator Pit Effluent

Discharge of elevator pit effluent is not authorized within waters subject to this permit except in cases of emergency. If an emergency discharge is required in waters subject to this permit, Elevator Pit Effluent must be treated with an oily-water separator and may be discharged with an oil content below 15 ppm as measured by EPA Method 1664. Emergency discharges must be documented in the ship's log or other vessel recordkeeping documentation consistent with Part 4.2.

2.2.12. Firemain Systems

Discharges from firemain systems are authorized for emergency purposes when needed to ensure the safety and security of the vessel and her crew.

Minimize the discharge from the firemain system while in port. Do not discharge firemain systems in waters listed in Part 12.1 except in emergency situations or when washing down the anchor chain to comply with anchor wash down requirements in part 2.2.8 when pulling the anchor and anchor chain from waters.

2.2.13. Freshwater Layup

Minimize the amount of disinfection agents used in freshwater layup to the minimum required to prevent aquatic growth.

2.2.14. Gas Turbine Wash Water

Gas turbine wash water must not be discharged within waters subject to this permit. Where feasible, such washwater must be prevented from co-mingling with bilge water that will be discharged in waters subject to this permit, for example by collecting it separately and properly disposing of it on-shore...Under no circumstances may oils, including oily mixtures, from Gas Turbine Wash Water be discharged in waters subject to this permit in quantities that may be harmful as determined in accordance with 40 CFR Part 110.

2.2.15. Graywater

All vessels must minimize the discharge of graywater while in Port. For those vessels that cannot store graywater, the owner or operator and their crews should minimize the production of

graywater in Port. All vessels that have the capacity to store graywater shall not discharge that graywater in waters listed in Part 12.1. For vessels that cannot store graywater, vessel operators must minimize the production of graywater while in waters listed in Part 12.1.

For vessels greater than 400 gross registered tons that regularly travel more than 1 nm from shore that have the capacity to store graywater for a sufficient period, graywater must be discharged greater than 1 nm from shore while the vessel is underway. Additional specific requirements for Graywater apply to Cruise Vessels (Parts 5.2 and 5.1) and Large Ferries (Part 5.3).

Vessels that do not travel more than 1 nm from shore shall minimize the production of graywater and must dispose of graywater on shore if appropriate facilities are available and such disposal is economically practicable and achievable. Minimize the discharge of graywater when the vessel is not underway.

If graywater will be discharged in waters subject to this permit, the introduction of kitchen oils must be minimized to the graywater system. When cleaning dishes, you must remove as much food and oil residue as practicable before rinsing dishes. Oils used in cooking shall not be added to the graywater system. Oil from the galley and scullery shall not be discharged in quantities that may be harmful

Vessel owner/operators must use phosphate free and non-toxic soaps and detergents for any purpose if they will be discharged into waters subject to this permit. These detergents must be free from toxic or bioaccumulative compounds and not lead to extreme shifts in receiving water pH.

If you are underway in a nutrient impaired water, or a water that is impaired as a result of nutrient enrichment (such as waters listed as impaired for phosphorus, nitrogen, or for hypoxia or anoxia (low dissolved oxygen concentrations)) you must follow the following additional steps:

When the vessel has adequate graywater storage capacity, the vessel owner/operator shall not discharge graywater into nutrient impaired waters subject to this permit (e.g., the Chesapeake Bay or Puget Sound). A complete list of such waters can be found at www.epa.gov/npdes/vessels. Where the vessel does not have adequate storage capacity to eliminate such discharges, graywater production and discharge must be minimized in such waters. Any such discharge must be conducted while the vessel is underway in areas with significant circulation and depth to the extent feasible. Graywater stored while in such waters can later be disposed of on shore or discharged in accordance with the other requirements of this permit..

2.2.16. Motor Gasoline and Compensating Discharge

The discharge of motor gasoline and compensating effluent must have oil concentrations of less than 15 ppm as measured by EPA Method 1664. Minimize discharge of motor gasoline and compensating discharge in port. Vessels shall not discharge motor gasoline and compensating discharge in waters subject to this permit listed in Part 12.1.

2.2.17. Non-Oily Machinery Wastewater

The discharge must be free from oils and any additives that are toxic or bioaccumulative in nature.

2.2.18. Refrigeration and Air Condensate Discharge

You must not allow refrigeration and air condensate discharge to come into contact with oily or toxic materials.

2.2.19. Rudder Bearing Lubrication Discharge

The protective hull seal on rudder bearings must be maintained in good operating order to prevent the leaking of lubricating oil.

2.2.20. Seawater Cooling Overboard Discharge (including non-contact engine cooling water; hydraulic system cooling water, refrigeration cooling water)

When possible, seawater cooling overboard should be discharged when the vessel is underway so that any thermal impacts are dispersed.

EPA recommends that vessel owner/operators use shore based power when the vessel is in port if:

- Shore power is readily available for vessel owner/operators from utilities or port authorities;
- Shore based power supply systems are capable of providing all needed electricity required for vessel operations; and
- The vessel is equipped to connect to shore-based power and such systems are compatible with the available shore power.

Maintenance of all piping and seawater cooling systems must meet the requirements of Part 2.2.21 (Seawater-Piping Biofouling Prevention).

2.2.21. Seawater Piping Biofouling Prevention

Seawater piping biofouling chemicals subject to FIFRA registration (see 40 CFR 152.15) must be used in accordance with their FIFRA label. No pesticides or chemicals banned for use in the United States may be discharged into waters subject to this permit.

Vessel owner/operators must use the minimum amount of biofouling chemicals needed to keep fouling under control. Discharges containing active agents must contain as little chlorine as possible.

Vessel owner/operators must remove fouling organisms from seawater piping on a regular basis and dispose of removed substances in accordance with local, State, and federal regulations. Removed fouling organisms shall not be discharged into waters subject to this permit and EPA recommends that if discharged into waters, should be discharged more than 50 nm from shore . Vessel owner/operators should remove any organisms while at sea to reduce the risk of invasive species introduction in ports.

2.2.22. Small Boat Engine Wet Exhaust

Vessels generating wet exhaust must be maintained in good operating order, well tuned, and functioning according to manufacturer specifications to decrease pollutant contributions to wet exhaust. Vessel owner/operators should use low sulfur or alternative fuels for their vessels to reduce the concentration of pollutants in their discharge.

EPA encourages vessel operators to consider four stroke versus two stroke engines for vessels covered under this permit. Use of a four stroke engine may minimize the discharge of pollutants to US waters.

2.2.23. Sonar Dome Discharge

The water inside the sonar dome shall not be discharged within waters subject to this permit for maintenance purposes. Vessel operators should not use biofouling chemicals that are bioaccumulative for the exterior of sonar domes when other viable alternatives are available.

2.2.24. Stern Tube Oily Discharge

You must maintain your sterntube seals so that there is no leakage of lubricating oil into the surrounding waters. Minimize maintenance activities on sterntube seals when a vessel is outside of drydock. If emergency repair must occur when the vessel is in water, an oil boom must be used to contain any lubricating oil leakage. Operators of the vessel must have appropriate equipment such as oil absorbent pads on hand to clean any potential oil spills.

2.2.25. Underwater Ship Husbandry Discharges

Vessel owner/operators must minimize the transport of attached living organisms when they travel into U.S. waters from outside the U.S. economic zone or when traveling between COTP zones.

Whenever possible, hull-cleaning activities should take place in drydock, or another land-based facility where the removal of fouling organisms or spent antifouling coatings paint can be contained. If water-pressure based systems are used to clean the hull and remove old paint, use facilities which treat the washwater prior to discharge to remove the antifouling compound(s) and fouling growth from the washwater.

Vessel owner/operators who remove fouling organisms from hulls while the vessel is waterborne must employ methods that minimize the discharge of fouling organisms and antifouling hull coatings. These shall include:

- Selection of appropriate cleaning brush or sponge rigidity to minimize removal of antifouling coatings and biocide releases into the water column.
- Limiting use of hard brushes and surfaces to the removal of hard growth.
- When available and feasible, use of vacuum control technologies to minimize the release or dispersion of antifouling hull coatings and fouling organisms into the water column.

Cleaning of copper based antifoulant paints must not result in any visible cloud or plume of paint in the water: if a visible cloud or plume of paint develops, shift to a softer brush or less abrasive cleaning technique. Production of a visible cloud or plume of paint containing copper antifoulant paint is a permit violation.

Vessels that use copper based anti-fouling paint must not clean the hull in copper impaired waters within the first 365 days after paint application unless there is a significant visible indication of hull fouling.

2.2.26. Welldeck Discharges

Welldeck discharges that contain graywater from smaller vessels should not be discharged within waters subject to this permit except in cases of emergency. Welldeck discharges from washdown of gas turbine engines may not be discharged within waters subject to this permit. Welldeck discharges from equipment and vehicle washdowns must be free from garbage and must not contain oil in quantities that may be harmful.

2.2.27. Graywater Mixed with Sewage from Vessels

The commingled discharge of graywater mixed with sewage from vessels must comply with the effluent limits for graywater discharge in Part 2 or Part 5 of this permit if applicable. Though not a requirement of this permit, vessel owner/operators are advised that all discharges commingled with sewage must meet the requirements set forth in section 312 of the Clean Water Act and its implementing regulations.

2.2.28. Exhaust Gas Scrubber Washwater Discharge

Exhaust gas scrubber washwater discharge must not contain oil, including oily mixtures, in quantities that may be harmful. Sludge generated from exhaust gas scrubber washwater discharge must not be discharged in waters subject to this permit.

2.3. Water Quality Based Effluent Limits

The requirements in Part 2.3 constitute the water quality-based effluent limitations in this permit. These water quality-based effluent limitations supplement this permit's technology-based limitations in Parts 2.1, 2.2, and 5 of this permit.

2.3.1. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations

Your discharge must be controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards in the receiving waterbody or another waterbody impacted by your discharges.

EPA expects that compliance with the other conditions in this permit, including Parts 2.1, 2.2, and 5, will control discharges as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. If at any time you become aware, or EPA determines, that your discharge causes or contributes to an exceedance of applicable water quality standards, you must take corrective actions as required in Part 3; you must also report the exceedance(s) to EPA as required in Parts 1.13 and 4.4.1.

Additionally, EPA may impose additional water quality-based limitations on a site-specific basis, or require you to obtain coverage under an individual permit, if information in your NOI (if applicable), required reports, or from other sources indicates that, after meeting the water quality-based limitations in this section, your discharges are not controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards, either in the receiving waterbody or another waterbody impacted by your discharges. EPA or an authorized representative of EPA may inform vessel owner/operators of specific requirements via dock side postings at Marinas and Ports or by specifically contacting the owner/operator of a vessel.

2.3.2. Dischargers to Water Quality Impaired Waters

Impaired waters or "water quality limited segment[s]" are those which have been identified by a State or EPA pursuant to Section 303(d) of the CWA as not meeting applicable State water quality standards. Impaired waters may include both waters with EPA-approved or EPA-established Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), and those for which EPA has not yet approved or established a TMDL.

2.3.2.1 Discharges to Impaired Waters without an EPA-Approved or Established TMDL

If you discharge to an impaired water without an EPA-approved or established TMDL, you are required to comply with the requirements in 2.3.1, including any additional requirements that EPA may impose pursuant to that section. Note that this provision also applies to situations where EPA determines that your discharge is not controlled as necessary to meet water quality standards in another waterbody, even if your discharge is to a receiving water that is not specifically identified on a Section 303(d) list.

2.3.2.2 *Discharges to Impaired Waters with an EPA-Approved or Established TMDL*

If you discharge to an impaired water with an EPA-approved or established TMDL and EPA or state TMDL authorities have informed you that a Waste Load Allocation (WLA) has been established that applies specifically to your vessel's discharges, to discharges from vessels in your vessel class or type, or to discharges from vessels in general if applicable, your discharge must be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of that WLA. If such a WLA exists, EPA will inform you if any additional limits or controls are necessary for your discharge to be consistent with the assumptions of any available WLA in the TMDL, or whether an individual permit application is necessary in accordance with Part 1.8.1. Note that this provision also applies to situations where EPA determines that your discharges are covered by the WLA in an EPA approved or established TMDL for another waterbody, even if your discharge is to a receiving water that is not specifically identified on a Section 303(d) list.

If an applicable TMDL exists either individually or categorically for your vessel or vessel class (including disallowing discharges from your vessel), EPA and/or state TMDL agencies will inform vessel owner/operators of specific requirements via dock side postings, or by specifically contacting you're the owner/operator of a vessel.

3. Corrective Actions

This corrective action section in no way impairs EPA's or an authorized representative acting on EPA's behalf ability to require remedies to bring vessel owner/operators into compliance. EPA may take enforcement action to require any remedy necessary to achieve compliance as quickly as possible, including more stringent time tables than those listed in this section.

3.1. Problems Triggering the Need for Corrective Action

If any of the following problems are identified, you must take action to ensure that the problem is eliminated and will not be repeated in the future:

- you violate one or more effluent limits in Part 2 or Part 5 or any other requirement of this permit, or an inspection or evaluation of your vessel by an EPA official or an official agent acting on EPA's behalf determines that modifications to the control measures are necessary to meet the effluent limit;
- you become aware, or EPA determines, that your control measures are not stringent enough for the discharge to meet applicable water quality standards; or
- you find that your pollution control measures or best management practices are not being properly operated and maintained, or are not having the intended effect in minimizing pollutant discharges.

3.2. Corrective Action Assessment

As soon as you, including a member of your vessel's crew, identify a violation of this permit which you have not previously identified, you must conduct a corrective action assessment. Violations might be identified through: the routine visual inspections or comprehensive annual inspections required by this permit under Part 4; any other inspection or evaluation of your operations by you, a government official, or anyone else; or through any other means. Following the identification of any of the problems listed in Part 3.1, you must conduct a corrective action assessment into the nature, cause, and potential options for eliminating these problems. The assessment must include the following:

- A description of the problem(s) discovered (e.g., the release of untreated ballast water not meeting the effluent limit, spilling oil in quantities that may be harmful), including the date, time and locations on the vessel where it occurred, the types of impacts observed, and the name, title and signature of the person who identified the problem and of the person who recorded the problem;
- An explanation of the cause of the problem(s), if known. If unknown at the time of the assessment, provide an indication of what steps will be taken to determine the cause; and
- A description of the corrective actions to be taken necessary to eliminate the problem(s), and a schedule of activities for completing such actions within the timeframes established in Part 3.3.
- An indication whether the corrective action requires the vessel to be in dry dock and, if so, the next planned date the vessel will be drydocked.
- Once the corrective action is implemented, record the date(s) and time(s) of the action, a description of the corrective action implemented, and the name, title and signature of the person recording this information

You must retain the findings of your corrective assessment in your recordkeeping documentation or in your ship's log (pursuant to Part 4.2.3), signed and certified in accordance with Part 1.12 of this permit.

3.3. Deadlines for Eliminating Problem

Compliance with many permit requirements can be accomplished immediately. These requirements include, but are not limited to: housekeeping, reporting, recordkeeping, inspections, and certain operation and maintenance requirements. In these situations, you must return to compliance immediately.

Compliance with some permit requirements may require additional time for the vessel owner/operator to reasonably correct the problem. The following deadlines apply for eliminating the problem identified in Part 3.1 depending on the type of corrective action that must be taken:

- Corrective actions that can be accomplished with relatively simple adjustments to your control measures, using existing personnel and resources, and not requiring the vessel to be in dry dock: as soon as possible but no later than 2 weeks after the discovery of the problem;
- Corrective actions that require new parts or the installation of new equipment, not requiring the vessel to be in dry dock: you must address the underlying cause of the noncompliance and return to compliance and/or complete necessary repairs no later than 3 months after the discovery of the problem. However, if completing repairs within 3 months is impracticable, you must complete repairs as soon as possible after 3 months and document the reason why more time is needed as part of your corrective action assessment;
- For corrective actions that require large or comprehensive renovations, alterations, or repairs to the vessel that can only be achieved while the vessel is in dry dock: you must address the underlying cause of the noncompliance and return to compliance and/or complete necessary renovations or repairs prior to re-launching the vessel from dry dock.

3.4. Effect of Corrective Action

The initial occurrence of the problem in Part 3.1 constitutes a violation of the permit. Conducting the Part 3.2 assessment and correcting the problem according to Part 3.3 does not absolve you of liability for this original violation. However, failure to comply with Parts 3.2 and/or 3.3 constitutes an additional permit violation. EPA will consider the appropriateness and promptness of corrective action in determining enforcement responses to permit violations.

EPA may impose additional requirements and schedules of compliance, including requirements to submit additional information concerning the condition(s) triggering corrective action or schedules and requirements more stringent than specified in this permit. Those requirements and schedules will supersede those of Part 3.3 if such requirements conflict. EPA may also notify you that an individual permit application is necessary in accordance with Part 1.8.1.

4. Inspections, Monitoring, Reporting, and Recordkeeping.

4.1. Self Inspections and Monitoring

You must conduct the following inspections of your vessel.

4.1.1. Routine Visual Inspections

Conduct routine visual inspections of all areas addressed in this permit, including, but not limited to cargo holds, boiler areas, machinery storage areas, welldecks, and other deck areas. Ensure these areas are clear of garbage, exposed raw materials, oil, any visible pollutant or constituent of concern that could be discharged in any waste stream, and that pollution prevention mechanisms are in proper working order. At a minimum, the routine inspection must verify that requirements of section 2.1 are being met and document any instances of non-compliance. Routine inspections should be conducted on a schedule that coincides with other routine vessel inspections if feasible. At least once per week or per voyage, whichever is more frequent, you must conduct a visual inspection of deck and cargo areas and all accessible areas where chemicals, oils, dry cargo or other materials are stored, mixed, and used, whether or not the areas have been used since the last inspection. Furthermore, the inspection should verify whether all monitoring, training, and inspections are logged according to permit requirements. A ship's watch must include visual monitoring of the water around and behind the vessel for visible sheens, dust, chemicals, abnormal discoloration or foaming, and other indicators of pollutants or constituents of concern originating from the vessel. Particular attention should be paid to deck runoff, ballast water, and bilgewater. If you identify or are made aware that pollutants or constituents of concern are originating from your vessel, you must initiate corrective actions in Part 3.

At least once per quarter, you must sample any discharge stream such as bilgewater or graywater if accessible that is not readily visually inspected, such as effluent streams discharged below the water line. Inspect the sample for any signs of visible pollutants or constituents of concern, including discoloration, visible sheens, suspended solids, floating solids, foam, or changes to clarity. If you discover signs of oil, other pollutants, or other constituents of concern exceeding the applicable effluent limit, you must record the steps you have taken to prevent the continued discharge of these pollutants or constituents of concern and what corrective actions were taken to remediate the problem(s). Sampling of readily visible discharges is not required, but is recommended if the inspector cannot easily view their discharge characteristics (such as clarity or discoloration, presence of oily sheens, presence of foams, etc.). The vessel owner/operator and master are responsible for assuring that all discharges comply with the effluent limits in Part 2 of this permit and these visible inspections are one such tool a Master may use.

4.1.1.1 Documentation of the Routine Vessel Inspection

You must document the findings of each routine vessel inspection in the official ship logbook or as a component of other recordkeeping documentation referenced in Part 4.2. You must

document the date and time of inspection, ship locations inspected, personnel conducting the inspection, location of any visual sampling and observations, note any potential problems and sources of contamination found, and it must be signed by the person conducting the inspection, if not the Master. The records of routine visual inspections must be made available to EPA upon request. Vessel operators must initiate corrective actions, as required under Part 3 of this permit, for problems noted in their inspections.

4.1.2. Analytical Monitoring

Analytical monitoring requirements are identified in Part 5 of this permit.

4.1.3. Comprehensive Annual Vessel Inspections

Comprehensive annual vessel inspections must be conducted by qualified personnel. Qualified personnel include the master or operator of the vessel or appropriately trained marine or environmental engineers or technicians or an appropriately trained representative of a vessel's class society.

Comprehensive annual inspections must cover all areas of the vessel affected by the requirements in this permit. Special attention should be paid to those areas most likely to result in a discharge likely to cause or contribute to exceedances of water quality standards or violate effluent limits established in this permit. Areas that inspectors must examine include, but are not limited to:

- Vessel hull for attached living organisms, flaking antifoulant paint, exposed TBT surfaces,
- Ballast water tanks, as applicable
- Bilges, pumps, and OWS sensors, as applicable,
- Protective seals for lubrication and hydraulic oil leaks, and
- All visible pollution control measures to ensure that they are functioning properly.

The inspections must also include a review of monitoring data collected in accordance with Part 5 if applicable, and routine maintenance records to ensure that required maintenance is being performed (e.g., annual tune-ups for small boats that have wet exhaust). Inspectors must also consider the results of the past year's visual and analytical monitoring when planning and conducting inspections.

When comprehensive vessel inspection schedules overlap with routine facility inspections required under Part 4.1.1, your annual comprehensive site inspection may also be used as one of the routine inspections, as long as components of both types of inspections are included.

If inspections revealed flaws that would result in a violation of the effluent limits in Parts 2 and 5, or that indicated that control measures are not functioning as anticipated or are in need of repair or upgrade, you must take corrective action to resolve such flaws in accordance with Part

3. You must record all results from your annual inspection in your vessel's recordkeeping documentation or logbook.

4.1.4. Drydock Inspection Reports

Vessel owner/operators must make any drydock reports prepared by the class society or Coast Guard available to EPA or an authorized representative of EPA upon request. If you do not have a drydock report from either of these entities, you must prepare your own drydock report and it must be made available to EPA or an authorized representative of EPA upon request. The drydock report must note that:

- the chain locker has been cleaned for both sediment and living organisms,
- the vessel hull has been inspected for attached living organisms and those organisms have been removed or neutralized,
- any antifoulant hull coatings have been applied, maintained and removed consistent with FIFRA label if applicable; any exposed existing or any new coating does not contain biocides or toxics that are banned for use in the United States,
- for all cathodic protection, anodes or dialectic coatings have been cleaned and/or replaced to reduce flaking, and
- all pollution control equipment is properly functioning.

4.2. Recordkeeping

For all vessels covered by this permit, you must keep written records on the vessel that include the following information:

1) Owner/Vessel information

- i) Name;
 - ii) International Maritime Organization (IMO) Number (official number if IMO number not issued);
 - iii) Vessel type;
 - iv) Owner or operator company name;
 - v) Owner or operator certifying official's name;
 - vi) Address of owner/operator;
 - vii) Gross tonnage;
 - viii) Call sign; and
 - ix) Port of Registry (Flag).
- 2) Voyage Log. Include the dates and ports of arrival, vessel agent(s), last port and country of call, and next port and country of call.
- 3) If you have any violation of any effluent limit, you must document the violation. You must also record:
- A description of the violation,
 - Date of the violation,

- Name, title and signature of the person who identified the violation
 - Name, title and signature of the person who is recording the violation (if different from person who identified the violation),
 - If a Corrective Action Assessment pursuant to Part 3.2 is needed, attach a copy or indicate where the corrective action assessment is stored, and
 - If a Corrective Action Assessment was previously conducted pursuant to Part 3.2 (and revisions are not needed for this violation of the effluent limit), a reference to that previous corrective action assessment.
- 4) Log of findings from routine inspections conducted under Part 4.1.1, including a discussion of any corrective actions required by Part 3 if applicable. Include date, inspectors name, findings, and corrective actions taken.
 - 5) Analytical results of all monitoring conducted under Part 4.1.2, including sample documentation, results, and laboratory QA documentation.
 - 6) Log of findings from annual inspections conducted under Part 4.1.3, including a discussion of any corrective actions required by Part 3. Include date, inspectors name, findings, and corrective actions taken.
 - 7) Record of any specific requirements in Part 4.3 given to your vessel by EPA, or clearly posted by state agencies and how you have met those requirements.
 - 8) Additional maintenance and discharge information to be recorded and kept in a log on the vessel.
 - i) Deck maintenance. Record dates, materials used, application process, etc. for any maintenance of the deck surface(s).
 - ii) Bilgewater. Record dates, location, oil concentration (for MARPOL vessels) or visible sheen observation (non-MARPOL vessels), and estimated volume of bilgewater discharges. Record the same information for bilgewater disposed at onshore locations.
 - iii) Paint application. Record dates, materials used, application process, etc. for any antifouling paint applied to the vessel.
 - iv) AFFF. Record dates, estimated volumes, and constituents of any discharges of AFFF.
 - v) Chain locker inspections. Dates of inspections and any rinsing conducted within waters subject to this permit.
 - vi) Controllable pitch propeller and stern tube maintenance. Record dates and locations of any maintenance of controllable pitch propellers that occurs while the vessel is in waters subject to this permit.
 - vii) Any emergencies requiring discharges otherwise prohibited to waters listed in Part 12.1.
 - viii) Gas Turbine Water Wash. Record dates and estimated volume of any discharge of gas turbine wash water within waters subject to this permit. If

- ix) hauled or disposed onshore, record log hauler and volume.
- ix) Estimated volume and location of graywater discharged while in waters subject to this permit.

9) All other documentation requirements stated in the permit.

All information can be logged with maintenance records, the ship's log, or other additional recordkeeping documentation but must be provided to EPA if requested. Operators may choose how these records will be maintained, but must retain these records on the vessel for a period of 3 years.

Certification of accurate information, pursuant to the certification and signatory requirements referenced in Parts 1.7 of this permit and 40 CFR 122.22. You must retain copies of all reports and certifications required by this permit, monitoring data, and records of all data used to complete the NOI to be covered by this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date that your coverage under this permit expires or is terminated.

The vessel master, owner/operator, or person in charge shall make available to EPA or an authorized representative from EPA all records kept under this section upon request.

4.3. Additional Recordkeeping for Vessels equipped with ballast tanks

For vessels equipped with ballast tanks that are bound for a port or place in the United States, you must meet the following recordkeeping requirements of 33 CFR 151.2045:

The master, owner, operator, or person in charge of a vessel bound for a port or place in the United States must keep written records that include the following information:

- 1) Total ballast water information. Include the total ballast water capacity, total volume of ballast water on board, total number of ballast water tanks, and total number of ballast water tanks in ballast. Use units of measurements such as metric tons (MT), cubic meters (m³), long tons (LT), and short tons (ST).
- 2) Ballast water management. Include the total number of ballast tanks/holds that are to be discharged into the waters of the United States or to a reception facility. If an alternative ballast water management method is used, please note the number of tanks that were managed using an alternative method, as well as the type of method used. Indicate whether the vessel has a ballast water management plan and IMO guidelines on board, and whether the ballast water management plan is used.
- 3) Information on ballast water tanks that are to be discharged into waters of the United States or to a reception facility. Include the following:
 - A. The origin of ballast water. This includes date(s), location(s), volume(s), and temperatures(s). If a tank has been exchanged, list the loading port of the ballast water that was discharged during the exchange.
 - B. The date(s), location(s), volume(s), method, thoroughness (percentage exchanged

if exchange conducted), sea height at time of exchange if exchange conducted, of any ballast water exchanged or otherwise managed.

C. The expected date, location, volume, and salinity of any ballast water to be discharged into the waters of the United States or a reception facility.

4) Discharge of sediment. If sediment is to be discharged into a facility within the jurisdiction of the United States include the location of the facility where the disposal will take place.

Additionally, all vessels that conduct saltwater flushing as required by Part 2.2.3.7 and Part 2.2.3.8 should indicate that they have done so in the ballast water reporting form in Section 4, “Ballast Water Management” by checking off the “Underwent Alternative Management” box and indicating that the vessel underwent saltwater flushing in the “specify alternative method” line. All vessels that conduct saltwater flushing as required by Part 2.2.3.7 and Part 2.2.3.8 should also fill out Section 5, “Ballast Water history”.

4.4. Reporting

4.4.1. Reporting noncompliance

You must report all instances of noncompliance with this permit at least once per year to the regional offices listed in Part 13. Vessel operators must report the noncompliance to the regional office responsible for the waters in which the noncompliance occurred. If vessels have multiple occurrences of non compliance, they must report the noncompliance to the regional office where either 1) the greatest number of noncompliance events occurred, or 2) if the same number of noncompliance events occurred, to the regional office responsible for waters where the vessel spent the most time.

4.4.2. Reportable Quantities of Hazardous Substances or Oil

Although not a requirement of this permit, if a discharge contains a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under 40 CFR 110, 40 CFR 117, or 40 CFR 302, during a 24-hour period, the National Response Center (NRC) must be notified (dial 800-424-8802 or 202-426-2675 in the Washington, DC area). Also, within 14 calendar days of knowledge of the release, the date and description of the release, the circumstances leading to the release, responses to be employed for such releases, and measure to prevent reoccurrence of such releases must be recorded in your recordkeeping documentation consistent with Part 4.2 of this permit.

Where a discharge of hazardous substances or oil in excess of reportable quantities occurs, such discharge is not authorized by this permit. Note that these spills must be reported as described above. Also applicable are Section 311 of the CWA and certain provisions of Sections 301 and 402 of the CWA.

4.4.3. Additional Reporting

In addition to the reporting requirements stipulated in Part 4, you are also subject to the standard permit reporting provisions referenced in Part 1.13.

Where applicable, you must submit the following reports to the appropriate EPA Regional Office listed in Part 13 as applicable.

- 24-hour reporting – You must report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information must be provided orally within 24 hours from the time you become aware of the circumstances;
- 5-day follow-up reporting to the 24-hour reporting – A written submission must also be provided within five days of the time you become aware of the circumstances;

4.4.4. One-Time Permit Report

For each vessel, owner/operators are required to submit a one-time report between 30 months and 36 months after obtaining permit coverage. This report should take less than 30 minutes to complete and will assist EPA in developing the next round of general permits covering vessel discharges. The report form below will be available for printing as a file on EPA’s website (www.epa.gov/npdes within two years of finalization of this permit, or through EPA’s eNOI system (www.epa.gov/npdes/enoi). Please respond to the questions and submit any necessary data that support your responses. EPA encourages all owner/operators to submit their reports electronically. If you print out a hard copy of the report, you may send your completed report either to EPA HQ (Attn: vessel one time report, Mail Code 4203M, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460) or to the appropriate EPA Regional Office listed in Part 13, Appendix H. You should send your report to the regional office responsible for the waters in which your vessels spends the greatest portion of its time when in US waters.

Commercial Vessel General Permit – One Time Permit Report		
Date: _____		
Owner Name and Address: _____		
Operator Name and Address: _____		
Vessel Name: _____	Flag: _____	
Vessel Weight: _____	TONS / FEET	
Vessel Length: _____	FEET / METERS (CIRCLE ONE)	
<i>Questions</i>	YES	NO
1. Have all the <i>monitoring conditions</i> and <i>visual inspection requirements</i> in this General Permit (Part 4 and Part 5 if applicable) that apply to your vessel been met since the beginning of its coverage? <i>If you answered “NO,” please check which requirements were <u>not</u> met in the space provided below:</i>	YES	NO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Routine inspections 		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Annual inspections ○ Analytical monitoring (if applicable) ○ Drydock inspection (if applicable) ○ Other (please explain) _____ 		
<p>2. Have any <i>corrective actions</i> required by this General Permit (Part 3 of this Permit) that apply to your vessel been necessary since the beginning of its coverage?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ none ○ 1-5 corrective actions ○ 6-10 corrective actions ○ 11-20 corrective actions ○ 21-30 corrective actions ○ More than 30 corrective actions 		
<p>3. Have <i>modifications</i> requiring new parts or the installation of new equipment been made to your vessel since the beginning of its coverage under this General Permit for the purpose of meeting the conditions or limitations (Part 3) of this Permit? <i>If you answered "YES," then how many modifications have you made?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ One ○ Two ○ Three or more 	YES	NO
<p>4. Have any <i>standard operating procedures</i> for your vessel been modified since the beginning of its coverage under this General Permit for the purpose of meeting the conditions or limitations? <i>If you answered "YES," then how many?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ One ○ Two ○ Three or more 	YES	NO
<p>5. Have you conducted all the <i>environmental training</i> related to your vessel that is required under this General Permit since the beginning of its coverage?</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Required Training <i>For Crew</i></p>	YES	NO
<p style="text-align: center;">Required Training <i>For Passengers</i> (if inapplicable, leave blank)</p>	YES	NO
<p>6. Have you experienced any <i>undue delays in operation</i> of your vessel since the beginning of its coverage under this General Permit that are directly the result of compliance with the requirements of the Permit? <i>If you answered "YES," please provide a brief description of each instance in the space provided below.</i></p>	YES	NO

5. Vessel Class Specific Requirements

You must comply with Part 5 vessel-specific requirements associated with your vessel class in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

5.1. Large Cruise Ships (authorized to carry 500 people or more for hire).

The requirements in Part 5.1 apply to vessel discharges from cruise ships authorized to carry 500 people or more for hire.

5.1.1. Additional Effluent Limits

5.1.1.1 Graywater Management

5.1.1.1.1 Graywater Discharge Location and Rate

Pierside Limits – While pierside, appropriate reception facilities for graywater must be used, if reasonably available. If such facilities are not reasonably available, you must treat graywater with a device to meet the standards in Part 5.1.1.1.2 or hold the graywater for discharge while the vessel is underway and discharge according to the operational limits below. Appropriate reception facilities are those authorized for use by the port authority or municipality and that treat the discharge in accordance with its NPDES permit.

Operational Limits – You must meet the following restrictions:

- While operating within 1 nm from shore, discharges of graywater are prohibited unless they meet the effluent standards in Part 5.1.1.1.2.
- If you operate between 1 nm and 3 nm from shore, discharges of graywater must either: (1) meet the effluent standards in Part 5.1.1.1.2, or (2) be released while the Cruise Ship is sailing at a speed of at least 6 knots in a water that is not listed in Part 12.1.

Limits Applicable to Operation in Nutrient Impaired Waters – If you operate in nutrient impaired waters including the Chesapeake Bay, Puget Sound or the territorial Sea surrounding the mouth of the Mississippi River in the Gulf of Mexico, you must:

- Not discharge any graywater in nutrient impaired waters subject to this permit unless the length of voyage in that water exceeds the vessel's holding capacity for graywater; and

- Minimize the discharge of any graywater into nutrient impaired waters subject to this permit, which may require minimizing the production of graywater; and
- If your vessel's holding capacity for graywater is exceeded, treat such excess graywater (above the vessel holding capacity) by a device meeting the standards in Part 5.1.1.1.2 prior to discharge into nutrient impaired waters subject to this permit or
- Dispose of the graywater properly on shore .

A list of nutrient impaired waters is available at [insert web address here].

5.1.1.1.2 Graywater Treatment Standards

The discharge of treated graywater must meet the following standards:

- (1) The discharge must satisfy the minimum level of effluent quality specified in 40 CFR 133.102;
- (2) The geometric mean of the samples from the discharge during any 30-day period may not exceed 20 fecal coliform/100 milliliters (ml) and not more than 10 percent of the samples exceed 40 fecal coliform/100 ml; and
- (3) Concentrations of total residual chlorine may not exceed 10.0 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/l}$).

5.1.1.1.3 Sculleries and Galleys

Cruise ship operators must use detergents that are phosphate free. Degreasers must be non-toxic if they will be discharged as part of any waste stream.

5.1.1.1.4 Other Materials

Waste from mercury containing products, dry cleaners or dry cleaner condensate, photo processing labs, medical sinks or floor drains, salon and day spa sinks and floor drains, chemical storage areas, and print shops using traditional or non-soy based inks and chlorinated solvents must be prevented from entering the ship's graywater, blackwater, or bilgewater systems if water from these systems will ever be discharged into waters subject to this permit. Preventing these wastes from entering these systems can be accomplished by plugging all drains that flow to the graywater, blackwater, or bilge systems in areas where these wastes are produced and creating alternate waste receptacles or replumbing drains to appropriate holding tanks.

5.1.2. Monitoring Requirements

5.1.2.1 Untreated Graywater

The owner/operator must maintain records estimating all discharges of untreated graywater into waters subject to this permit, including date, location and volume discharged in their recordkeeping documentation. These records can be maintained as part of the vessel's sewage and graywater discharge record book required under 33 CFR §159.315.

5.1.2.2 Treated Graywater

Prior to entering waters of the U.S., vessel operators must demonstrate that they have an effective treatment system that complies with the standards in Part 5.1.1.1.2 if they will discharge graywater:

- 1) within 1 nm of shore, or
- 2) within 3 nm of shore and sailing less than 6 knots

5.1.2.2.1 Initial Monitoring

In order to demonstrate the effectiveness of the treatment system, the vessel operator must take at least five (5) samples taken from the vessel on different days over a 30-day period that are representative of the treated effluent to be discharged. Samples must be taken for BOD, suspended solids, pH, and total residual chlorine. Sampling and testing shall be conducted according to 40 CFR Part 136. If the measured samples meet the standards specified in Part 5.1.1.1.2., then the owner/operator has demonstrated the effectiveness of their treatment system for controlling their graywater discharge. Records of the sampling and testing results must be retained onboard for a period of 3 years in the vessel's recordkeeping documentation.

Records of monitoring information shall include:

- The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
- The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
- The date(s) analyses were performed;
- The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
- The analytical techniques or methods used; and
- The results of such analyses.

5.1.2.2.2 Maintenance Monitoring

After demonstrating the effectiveness of their system, vessel owner/operators must conduct the same sampling and analysis twice each year to demonstrate treatment equipment maintenance and compliance. Records of the sampling and testing results must be retained onboard for a period of 3 years in the vessels recordkeeping documentation.

5.1.2.2.3 Monitoring Reporting

Unless the vessel meets the conditions in the following paragraph, the operator must submit data showing that the graywater standards are achieved by their treatment system to EPA's e-reporting system or to EPA, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., MC 4203M, Washington, DC 20460. Initial sampling data must be submitted at least 7 days before entering waters subject to this permit. Maintenance monitoring data must be submitted at least once per year within 30 days of the second sample collection. Data must be submitted on Discharge Monitoring Reports available in Appendix I of this permit or submitted to EPA's e-reporting system available at [website will be listed upon permit finalization], which will be available within two years of finalization of this permit.

If the vessel operates in Alaskan waters and submits or has already submitted the above information to the COTP to meet the requirements of Section 1411(b) of Title XIV, Pub. L. 106-554 (Dec. 31, 2000, 114 Stat. 2763) [Certain Alaska Cruise Ship Operations] (codified at 33 U.S.C. 1901 note), that submission will serve to satisfy these requirements. EPA will obtain the data from the COTP in order to minimize duplicative requirements.

5.1.2.2.4 Reserved Authority

Even if operators have demonstrated their system meets the standards in Part 5.1.1.1.2, if EPA, its authorized representative, or the Coast Guard sample their graywater effluent and find that they are not meeting these standards, the cruise ship owner/operators are liable for violating their effluent limits.

5.1.2.2.5 Treated Graywater Records

The owner/operator must maintain records estimating all discharges of treated graywater into waters subject to this permit, including date, location and volume discharged in their recordkeeping documentation. These records can be maintained as part of the vessel's sewage and graywater discharge record book required under 33 CFR 159.315.

5.1.3. Educational and Training Requirements

The crews of cruise ships play a key role in minimizing the discharge of pollutants from cruise ship operations and passengers. Therefore cruise ship operators are subject to the following requirements:

- The ship's crew must receive training regarding shipboard environmental procedures and must be able to demonstrate proficiency in implementing these procedures.
- Advanced training in shipboard environmental management procedures must be provided

for those directly involved in managing specific discharge types or areas of the ship and these crew members must be able to demonstrate proficiency in implementing these procedures.

- Appropriate reprimand procedures must be developed for crew whose actions lead to violations of any effluent limit set forth in this permit or procedures established by the cruise ship operator to minimize the discharge of pollutants.

Cruise ships must also educate passengers on their potential environmental impacts. The goals of these education efforts should include preventing trash from entering any waste stream, eliminating the addition of unused soaps, detergents, and pharmaceuticals to the graywater or blackwater systems and minimizing production of graywater. This can be accomplished in a variety of ways including, but not limited to posting signage and informational material in guestrooms and common areas, incorporating environmental information passenger orientation presentations or packages at the start of cruises, incorporating this information into additional lectures and seminars, or broadcasting information via loudspeakers.

5.2. Medium Cruise Ships (authorized to carry 100 to 499 people for hire)

The requirements in Part 5.2 apply to vessel discharges from cruise ships authorized to carry between 100 and 499 people for hire.

5.2.1. Additional Effluent Limits

5.2.1.1 Graywater Management

5.2.1.1.1 Graywater Discharge Location and Rate

Pierside Limits – While pierside, appropriate reception facilities for graywater must be used, if reasonably available. If such facilities are not reasonably available, you must treat graywater with a device to meet the standards in Part 5.1.1.1.2 or hold the graywater for discharge while the vessel is underway and discharge according to the Operational Limits below. Appropriate reception facilities are those authorized for use by the port authority or municipality and that treat the discharge in accordance with its NPDES permit.

Operational Limits – You must meet the following restrictions:

- While operating within 1 nm from shore, discharges of graywater are prohibited unless they meet the effluent standards in Part 5.1.1.1.2.
- If you operate between 1 nm and 3 nm from shore, discharges of graywater must either: (1) meet the effluent standards in Part 5.1.1.1.2, or (2) be released while the cruise ship is sailing at a speed of at least 6 knots in a water that is not listed in Part 12.1.

Limits Applicable to Operation in Nutrient Impaired Waters – If you operate in nutrient impaired waters including the Chesapeake Bay, Puget Sound or the territorial sea surrounding the mouth of the Mississippi River in the Gulf of Mexico, you must:

- Not discharge any graywater in nutrient impaired waters subject to this permit unless the length of voyage in that water exceeds the vessel’s holding capacity for graywater; and
- Minimize the discharge of any graywater into nutrient impaired waters subject to this permit, which may require minimizing the production of graywater; and
- If your vessel’s holding capacity for graywater is exceeded, treat such excess graywater (above the vessel holding capacity) by a device meeting the standards in Part 5.1.1.1.2 prior to discharge into nutrient impaired waters subject to this permit; or
- Dispose of the graywater properly on shore; or
- Discharge the graywater while the cruise ship is sailing at a speed of at least 6 knots.

A list of nutrient impaired waters is available at www.epa.gov/npdes/vessels.

5.2.1.1.2 Graywater Treatment Standards

The discharge of treated graywater must meet the following standards:

- (1) The discharge must satisfy the minimum level of effluent quality specified in 40 CFR 133.102;
- (2) The geometric mean of the samples from the discharge during any 30-day period may not exceed 20 fecal coliform/100 milliliters (ml) and not more than 10 percent of the samples exceed 40 fecal coliform/100 ml; and
- (3) Concentrations of total residual chlorine may not exceed 10.0 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/l}$).

5.2.1.1.3 Sculleries and Galleys

Cruise ship operators must use detergents that are phosphate free. Degreasers must be non-toxic if they will be discharged as part of any waste stream.

5.2.1.1.4 Other Materials

Waste from mercury containing products, dry cleaners or dry cleaner condensate, photo processing labs, medical sinks or floor drains, salon and day spa sinks and floor drains, chemical storage areas, and print shops using traditional or non-soy based inks and chlorinated solvents must be prevented from entering the ship's graywater, blackwater, or bilgewater systems, if waters from these systems will ever be discharged into waters subject to this permit. Preventing these wastes from entering these systems can be accomplished by plugging all drains that flow to the graywater, blackwater, or bilge systems in areas where these wastes are produced and creating alternate waste receptacles or replumbing drains to appropriate holding tanks.

5.2.2. Monitoring Requirements

5.2.2.1 Untreated Graywater

The owner/operator must maintain records estimating all discharges of untreated graywater into waters subject to this permit, including date, location and volume discharged in their recordkeeping documentation. These records can be maintained as part of the vessel's sewage and graywater discharge record book required under 33 CFR 159.315.

5.2.2.2 Treated Graywater

Prior to entering waters of the U.S., vessel operators must demonstrate that they have an effective treatment system that complies with the standards in Part 5.1.1.1.2 if they will discharge graywater:

- 3) within 1 nm of shore, or
- 4) within 3 nm of shore and sailing less than 6 knots

5.2.2.2.1 Initial Monitoring

In order to demonstrate the effectiveness of the treatment system, the vessel operator must take at least five (5) samples taken from the vessel on different days over a 30-day period that are representative of the treated effluent to be discharged. Samples must be taken for BOD, suspended solids, pH, and total residual chlorine. Sampling and testing shall be conducted according to 40 CFR Part 136. If the measured samples meet the standards specified in Part 5.1.1.1.2., then the owner/operator has demonstrated the effectiveness of their treatment system for controlling their graywater discharge. Records of the sampling and testing results must be retained onboard for a period of 3 years in the vessel's recordkeeping documentation.

Records of monitoring information shall include:

- The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
- The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
- The date(s) analyses were performed;

- The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
- The analytical techniques or methods used; and
- The results of such analyses.

5.2.2.2.2 Maintenance Monitoring

After demonstrating the effectiveness of their system, vessel owner/operators must conduct the same sampling and analysis twice each year to demonstrate treatment equipment maintenance and compliance. Records of the sampling and testing results must be retained onboard for a period of 3 years in the vessels recordkeeping documentation.

5.2.2.2.3 Monitoring Reporting

Unless the vessel meets the conditions in the following paragraph, the operator must submit data showing that the graywater standards are achieved by their treatment system to EPA, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., MC 4203M, Washington, DC 20460. Initial sampling data must be submitted at least 7 days before entering waters subject to this permit. Maintenance monitoring data must be submitted at least once per year within 30 days of the second sample collection. Data must be submitted on Discharge Monitoring Reports available in Appendix I of this permit or submitted to EPA's e-reporting system available at website will be listed upon permit finalization] which will be available within two years of finalization of this permit.

5.2.2.2.4 Reserved Authority

Even if operators have demonstrated their system meets the standards in Part 5.1.1.1.2, if EPA, its authorized representative, or the Coast Guard sample their graywater effluent and find that they are not meeting these standards, the Cruise Ship owner/operators are liable for violating their effluent limits.

5.2.2.2.5 Treated Graywater Records

The owner/operator must maintain records estimating all discharges of treated graywater into waters subject to this permit, including date, location and volume discharged in their recordkeeping documentation. These records can be maintained as part of the vessel's sewage and graywater discharge record book required under 33 CFR 159.315.

5.2.3. Educational and Training Requirements

The crews of cruise ships play a key role in minimizing the discharge of pollutants from cruise ship operations and passengers. Therefore cruise ship operators are subject to the following

requirements:

- The ship's crew must receive training regarding shipboard environmental procedures and must be able to demonstrate proficiency in implementing these procedures.
- Advanced training in shipboard environmental management procedures must be provided for those directly involved in managing specific discharge types or areas of the ship and these crew members must be able to demonstrate proficiency in implementing these procedures.
- Appropriate reprimand procedures must be developed for crew whose actions lead to violations of any effluent limit set forth in this permit or procedures established by the cruise ship operator to minimize the discharge of pollutants.

Cruise ships must also educate passengers on their potential environmental impacts. The goals of these education efforts should include preventing trash from entering any waste stream, eliminating the addition of unused soaps, detergents, and pharmaceuticals to the graywater or blackwater systems, and minimizing production of graywater. This can be accomplished in a variety of ways including, but not limited to posting signage and informational material in guestrooms and common areas, incorporating environmental information passenger orientation presentations or packages at the start of cruises, incorporating this information into additional lectures and seminars, or broadcasting information via loudspeakers.

5.3. Large Ferries

Ferries are vessels for hire that are designed to carry passengers and vehicles between two ports, usually in inland, coastal, or near-shore waters. This Part 5.3 applies to those ferries that are authorized by the Coast Guard to carry more than 100 tons of cars, trucks, trains, or other land-based transportation ("large ferries"). All large ferries must meet the requirements in section 5.3.1.1 (deck water) and section 5.3.2 (education and training). In addition, if your large ferry is authorized by the Coast Guard to carry 250 or more people, it must meet the requirements of section 5.3.1.2.

5.3.1. Additional Effluent Limits

5.3.1.1 Deck Water

Large ferries may not discharge untreated below deck water from parking areas or other storage areas for motor vehicles or other motorized equipment into waters subject to this permit without first treating the effluent with an oily water separator or other appropriate device. Large ferry operators must use oil absorbent cloths to clean oily spills or substances from deck surfaces. Any effluent created by washing the decks may not be discharged into the waters subject to this permit listed in Part 12.1.

5.3.1.2 *Graywater management*

5.3.1.2.1 Graywater Discharge Location and Rate

Pierside Limits – While pierside, appropriate reception facilities for Graywater must be used, if reasonably available. If such facilities are not reasonably available, you must hold the graywater if the vessel has the holding capacity and discharge the effluent while the vessel is underway. Appropriate reception facilities are those authorized for use by the port authority or municipality and that treat the discharge in accordance with its NPDES permit.

Operational Limits – You must also meet the following restrictions:

- If you operate within 3 nm from shore, discharges of graywater must be released while the ferry is sailing at a speed of at least 6 knots if feasible.

5.3.2. *Educational and Training Requirements*

The crews of ferries play a key role in minimizing the discharge of pollutants from ferry operations and its passengers. Therefore ferry operators are subject to the following requirements:

- The ship's crew must receive training regarding shipboard environmental procedures and must be able to demonstrate proficiency in implementing these procedures.
- Advanced training in shipboard environmental management procedures must be provided for those directly involved in managing specific discharge types or areas of the ship and these crew must be able to demonstrate proficiency in implementing these procedures.
- Appropriate reprimand procedures must be developed for crew whose actions lead to violations of any effluent limit set forth in this permit or procedures established by the Cruise Ship operator to minimize the discharge of pollutants.

Ferry operators must also educate passengers on their potential environmental impacts. The goals of these education efforts should include eliminating the discharge of trash overboard, minimizing the production of trash from parking areas or other storage areas, eliminating the addition of unused soaps, detergents, and pharmaceuticals to the graywater or blackwater systems, minimizing production of graywater. This can be accomplished in a variety of ways including, but not limited to posting signage and informational material in common areas, incorporating environmental information into orientation presentations, or broadcasting information via loudspeakers.

5.4. **Barges (such as hopper barges, chemical barges, tank barges, fuel barges, crane barges, dry bulk cargo barges)**

You must comply with Part 5 vessel-specific requirements associated with your vessel class in addition to any requirements specified elsewhere in this permit.

The requirements in Part 5.4 apply to vessel discharges from barges.

5.4.1. *Additional Effluent Limits*

Barges must minimize the contact of below deck condensation with oily or toxic materials, and any materials containing hydrocarbon. Whenever barges are pumping water from below deck, the discharge shall not contain oil in quantities that may be harmful. If a visible sheen is noted, vessel operators must initiate corrective action in accordance with Part 3 and meet recordkeeping requirements in Part 4.2 of this permit.

All tank barges must have spill rails and must plug their scuppers before any cargo operations. If any spills result during loading or unloading of cargo, vessel owner/operators must completely clean up spills or residue before scuppers are unplugged. Once all spills and residue have been cleaned, scuppers may be unplugged.

Vessel owner/operators must clean out cargo residues such that any remaining residue is minimized before washing the cargo compartment or tank and discharging wash water overboard.

5.4.2. *Supplemental Inspection Requirements*

After every instance of pumping water from areas below decks, or immediately following washing down the decks, you must conduct a visual sheen test. The visual sheen test is used to detect free oil by observing the surface of the receiving water for the presence of an oily sheen. The operator should focus the inspection on the area surrounding the vessel where discharges from below deck or deck washings are discharged into the receiving water. A visible sheen is defined in Part 7 of this permit. If a visible sheen is observed, you must initiate corrective actions required in Part 3 of this permit and meet recordkeeping requirements in Part 4.2 of this permit.

5.5. Oil Tankers or Petroleum Tankers

The requirements in Part 5.5 apply to vessel discharges from Oil Tankers or Petroleum tankers.

5.5.1. *Additional Authorized Discharges*

For vessels which have an inert gas system, the effluent produced from inert gas scrubbers may be discharged into waters subject to this permit.

The discharges of water from deck seals are authorized when such seals are installed as an

integral part of an IGS system.

5.5.2. Supplemental Authorized Discharges

Operators of oil tankers must plug scuppers during cargo loading and unloading operations to prevent the discharge of oil into waters subject to this permit. Any oil spilled must be cleaned with oil absorbent cloths or another appropriate approach.

Vessel operators must minimize the discharge of effluent produced from inert gas scrubbers if feasible for their vessel design.

5.5.3. Supplemental Inspection Requirements

After every instance of loading or unloading operations or immediately following washing down the decks, you must conduct a visual sheen test. The visual sheen test is used to detect free oil by observing the surface of the receiving water for the presence of an oily sheen. The owner/operator should focus the inspection on the area surrounding the vessel where effluent from loading operations or deck washings discharge into the receiving water. A sheen is defined in Part 7 of this permit. If a visible sheen is observed, you must comply with all requirements contained in Part 4.4 of this permit and initiate corrective actions required in Part 3 of this permit.

5.5.4. Educational and Training Requirements

The crews of oil tankers play a key role in minimizing the discharge of pollutants from vessel operations. Therefore oil tanker operators are subject to the following requirements:

- The ship's crew must receive training regarding shipboard environmental procedures and must be able to demonstrate proficiency in implementing these procedures.
- Advanced training in shipboard environmental management procedures must be provided for those directly involved in managing specific discharge types or areas of the ship and these crew must be able to demonstrate proficiency in implementing these procedures.
- Appropriate reprimand procedures must be developed for crew actions that lead to violations of any effluent limit set forth in this permit or procedures established by the vessel operator to minimize the discharge of pollutants.

5.6. Research Vessels

The requirements in Part 5.6 apply to vessel discharges from research vessels. Research vessels are those that are engaged in investigation or experimentation aimed at discovery and interpretation of facts, revision of accepted theories or laws in the light of new facts, or practical application of such new or revised theories or laws.

5.6.1. Supplemental Authorized Discharges

In addition to the discharges incidental to the normal operation of a vessel authorized elsewhere in this permit, owner/operators of research vessels are authorized to discharge tracers (dyes, fluorescent beads, SF6), drift cards, tracking devices and the like, and expendable bathythermograph (XBT) probes, into waters subject to this permit, provided such discharges are for the sole purpose of conducting research on the aquatic environment or its natural resources in accordance with generally recognized scientific methods, principles, or techniques.

5.6.2. Additional Effluent Limits

Owner/operators of research vessels must discharge only the minimal amount of materials referenced in Part 5.6.1 necessary to conduct research.

5.7. Rescue Boats (Fire Boats, Police Boats)

The requirements in Part 5.7 apply to vessel discharges from emergency and rescue boats.

5.7.1. Supplemental Authorized Discharges

In addition to the discharges incidental to the normal operation of a vessel authorized elsewhere in this permit, vessel owner/operators of rescue boats are authorized to discharge waste streams in conjunction with training, testing, and maintenance operations, provided that they comply with all additional requirements of the Clean Water Act (e.g. section 311) and the National Contingency Plan (40 CFR 300). This section does not relieve vessel operators of any additional responsibilities under the CWA and the National Contingency Plan which prohibits the discharge of oil for research or demonstration purposes without Administrator approval. The use of foaming agents for oil or chemical fire response must be implemented in accordance with the National Contingency Plan (40 CFR 300).

5.7.2. Additional Effluent Limits

Owner/Operators are strongly encouraged to seek alternative formulations of AFFF that are less harmful to the aquatic environment, such as non-fluorinated foam, while maintaining their effectiveness in emergency operations. Furthermore, operators are encouraged to not use AFFF or discharge toxic substances in areas near active commercial or recreational fisheries, near swimmable waters, or in high traffic areas for maintenance or training purposes. Rescue vessel owner/operators are also encouraged to perform training, testing, and maintenance operations outside of port and as far from shore as possible. The use of foaming agents for oil or chemical fire response, and the control of their discharge from a vessel, must be implemented in accordance with the National Contingency Plan (40 CFR 300).

5.8. Vessels employing experimental Ballast Water Treatment Systems

The requirements in Part 5.8 apply to ballast water discharges from vessels employing experimental ballast water treatment systems that make use of biocides.

5.8.1. Authorization of Residual Biocides Associated with Experimental Ballast Water Treatment Systems

Some experimental ballast water treatment systems produce or use biocides as an agent to reduce living organisms present in the ballast water tank. In order to be eligible for coverage under this permit, any ballast water technology must not use any biocide that is a “pesticide” within the meaning of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C § 136 *et seq.*) unless that biocide has been registered for use in ballast water treatment under such Act. The requirement in the preceding sentence does not apply if such biocide is generated solely by the use of a “device,” as that term is defined in the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, on board the same vessel as the ballast water to be treated by the biocide. In addition, if the ballast water treatment system will discharge biocide residuals or derivatives into waters subject to this permit, you must meet the following condition:

- 5.8.1.1 The discharge of Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) as a biocide or derivative may not exceed 100 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/l}$). Any other biocides or derivatives may not exceed acute water quality criteria listed in EPA’s 1986 Quality Criteria for Water [the Gold Book], and any subsequent revision, at the point of ballast water discharge. Discharges of biocide residuals or derivatives must also meet monitoring requirements under Part 5.8.2.1, and reporting and recordkeeping requirements in Part 5.8.3.

In lieu of complying with the conditions in Parts 5.8.1.1, a vessel owner/operator may apply for an individual NPDES permit for ballast water discharges that contain residual biocides or derivatives used as part of an experimental treatment system pursuant to Part 1.8 of this permit.

5.8.2. Monitoring Requirements

5.8.2.1 Residual Biocide or Derivative Monitoring

You must conduct monitoring of the vessel ballast water discharge for any residual biocides or derivatives used in the treatment process to demonstrate compliance with the conditions in Part 5.8.1.1. For instance, if chlorine is the biocide used in the ballast water treatment, you must test for chlorine in the vessel ballast water discharge to see if it complies with the standards in Part 5.8.1.1. If there are no Part 136 test methods for the residual biocide or derivatives of the residual biocide, you must seek coverage under an individual NPDES permit pursuant to Part 1.8 of this permit. In order to demonstrate that residual biocides or derivatives are in compliance with this permit, the vessel operator initially must take at least five (5) samples on different days over a 90-day period that are representative of the treated ballast water discharge. Each sample

must be tested independently and the individual results must be reported and not averaged. Samples must be tested as soon as possible after sampling, and may not be held longer than recommended for each tested constituent as given in 40 CFR Part 136. Sampling and testing shall be conducted according to 40 CFR Part 136.

Records of monitoring information shall include:

- The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
- The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
- The date(s) analyses were performed;
- The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
- The analytical techniques or methods used; and
- The results of such analyses.

Thereafter, you must conduct maintenance sampling and analysis at least quarterly (4 times per year) of the vessel ballast water discharge in order to demonstrate continued compliance with the standards in Part 5.8.1.1. If any of the initial or maintenance samples exceed the standards specified in Part 5.8.1.1, then the owner/operator must immediately undertake steps necessary to achieve compliance and take and submit samples demonstrating such compliance or cease discharging and seek coverage under an individual permit under Part 1.8 of this permit.

5.8.3. Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

Records of the sampling and testing results must be retained onboard for a period of 3 years in the vessel's recordkeeping documentation.

You must submit your monitoring data to EPA HQ, Attn: Experimental Ballast Water Treatment System Test Results -Mail Code 4203M, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington DC 20460 at least once per year. For systems already in use as of the effective date of this permit, initial sampling data must be submitted within 6 months of this permit's effective date. For systems which are not already in use as of the effective date of this permit, initial sampling data must be submitted within 6 months of the system's first use. Maintenance monitoring data must be submitted at least once per year within 30 days of the final sample collection. Data must be submitted on Discharge Monitoring Reports available in Appendix I of this permit or submitted to EPA's e-reporting system available at [website will be listed upon permit finalization], which will be available within two years of finalization of this permit.

6. Specific requirements for individual States or Indian Country Lands

Permit conditions applicable to specific states, Indian country, or territories will be addressed in the final permit through the 401 certification process.

7. Appendix A definitions:

The following definitions apply to this permit. Terms not defined in this Appendix have the meaning given by 40 CFR Part 122.2. When a defined term appears in a definition, the defined term is placed in quotation marks as an aid to readers.

“Appropriate Regional Office” means the regional office listed in Part 13 of the permit responsible for the waters where the vessel spends the most time or is based in a home port.

“Aqueous Film-Forming Foam” means the firefighting foam and seawater mixture discharged during training, testing, or maintenance operations. *[source: 40 C.F.R 1700.4]*

“Ballast Tank” means any tank or hold on a vessel used for carrying “ballast water”, whether or not the tank or hold was designed for that purpose. *[source: 33 C.F.R. 151.2025]*

“Ballast Water Exchange” see “Exchange”.

“Ballast Water” means the seawater and associated suspended sediments taken into or discharged from “ballast tanks” to maintain the stability of the vessel. *[modified from: 40 C.F.R 1700.4]*

“Biocide” means a substance or organism, including a virus or a fungus, that is introduced into, or produced by, ballast water treatment systems to kill or eliminate organisms as part of the ballast water treatment process.

“Captain of the Port” (COTP) means the Coast Guard officer designated as the COTP, or a person designated by that officer, for the COTP zone covering the U.S. port of destination. These COTP zones are listed in 33 C.F.R. part 3. *[source: 33 C.F.R. 151.2025]*

“Chain Locker Effluent” means the accumulated precipitation and seawater that is emptied from the compartment used to store the vessel's anchor chain. *[source: 40 C.F.R 1700.4]*

“Coastal Exchange Zone” means an area greater than 50 nm from shore and greater than 200 meters in depth.

“Commercial fishing vessel” means any vessel which is documented under the laws of the United States or, if under five net tons, registered under the laws of any State, and used for commercial fishing or activities directly related to commercial fishing. *(source: modified from 50 CFR 296.2)*

“Commercial vessel” means any “vessel” other than a “recreational vessel” or a vessel of the U.S. armed forces.

“Controllable Pitch Propeller Hydraulic Fluid” means the hydraulic fluid that discharges into the surrounding seawater from propeller seals as part of normal operation, and the hydraulic fluid released during routine maintenance of the propellers. *[source: 40 C.F.R 1700.4]*

“Cruise ship” - a passenger ship used commercially for pleasure cruises.

“Darkness” means sunset to sunrise.

“Deck Runoff” means the precipitation, washdowns, and seawater falling on the weather deck of a vessel and discharged overboard through deck openings.

[source: 40 C.F.R 1700.4]

“Delivered” means the date of the owner/operator’s formal acceptance of the ship from the builder or another seller or the point in time when custody or ownership of the vessel officially transfers from the shipbuilder or other seller to the owner/operator.

“Discharge incidental to the normal operation of a vessel” means those discharges that were excluded from the NPDES permitting program by operation of 40 C.F.R. 122.3(a) as in effect on September 29, 2008.

“Distillation and Reverse Osmosis Brine” means the concentrated seawater (brine) produced as a byproduct of the processes used to generate freshwater from seawater. *[source: 40 C.F.R 1700.4]*

“Elevator Pit Effluent” means the liquid that accumulates in, and is discharged from, the sumps of elevator wells on vessels. *[source: 40 C.F.R 1700.4]*

“Exchange” means to replace the water in a ballast tank using one of the following methods:

“Flow through exchange” means to flush out “ballast water” by pumping in water from the “mid-ocean” or “coastal exchange zone” (as applicable) into the bottom of the tank and continuously overflowing the tank from the top until three full volumes of water has been changed to minimize the number of original organisms remaining in the tank.

“Empty/refill exchange” means to pump out the “ballast water” taken on in ports, estuarine, or territorial waters until the tank is empty, then refilling it with water from the “mid-ocean” or “coastal exchange zone” (as applicable); masters/operators should pump out as close to 100 percent of the “ballast water” as is safe to do so. *[modified from: 33 C.F.R. 151.2025]*

“Exclusive Economic Zone” (EEZ) means the area established by Presidential Proclamation Number 5030, dated March 10, 1983 (*48 FR 10605*, 3 CFR, 1983 Comp., p. 22) which extends from the base line of the territorial sea of the United States seaward 200 miles, and the equivalent zone of Canada. *[source: 33 C.F.R. 151.2025]*

“Firemain Systems” means the seawater pumped through the firemain system for firemain testing, maintenance, and training, and to supply water for the operation of certain vessel systems. *[source: 40 C.F.R 1700.4]*

“Fouling organisms” means any aquatic flora and/or fauna which attach to and grow on or in the vessel.

“Freshwater Layup” means the potable water that is discharged from the seawater cooling system while the vessel is in port, and the cooling system is in lay-up mode (a standby mode where seawater in the system is replaced with potable water for corrosion protection). *[source: 40 C.F.R 1700.5(d)]*

“Gas Turbine Water Wash” means the water released from washing gas turbine components. *[source: 40 C.F.R 1700.4]*

“Graywater” means galley, bath, and shower water, as well as wastewater from lavatory sinks, laundry, and water fountains. *[modified from 40 C.F.R 1700.4 but removed shop sinks]*

“Hull Coating Leachate” the constituents that leach, dissolve, ablate, or erode from the paint on the hull into the surrounding seawater. *[source: 40 C.F.R 1700.4]*

“IMO Guidelines” mean the Guidelines for the Control and Management of Ships’ Ballast Water to Minimize the Transfer of Harmful Aquatic Organisms and Pathogens (IMO Resolution A.868 (20), adopted November 1997). *[source: 33 C.F.R. 151.2025]*

“Large recreational vessel” means a “recreational vessel” that is greater than or equal to 79 feet in length as determined in accordance with 33 C.F.R. 188.3.

“MARPOL 73/78” means the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto. *[source: modified from 40 C.F.R 110.1]*

“Mid-Ocean” means waters greater than 200 nm from any shore and greater than 200 meters in depth.

“Mile” means nautical mile as used in this permit, or 6076.1 feet or 1.852 kilometers.

“Motor Gasoline and Compensating Discharge” means the seawater taken into, and discharged from, motor gasoline tanks to eliminate free space where vapors could accumulate. *[source: 40 C.F.R 1700.4]*

“NANPCA” means the Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990. *[source: 33 C.F.R. 151.2025]*

“NBIC” means the National Ballast Water Information Clearinghouse operated by the Coast Guard and the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center as mandated under NISA. *[source: 33 C.F.R. 151.2025]*

“NISA” means the National Invasive Species Act of 1996, which reauthorized and amended NANPCA. *[source: 33 C.F.R. 151.2025]*

“Non-Oily machinery wastewater” means the combined wastewater from the operation of distilling plants, water chillers, valve packings, water piping, low- and high-pressure air compressors, and propulsion engine jacket coolers. *[source: 40 C.F.R 1700.4]*

“Noxious Liquid Substance” (“NLS”) has the same meaning given that term by 46 C.F.R. 153.2.

“Oil” means oil of any kind or in any form, including but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil. *[source: 33 CFR 154.105]*

“Oil in quantities that may be harmful ” means any discharge of oil having the effects identified in 40 CFR 110.3, provided that this term does not include those discharges specified in 40 CFR 110.5(a) – (c).

“Oily mixture” means a mixture, in any form, with any oil content, including, but not limited to: (1) slops from bilges; (2) slops from oil cargoes (such as cargo tank washings, oily waste, and oily refuse; (3) oil residue; and (4) oily Ballast Water from cargo or fuel oil tanks. *[source: 33 CFR 151.05]*

"Owner or operator" and "Owner/Operator" mean the owner or operator of any facility or activity subject to regulation under the NPDES program. For purposes of this permit, "Owner" means any person holding title to, or in the absence of title, any other indicia of ownership of a vessel. *[Source: selectively edited from 33 USC 1901(a)(6) (APPS)]* "Operator" means a charterer by demise or any other person, except the “owner”, who is responsible for the operation of the vessel. *[Source: selectively edited from 33 USC 1901(a)(7) (APPS)]*

“Photographic Laboratory Drains” means the laboratory wastewater resulting from processing of photographic film. *[source: 40 C.F.R 1700.4]*

“Pacific Coastwise Trade” means vessels engaged in coastwise trade along the Pacific Coast of the United States, operating in and between ports in Alaska, California, Oregon, and Washington.

“Pacific Nearshore Voyages” means voyages by any vessels engaged in the Pacific Coastwise trade that travel between more than one Captain of the Port Zone, and all other vessels that sail from foreign, Atlantic, or Gulf of Mexico ports, which do not sail further than 200 nm from any shore, and that discharge or will discharge ballast water into the territorial sea or inland waters of Alaska or of the west coast of the continental United States.

“Person” means an individual, association, partnership, corporation, municipality, State or Federal agency, or an agent or employee thereof. *[source – 40 CFR Part 122.2]*

“Port or place of departure” means any port or place in which a vessel is anchored or moored. *[source: 33 C.F.R. 151.2025]*

“Port or place of destination” means any port or place to which a vessel is bound to anchor or moor. *[source: 33 C.F.R. 151.2025]*

“Recreational vessel” means a “vessel” being manufactured or operated primarily for pleasure or leased, rented, or chartered to another for the latter's pleasure. *[source: 46 USC 2101(25)]*

“Saltwater flushing” means the addition of mid-ocean water to empty Ballast Water tanks; the

mixing of the flush water with residual water and sediment through the motion of the vessel; and the discharge of mixed water, such that the resultant residual water remaining in the tank has as high a salinity as possible, and preferably greater than 30 parts per thousand (ppt).

“Seawater Cooling Overboard Discharge” means the discharge of seawater from a dedicated system that provides noncontact cooling water for other vessel systems. *[source: 40 C.F.R 1700.4]*

“Seawater Piping Biofouling Prevention” means the discharge of seawater containing additives used to prevent the growth and attachment of biofouling organisms in dedicated seawater cooling systems on selected vessels. *[source: 40 C.F.R 1700.4]*

“Sewage” means human body wastes and the wastes from toilets and other receptacles intended to receive or retain body wastes that are discharged from vessels, except that with respect to commercial vessels on the Great Lakes, this term includes galley, bath, and shower water.

“Small Boat Engine Wet Exhaust” means the seawater that is mixed and discharged with small boat propulsion engine exhaust to cool the exhaust and quiet the engine. *[source: 40 C.F.R 1700.4]*

“Sonar Dome Discharge” means the leaching of antifoulant materials into the surrounding seawater and the release of seawater or freshwater retained within the sonar dome. *[source: 40 C.F.R 1700.4]*

“Surface Vessel Bilgewater/Oily Water Separator Effluent” means the wastewater from a variety of sources that accumulates in the lowest part of the vessel (the bilge), and the effluent produced when the wastewater is processed by an oil water separator. *[source: 40 C.F.R 1700.4]*

“Territorial sea” has the meaning assigned by section 502(8) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1362(8)).

“Treated Bilgewater” means bilgewater treated with an oily water separator and having oil concentrations less than 15 ppm.

“United States” means the States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. *[source: 33 C.F.R. 151.2025]*

“Underwater Ship Husbandry Discharges” means the materials discharged during the inspection, maintenance, cleaning, and repair of hulls performed while the vessel is waterborne. *[source: 40 C.F.R 1700.4]*

“Vessel” means every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance being used as a means of transportation on “waters subject to this permit.” *[modified from CWA § 312(a)]*

“Visible Sheen” means a “silvery” or “metallic” sheen, gloss, or increased reflectivity; visual color; iridescence, or oil slick on the surface. *[Source: 58 FR 12507].*

“Waters subject to this permit” means “waters of the US” as defined in as 40 CFR 122.2 and

extends to the outer reach of the 3 mile territorial sea as defined in section 502(8) of the CWA.

“Welldeck Discharges” means the water that accumulates from seawater flooding of the docking well (welldeck) of a vessel used to transport, load, and unload amphibious vessels, and from maintenance and freshwater washings of the welldeck and equipment and vessels stored in the welldeck. *[source: 40 C.F.R 1700.4]*

“You” means the “owner” or “operator” of a “commercial vessel” or a “select recreational vessel.”

8. Appendix C Areas Covered

Any waters of the United States in any State, Territory, Indian Country, or the District of Columbia are covered by this permit. As states or tribes seek authorization to issue vessel permits, areas covered by this permit could change.

9. Appendix D Endangered Species Procedures

Reserved.

10. Appendix E Notice of Intent (NOI)

10.1. Draft NOI Instructions

Instructions for Completing EPA Form [form number to be assigned before finalization of this permit]

Who Must File an NOI Form

Under the provisions of the Clean Water Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et. seq.), federal law prohibits discharges incidental to the normal operation of a vessel unless that discharge is covered under a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit. To obtain authorization under this permit, operators must meet the eligibility requirements found in Part 1.2 of the Permit and, if required by Part 1.5.1.1 of the Permit, submit a complete and accurate NOI according to the requirements in Part 10/Appendix E. NOIs must be signed in accordance with 40 CFR 122.22.

An operator is required to submit an NOI if the vessel meets either of the following two criteria:

- The vessel is greater or equal to 300 gross registered tons

Or

- The vessel has the capacity to hold or discharge more than 8 cubic meters (2113 gallons) of Ballast Water

10.1.1.1.1 *Owner/Operators required to submit NOIs*

For owner/operators required to submit an NOI for their vessel, they must submit an NOI in accordance with the following table.

NOI Submission Deadlines/Discharge Authorization Dates

Category	NOI Deadline	Discharge Authorization Date*
Vessels delivered to owner or operator on or before June 30, 2009	No later than 9 months after permit effective date	Date EPA receives NOI
New Owner/Operator of Vessel – transfer of ownership and/or operation of a vessel whose discharge is previously authorized under this permit	By date of transfer of ownership and/or operation	Date of transfer or date EPA receives NOI, whichever is later

Vessels delivered to owner or operator after June 30, 2009	30 days prior to discharge	30 days after complete NOI received by EPA
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* Based on a review of your NOI or other information, EPA may delay the discharge authorization date for further review, or may deny coverage under this permit and require submission of an application for an individual NPDES permit, as detailed in Part 1.7. In these instances, EPA will notify you in writing of the delay or the request for submission of an individual NPDES permit application.

10.1.1.1.2 Owner/Operators not required to submit NOIs

An operator of a vessel is not required to submit an NOI pursuant to Part 1.5.1.2 of the permit if the vessel is not greater than 300 tons and does not have the capacity to hold or discharge more than 8 cubic meters of Ballast Water. Owner/Operators that are not required to submit an NOI automatically receive coverage under this permit for their vessel and are authorized to discharge in accordance with the permit requirements.

Where to File NOI Form

All NOIs must be completed and filed using the eNOI system at [website will be inserted before finalization of this permit] or send your completed NOI to the Notice Processing Center at EPA Headquarters, [EPA Vessel Notice Processing Center Mail Code 4203M, U.S. EPA, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20460].

If you have questions about whether you need to file an NOI or questions about completing the form, refer to (website will be inserted after finalization of this permit) or contact the NOI center at 1-866-352-7755.

Completing the Form

Section I: Owner/Operator Information

Provide the full legal name of the person, firm, public organization, or other entity that is the owner/operator of the vessel, as well as the name of the certifying official. Include the complete contact information for the owner/operator. The mailing address, city, state, and zip code, as well as phone number are required. The fax number and email address are optional.

Section II: Vessel Information

Provide the vessel name, registered identification number, call sign, and port of registry. Select the type of vessel by checking the appropriate box. Only the vessel types required to meet additional, vessel type-specific Permit standards are listed; all other vessel types should select “other” and enter the vessel type in the space provided. Enter the vessel weight in Gross Registered Tons, the length in feet, and the ballast water capacity in gallons or m³.

Section III: General Voyage Information

Enter the vessel Home Port, or if it does not have a Home Port, enter the US Port it most

frequently visits. Provide the name of each US Port the vessel may visit during the Permit term. This list does not need to be exhaustive, but should be based on Ports visited in the past and should be representative of the geographic area in which the vessel travels. Provide the Crew Capacity, that is, the number of crew needed for or normally used for operating the vessel. Also, select the appropriate box to indicate if the vessel will travel in ocean waters seaward of the US EEZ.

Section IV: Discharge Information

From the list provided, select each applicable discharge type that your vessel may create. Select the appropriate box to indicate whether the vessel ever engages or has the capacity to engage in industrial operations, such as seafood processing, energy exploration, or mining. If the vessel will be using an experimental ballast water treatment system, check the appropriate box and answer the questions related to the discharge of residual biocides. The requirements for vessels using an experimental ballast water system can be found in section 5.8 of the Permit. Indicate whether the vessel currently holds or has ever held a NPDES permit. Include the Permit number and dates of permit coverage. If the vessel is covered under this General Permit and this NOI is being submitted for a transfer of ownership to continue coverage, check the appropriate box, and include the date of transfer.

[Section: Endangered Species Information may be inserted following consultation with the Services]

Section V: Certification

Carefully read the certification language. To indicate your acceptance of these terms, check the “accept” box. Checking this box acts as a virtual signature on the NOI and indicates the operators consent to adhere to all the applicable terms of the Permit. By completing and submitting the NOI, the owner/operator certifies that every applicable General permit requirement will be met. Include the name and title of the person completing the eNOI. [will be box to check for “accept” which will act as virtual signature]

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice

FAQ – list of questions for eNOI Help feature

Glossary of Terms (will be copied from permit appendix)

10.2. Draft NOI Form

NPDES Form -----	EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency Washington, DC 20460 Form Approved Notice of Intent (NOI) for Discharges Incidental to the Normal Operation Of a Vessel under the NPDES Vessel General Permit	OMB No. -----
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Submission of this completed Notice of Intent (NOI) constitutes notice that the entity in Section A intends to be authorized to discharge pollutants to waters of the United States, from the vessel identified in Section B, under EPA’s Vessel General Permit (VGP). Submission of the NOI also constitutes notice that the party identified in Section B of this form has read, understands, and meets the eligibility conditions of Part 1 of the VGP; agrees to comply with all applicable terms and conditions of the VGP; and understands that continued authorization under the VGP is contingent on maintaining eligibility for coverage. In order to be granted coverage, all information required on this form must be completed. Please read and make sure you comply with all permit requirements.

A. Vessel Owner/Operator Information

- 1. Name: _____
- 2. IRS Employer Information Number: ___ - _____
- 3. Name of Certifying Official _____
- 4. Mailing Address: a. Street: _____
- b. City: _____ c. State: __ d. Zip code: _____ - _____
- e. Phone: ___ - ___ - ___ f. Fax (Optional): ___ - ___ - _____
- g. E-mail: _____

B. Vessel Information

- 1. Vessel Name: _____
- 2. Vessel ID/Registered Number _____
- 3. Vessel Call Sign _____
- 4. Port of Registry _____
- 5. Type of Vessel (select one)

<input type="checkbox"/> Medium Cruise Ship (100 to 499 passengers)	<input type="checkbox"/> Oil or Gas Tanker
<input type="checkbox"/> Large Cruise Ship (500+ passengers)	<input type="checkbox"/> Research Vessel
<input type="checkbox"/> Large Ferry (250+ passengers)	<input type="checkbox"/> Rescue Vessel
<input type="checkbox"/> Barge	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
- 6. Vessel Dimensions: a. Weight: _____ gross registered tons
- b. Length: _____ feet
- 7. Ballast Water Capacity: _____ gallons or meters³

C. Vessel Voyage Information

- 1. Home Port/Most Frequented US Port: _____
- 2. US Ports Vessel Anticipates Visiting During Permit Term: _____
- 3. Crew Capacity: _____
- 4. Does vessel travel beyond the US EEZ **and** more than 200 nm from any shore? Yes No
- 5. Is the vessel engaged in Pacific Nearshore Voyages? Yes No

Proposed Vessel General Permit

1. Select all applicable discharges vessel may generate:

- Deck washdown and Runoff
- Bilgewater/Oily Water Separator Effluent
- Ballast Water
- Anti-fouling hull coatings
- Aqueous Film Forming Foams (AFFF)
- Boiler/Economizer Blowdown
- Cathodic Protection
- Chain Locker Effluent
- Controllable Pitch Propeller Hydraulic Fluid
- Distillation or Reverse Osmosis Brine
- Elevator Pit Effluent
- Firemain Systems
- Freshwater layup
- Gas Turbine Wash Water

- Graywater
- Motor Gasoline and Compensating Discharge
- Non-Oily Machinery Wastewater
- Refrigeration and Air Condensate Discharge
- Rudder Bearing Lubrication Discharge
- Seawater Cooling Overboard Discharge
- Seawater Piping Biofouling Prevention
- Small Boat Engine Wet Exhaust
- Sonar Dome Discharge
- Stern Tube Oily Discharge
- Underwater Ship Husbandry
- Welldeck Discharges
- Graywater Mixed with Sewage
- Exhaust Gas Scrubber Washwater Discharge

2. Does Vessel ever engage in or have capacity to engage in industrial operations? Yes No

a. If yes, please select appropriate box:

- Seafood processing
- Energy Exploration

- Mining
- Other: _____

3. Will vessel be using an experimental ballast water treatment system? Yes No

a. If yes, will the system discharge residual biocides? Yes No

b. If yes, are biocide concentrations below those listed in Part 5.8 of the Permit? Yes No

c. List the biocide residuals or derivatives that may be discharged by the experimental ballast water treatment system: _____

4. Does vessel currently have, or has vessel ever held, an NPDES permit, for any part, discharge, or operation of the vessel?

Yes No

a. If yes, please provide the following:

Permit Number: _____

Dates of coverage: _____

b. Is this a transfer of ownership? Yes No

If Yes, provide date of transfer: _____

E. Certifier Name and Title

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information contained therein. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information contained is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I have no personal knowledge that the information submitted is other than true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Print Name:

Title:

Signature:

Date: __ - __ - __

11. Appendix F Notice of Termination (NOT)

11.1. NOT Instructions

Instructions for Completing EPA Form [form number to be assigned before finalization of this permit]

Who Must File an NOT Form

Any owner/operator who was required to submit an NOI under Part 1.5.1.1 of the General Permit is required to submit an NOT to end coverage under this permit.

If you have questions about whether you need to file an NOT or questions about completing the form, refer to (website will be inserted after finalization of this permit) or contact the NOI center at 1-866-352-7755.

Where to File NOT Form

All NOIs must be completed and filed using the eNOI system at [website will be inserted before finalization of this permit] or send your completed NOI to the Notice Processing Center at EPA Headquarters, [EPA Vessel Notice Processing Center Mail Code 4203M, U.S. EPA, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20460].

Completing the Form

Section I: Owner/Operator Information

Provide the full legal name of the person, firm, public organization, or other entity that is the owner/operator of the vessel, as well as the name of the certifying official, Include the complete contact information for the owner/operator. The mailing address, city, state, and zip code, as well as phone number are required. The fax number and email address are optional. Provide the date permit coverage began under the applicable

NOI. Select the appropriate box to indicate why you are submitting an NOT to end permit coverage. There are three options to choose from: because you have sold or transferred the vessel and are no longer the owner or operator, because the vessel is no longer traveling in or discharging to waters subject to this permit, or because you have obtained individual or alternative permit coverage. If you have sold or transferred the vessel, please provide the date of transfer as well as the name and contact information of the new owner. If you have obtained an individual or alternative permit, please provide the permit number and date permit coverage begins in the space given.

Section II: Vessel Information

Provide the vessel name, registered identification number, call sign, and port of registry.

Section III: Certification

Carefully read the certification language. To indicate your acceptance of these terms, check the “accept” box. Checking this box acts as a virtual signature on the NOT and indicates that you understand these vessel discharges will longer be authorized under the general permit, and that any discharge of these effluent streams without a permit is a violation of the Clean Water Act. Include the name and title of the person completing the eNOI. [will be box to check for “accept” which will act as virtual signature]

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice

FAQ – list of questions for eNOT Help feature

Glossary of Terms (copy from permit appendix)

11.2. NOT Form

NPDES FORM

Form Approved. OMB No _____ - _____

Please See Instructions Before Completing This Form

EPA Notice of Termination (NOT) of Coverage under NPDES General Permit for Discharges Incidental to Normal Vessel Operation

Submission of this notice of termination constitutes notice that the party identified in Section II of this form is no longer authorized to discharge any discharge incidental to the normal operation of a vessel under the NPDES program for the vessel identified in Section III of this form. All necessary information must be included on this form. Refer to the instructions at the end of this form.

A. Permit Information

- 1. NPDES Permit Tracking Number: _____
2. Reason for Termination (check one only):
a. [] You transferred operational control to another operator. Date of transfer: _____
b. [] You terminated vessel operations in waters subject to the General Permit.
c. [] You obtained coverage under an individual or alternative NPDES permit. Permit Number: _____ Effective Date: _____

- b. City: _____ c. State: __ d.
Zip code: _____
e. Phone: _____ f. Fax (Optional): _____
g. E-mail: _____

B. Vessel Owner/Operator Information

- 1. Name: _____
2. IRS Employer Information Number: _____
3. Name of Certifying Official _____
4. Mailing Address: a. Street: _____

C. Vessel Information

- 1. Vessel Name: _____
2. Vessel ID/Registered Number _____
3. Vessel Call Sign _____
4. Port of Registry _____

D. Certifier Name and Title:

I certify under penalty of law that the information contained in this form is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete. I understand that by submitting this Notice of Termination, I am no longer authorized to discharge any effluent associated with normal vessel operation under this general permit, and that discharging pollutants related to the normal operation of a vessel in to waters of the United States is unlawful under the Clean Water Act where the discharge is not authorized by a NPDES permit. I also understand that the submittal of this Notice of Termination does not release an operator from liability for any violations of this permit or the Clean Water Act.

Furthermore, I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information contained therein. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information contained is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I have no personal knowledge that the information submitted is other than true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Print Name: _____
Title: _____
Signature: _____ Date: _____

12. Waters Federally Protected wholly or in part for Conservation Purposes

12.1. Waters federally protected wholly or in part for conservation purposes

You must comply with the specific effluent limits in Parts 2.2.2, 2.2.3.10, 2.2.5, 2.2.6, 2.2.11, 0, 2.2.15, and 5.1.1.1.1 [etc.] affecting the following federally protected waters to the extent located in waters subject to this permit:

- Marine Sanctuaries designated under the National Marine Sanctuaries Act (16 U.S.C. 1431 et seq.) and implementing regulations found at 15 CFR Part 922 and 50 CFR Part 404 or Marine national monuments designated under the Antiquities Act of 1906 (see Part 12.1.1 for a list of such areas);
- A unit of the National Park System, including National Preserves and National Monuments (see Part 12.1.2 for a list of such areas);
- A unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System, including Wetland Management Districts, Waterfowl Production Areas, National Game Preserves, Wildlife Management Area, and National Fish and Wildlife Refuges (see Part 12.1.3 for a list of such areas);
- National Wilderness Areas (see Part 12.1.4 for a list of such areas);
- Any component designated under the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (see Part 12.1.5 for a list of such areas); and

Any waterbody designated as an Outstanding National Resource Water (ONRW) by a State or Tribe (see Part 12.1.6 for a description of such areas);

12.1.1. Marine Sanctuaries under the National Marine Sanctuaries Act (16 U.S.C. 1431 et seq.) and National Marine Monuments Designated under the Antiquities Act of 1906

- Channel Islands (California)
- Cordell Bank (California)
- Fagatele Bay (American Samoa)(U.S.)
- Florida Keys (Florida)
- Flower Garden Banks (Texas)
- Grays Reef (Florida)
- Gulf of the Farallones (California)
- Hawaiian Islands Humpback Whales (Hawaii)
- Monitor (Virginia)
- Monterey Bay (California)
- Olympic Coast (Washington)

- Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument (Hawaii)
- Stellwagen Bank (Massachusetts)
- Thunder Bay (Michigan)

12.1.2. National Parks and Refuges: National Park Service, Department of the Interior

Alabama

Horseshoe Bend National Military Park
Little River Canyon National Preserve
Natchez Trace Parkway
Russell Cave National Monument
Selma To Montgomery National Historic Trail
Trail Of Tears National Historic Trail
Tuskegee Airmen National Historic Site
Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site

Alaska

Alagnak Wild River
Alaska Public Lands
Aleutian World War II National Historic Area
Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve
Bering Land Bridge National Preserve
Cape Krusenstern National Monument
Denali National Park and Preserve
Gates Of The Arctic National Park and Preserve
Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve
Inupiat Heritage Center
Katmai National Park and Preserve
Kenai Fjords National Park
Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park
Kobuk Valley National Park
Lake Clark National Park and Preserve
Noatak National Preserve
Sitka National historical Park
Wrangell - St Elias National Park and Preserve
Yukon - Charley Rivers National Preserve

American Samoa

National Park of American Samoa

Arizona

Canyon De Chelly National Monument
Casa Grande Ruins National Monument
Chiricahua National Monument
Coronado National Memorial
Fort Bowie National Historic Site
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
Grand Canyon National Park
Hohokam Pima National Monument
Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site
Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail
Lake Mead National Recreation Area
Montezuma Castle National Monument
Navajo National Monument
Old Spanish National Historical Trail

Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument
Parashant National Monument
Petrified Forest National Park
Pipe Spring National Monument
Saguaro National Park
Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument
Tonto National Monument
Tumacácori National Historical Park
Tuzigoot National Monument
Walnut Canyon National Monument
Wupatki National Monument
Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area

Arkansas

Arkansas Post National Memorial
Buffalo National River
Central High School National Historic Site
Fort Smith National Historic Site
Hot Springs National Park
Pea Ridge National Military Park
Trail Of Tears National Historic Trail

California

Alcatraz Island
Cabrillo National Monument
California National Historic Trail
Channel Islands National Park
Death Valley National Park
Devils Postpile National Monument
Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site
Fort Point National Historic Site
Golden Gate National Recreation Area
John Muir National Historic Site
Joshua Tree National Park
Juan Bautista de Anza National Historical Trail
Kings Canyon National Park
Lassen Volcanic National Park
Lava Beds National Monument
Manzanar National Historic Site
Mojave National Preserve
Muir Woods National Monument
Old Spanish National Historic Trail
Pinnacles National Monument
Point Reyes National Seashore
Pony Express National Historic Trail
Port Chicago Naval Magazine National Memorial
Presidio of San Francisco
Redwood National and State Parks

Rosie the Riveter WWII Home Front National
Historical Park
San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park
Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation
Area
Sequoia & Kings Canyon National Parks
Whiskeytown National Recreation Area
Yosemite National Park

Colorado

Bent's Old Fort National Historical Site
Black Canyon Of The Gunnison National Park
California National Historic Trail
Colorado National Monument
Curecanti National Recreation Area
Dinosaur National Park
Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument
Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve
Mesa Verde National Park
Old Spanish National Historic Trail
Pony Express National Historic Trail
Rocky Mountain National Park
Sand Creek Massacre National Historical Site
Santa Fe National Historic Trail
Yucca House National Monument

Connecticut

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
Quinebaug & Shetucket Rivers Valley National
Heritage Corridor
Weir Farm National Historic Site

Delaware

Captain John Smith Chesapeake National
Historic Trail

District of Columbia

Anacostia Park
Capitol Hill Parks
Captain John Smith Chesapeake National
Historic Trail
Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical
Park
Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network
Constitution Gardens
Ford's Theatre National Historical Site
Fort Dupont Park
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial
Frederick Douglass National Historic Site
George Mason Memorial
George Washington Memorial Parkway
John Ericsson National Memorial
Kenilworth Park & Aquatic Gardens
Korean War Veterans Memorial
Lincoln Memorial
Mary McLeod Bethune Council House National
historic Site
Meridian Hill Park
National Capital Parks-East

National Mall
National Mall & Memorial Parks
National World War II
Old Post Office Tower
Peirce Mill
Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail
President's Park (White House)
Rock Creek Park
Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site
The Old Stone House
Thomas Jefferson Memorial
Vietnam Veterans Memorial
Washington Monument
World War II Memorial

Florida

Big Cypress National Preserve
Biscayne National Park
Canaveral National Seashore
Castillo De San Marcos National Monument
De Soto National Memorial
Dry Tortugas National Park
Everglades National Park
Fort Caroline National Memorial
Fort Matanzas National Monument
Gulf Islands National Seashore
Timucuan Ecological and Historical Preserve

Georgia

Andersonville National Historic Site
Appalachian National Scenic Trail
Augusta Canal national Heritage Area
Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area
Chickamauga & Chattanooga National Military
Seashore
Cumberland Island National Seashore
Fort Frederica National Monument
Fort Pulaski National Monument
Jimmy Carter National Historic Site
Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
Martin Luther King Jr National Historic Site
Ocmulgee National Monument
Trail Of Tears National Historic Trail

Guam

War In The Pacific National Historical Park

Hawaii

Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail
Haleakala National Park
Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
Kalaupapa National Historical Park
Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park
Pu`uhonua O Honaunau National Historical Park
Puukohola Heiau National Historical Site
U S S Arizona Memorial

Idaho

California National Historic Trail
City Of Rocks National Reserve

Craters Of The Moon National Monument and Preserve

Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument

Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail

Minidoka Internment National Monument

Nez Perce National Historical Park

Oregon National Historic Trail

Yellowstone National Park

Illinois

Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail

Lincoln Home National Historic Site

Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail

Trail Of Tears National Historic Trail

Indiana

George Rogers Clark National Historical Park

Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial

Iowa

Effigy Mounds National Monument

Herbert Hoover National Historic Site

Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail

Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail

Kansas

Brown V Board Of Education National Historic Site

California National Historic Trail

Fort Larned National Historic Site

Fort Scott National Historic Site

Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail

Nicodemus National Historic Site

Oregon National Historic Trail

Pony Express National Historic Trail

Santa Fe National Historic Trail

Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve

Kentucky

Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site

Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park

Mammoth Cave National Park

Trail Of Tears National Historic Trail

Louisiana

Cane River National Heritage Area

Cane River Creole National Historical Park

El Camino Real de Los Tejas National Historic Trail

Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve

New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park

Poverty Point National Monument

Maine

Acadia National Park

Appalachian National Scenic Trail

Maine Acadian Culture

Roosevelt Campobello International Park

Saint Croix Island International Historic Site

Maryland

Antietam National Battlefield

Appalachian National Scenic Trail

Assateague Island National Seashore

Baltimore-Washington Parkway

Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail

Catoctin Mountain Park

Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park

Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network

Clara Barton National Historic Site

Fort Foote Park

Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine

Fort Washington Park

George Washington Memorial Parkway

Glen Echo Park

Greenbelt Park

Hampton National Historical Site

Harmony Hall

Monocacy National Battlefield

Oxon Cove Park & Oxon Hill Farm

Piscataway Park

Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail

Suitland Parkway

Thomas Stone National Historic Site

Massachusetts

Adams National Historical Park

Appalachian National Scenic Trail

Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor

Boston National Historical Park

Boston African American National Historic Site

Boston Harbor Islands National Recreation Area

Cape Cod National Seashore

Essex National Heritage Area

Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site

John F Kennedy National Historic Site

Longfellow National Historic Site

Lowell National Historical Park

Minute Man National Historic Site

New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park

Salem Maritime National Historic Site

Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site

Springfield Armory National Historic Site

Michigan

Isle Royale National Park

Keweenaw National Historical Park

Motor Cities National Heritage Area

North Country National Scenic Trail

Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore

Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore

Minnesota

Grand Portage National Monument

Mississippi National River and Recreation Area
North Country National Scenic Trail
Pipestone National Monument
Voyageurs National Park

Mississippi

Brices Cross Roads National Battlefield Site
Gulf Islands National Seashore
Natchez National Historical Park
Natchez Trace Parkway
Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail
Tupelo National Battlefield
Vicksburg National Military Park

Missouri

California National Historic Trail
George Washington Carver National Monument
Harry S Truman National Historic Site
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial
Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail
Oregon National Historic Trail
Ozark National Scenic Riverways
Pony Express National Historic Trail
Santa Fe National Historic Trail
Trail Of Tears National Historic Trail
Ulysses S Grant National Historic Site
Wilson's Creek National Battlefield

Montana

Big Hole National Battlefield
Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area
Glacier National Park
Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site
Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail
Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument
Nez Perce National Historical Park
Yellowstone National Park

Nebraska

Agate Fossil Beds National Monument
California National Historic Trail
Homestead National Monument of America
Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail
Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail
Niobrara National Scenic River
Oregon National Historic Trail
Pony Express National Historic Trail
Scotts Bluff National Monument

Nevada

California National Historic Trail
Death Valley National Park
Great Basin National Park
Lake Mead National Recreation Area
Old Spanish National Historic Trail
Pony Express National Historic Trail

New Hampshire

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site

New Jersey

Appalachian National Scenic River

Delaware National Scenic River
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area
Edison National Historic Site
Ellis Island National Monument
Gateway National Recreation Area
Great Egg Harbor River
Lower Delaware National Wild and Scenic River
Morristown National Historical Park
New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route
New Jersey Pinelands National Reserve

New Mexico

Aztec Ruins National Monument
Bandelier National Monument
Capulin Volcano National Monument
Carlsbad Caverns National Park
Chaco Culture National Historical Park
El Camino Real de Los Tejas National Historic Trail
El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail
El Malpais National Monument
El Morro National Monument
Fort Union National Monument
Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument
Old Spanish National Historic Trail
Pecos National Historical Park
Petroglyph National Monument
Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument
Santa Fe National Historic Trail
White Sands National Monument

New York

African Burial Ground Designation National Monument
Appalachian National Scenic Trail
Castle Clinton National Monument
Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network
Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site
Ellis Island National Monument
Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor
Federal Hall National Memorial
Fire Island National Seashore
Fort Stanwix National Monument
Gateway National Recreation Area
General Grant National Memorial
Governors Island National Monument
Hamilton Grange National Memorial
Home Of Franklin D Roosevelt National Historic Site
Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area
Lower East Side Tenement Museum National Historic Site
Manhattan Sites
Martin Van Buren National Historic Site
National Parks of New York Harbor
North Country National Scenic Trail
Sagamore Hill National Historic Site

Saint Paul's Church National Historic Site
Saratoga National Historical Park
Statue Of Liberty National Monument
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site
Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site

Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River
Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site
Women's Rights National Historical Park

North Carolina

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
Blue Ridge Parkway
Blue Ridge National Heritage Area
Cape Hatteras National Seashore
Cape Lookout National Seashore
Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site
Fort Raleigh National Historic Site
Great Smoky Mountains National Park
Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
Moore's Creek National Battlefield
Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail
Trail Of Tears National Historic Trail
Wright Brothers National Monument

North Dakota

Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site
Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site
Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail
North Country National Scenic Trail
Theodore Roosevelt National Park

Northern Mariana Islands

American Memorial Park

Ohio

Cuyahoga Valley National Park
David Berger National Memorial
Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park
First Ladies National Historic Site
Hopewell Culture National Historical Park
James A Garfield National Historic Site
National Aviation Heritage Area
North Country National Scenic Trail
Perry's Victory & International Peace Memorial
William Howard Taft National Historic Site

Oklahoma

Chickasaw National Recreation Area
Fort Smith National Historic Site
Oklahoma City National Memorial
Santa Fe National Historic Trail
Trail Of Tears National Historic Trail
Washita Battlefield National Historic Site

Oregon

California National Historic Trail
Crater Lake National Park
Fort Vancouver National Historic Site

John Day Fossil Beds National Monument
Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail
Lewis and Clark National Historical Park
Nez Perce National Historical Park
Oregon National Historic Trail
Oregon Caves National Monument

Pennsylvania

Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site
Appalachian National Scenic Trail
Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network
Delaware National Scenic River
Delaware & Lehigh National Heritage Corridor
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area
Deshler-Morris House
Edgar Allan Poe National Historic Site
Eisenhower National Historic Site
Flight 93 National Memorial
Fort Necessity National Battlefield
Friendship Hill National Historic Site
Gettysburg National Military Park
Gloria Dei Church National Historic Site
Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site
Independence National Historical Park
Johnstown Flood National Monument
Lackawanna Heritage Valley
Lower Delaware National Wild and Scenic River
North Country National Scenic Trail
Oil Region National Heritage Area
Path of Progress National Heritage Tour Route
Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail
Rivers Of Steel National Heritage Area
Schuylkill River Valley National Heritage Area
Steamtown National Historic Site
Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial
Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River
Valley Forge National Historical Park

Puerto Rico

San Juan National Historic Site

Rhode Island

Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor
Roger Williams National Memorial
Touro Synagogue National Historic Site

South Carolina

Charles Pinckney National Historic Site
Congaree National Park
Cowpens National Battlefield
Fort Moultrie National Monument
Fort Sumter National Monument
Kings Mountain National Military Park
Ninety Six National Historic Site
Overmountain Victory National Historic trail
South Carolina National Heritage Corridor

South Dakota

Badlands National Park

Jewel Cave National Monument
Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail
Minuteman Missile National Historic Site
Missouri Recreational River
Mount Rushmore National Memorial
Wind Cave National Park

Tennessee

Andrew Johnson National Historic Site
Appalachian National Scenic Trail
Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area
Fort Donelson National Battlefield
Great Smoky Mountains National Park
Natchez Trace Parkway
Obed Wild and Scenic River
Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail
Shiloh National Military Park
Stones River National Battlefield
Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area
Trail Of Tears National Historic Trail

Texas

Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument
Amistad National Recreation Area
Big Bend National Park
Big Thicket National Preserve
Chamizal National Memorial
El Camino Real de Los Tejas National Historic Trail
El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail
Fort Davis National Historic Site
Guadalupe Mountains National Park
Lake Meredith National Recreation Area
Lyndon B Johnson National Historical Park
Padre Island National Seashore
Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site
Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River
San Antonio Missions National Historical Park

Utah

Arches National Park
Bryce Canyon National Park
California National Historic Trail
Canyonlands National Park
Capitol Reef National Park
Cedar Breaks National Monument
Dinosaur National Monument
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
Golden Spike National Historic Site
Hovenweep National Monument
Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail
Natural Bridges National Monument
Old Spanish National Historic Trail
Pony Express National Historic Trail
Rainbow Bridge National Monument
Timpanogos Cave National Monument
Zion National Park

Vermont

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
Marsh - Billings - Rockefeller National Historical Park

Virgin Islands

Buck Island Reef National Monument
Christiansted National Historic Site
Salt River Bay National Historic Park and Ecological Preserve
Virgin Islands National Park
Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument

Virginia

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
Appomattox Court House National Historical Park
Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial
Assateague Island National Seashore
Blue Ridge Parkway
Booker T Washington National Monument
Cape Henry Memorial
Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail
Cedar Creek & Belle Grove National Historical Park
Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network
Claude Moore Colonial Farm
Colonial National Historical Park
Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania National Military Park
George Washington Memorial Parkway
George Washington Birthplace National Monument
Great Falls Park
Green Springs
Jamestown National Historic Site
Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac
Maggie L Walker National Historic Site
Manassas National Battlefield Park
Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail
Petersburg National Battlefield
Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail
Prince William Forest Park
Richmond National Battlefield Park
Shenandoah Park
Theodore Roosevelt Island Park
Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts
Yorktown National Cemetery

Washington

Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve
Fort Vancouver National Historic Site
Klondike Gold Rush - Seattle Unit National Historical Park
Lake Chelan National Recreation Area
Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area
Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail

Mount Rainier National Park
 Nez Perce National Historical Park
 North Cascades National Park
 Olympic National Park
 Ross Lake National Recreation Area
 San Juan Island National Historical Park
 Whitman Mission National Historic Site
West Virginia
 Appalachian National Scenic Trail
 Bluestone National Scenic River
 Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park
 Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network
 Gauley River National Recreation Area
 Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
 New River Gorge National River
 Wheeling National Heritage Area

Wisconsin
 Apostle Islands National Lakeshore
 Ice Age National Scenic Trail
 North Country National Scenic Trail
 Saint Croix National Scenic River
Wyoming
 Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area
 California National Historic Trail
 Devils Tower National Monument
 Fort Laramie National Historic Site
 Fossil Butte National Monument
 Grand Teton National Park
 John D Rockefeller Jr Memorial Parkway
 Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail
 Oregon National Historic Trail
 Pony Express National Historic Trail
 Yellowstone National Park

12.1.3. National Wildlife Refuges (including, but not limited to Wetlands Management Districts, Waterfowl Production Areas, National Game Preserves, Wildlife Management Areas, and National Fish and Wildlife Refuges)

As of 9/30/06, there were 547 national wildlife refuges in all 50 states. Neches River NWR in Texas, and the Rocky Mountain Front Conservation Area in Montana, were the 546th and 547th national wildlife refuges. There were 37 Wetland Management Districts in the Prairie Pothole region of the northern Great Plains.

The acreage for the NWRS as of 9/30/06 was 96,369,969.43 acres. The system encompasses 547 national wildlife refuges, 37 Wetland Management Districts (which include Waterfowl Production Areas in 204 counties), and 50 Coordination Areas which are managed by the states.

Refuges that have boundaries in multiple states are listed only in the state where the main visitor entrance is located. Maps of each area can be found by accessing the National Fish and Wildlife Services website at:

<http://www.fws.gov/refuges/refugeLocatorMaps/index.html>

Agassiz National Wildlife Refuge	MN	Antioch Dunes National Wildlife Refuge	CA
Alamosa National Wildlife Refuge	CO	Aransas National Wildlife Refuge	TX
Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge	AK	Arapaho National Wildlife Refuge	CO
Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge	AK	Archie Carr National Wildlife Refuge	FL
Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge	NC	Arctic National Wildlife Refuge	AK
Amagansett National Wildlife Refuge	NY	Aroostook National Wildlife Refuge	ME
Anaho Island National Wildlife Refuge	NV	Arrowwood National Wildlife Refuge	ND
Anahuac National Wildlife Refuge	TX	Arrowwood Wetland Management District	ND
Ankeny National Wildlife Refuge	OR	Arthur R. Marshall Loxahatchee National	

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Wildlife Refuge	FL	Cahaba River National Wildlife Refuge	AL
Ash Meadows National Wildlife Refuge	NV	Caloosahatchee National Wildlife Refuge	FL
Assabet River National Wildlife Refuge	MA	Camas National Wildlife Refuge	ID
Atchafalaya National Wildlife Refuge	LA	Cameron Prairie National Wildlife Refuge	LA
Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge	TX	Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge	WV
Audubon National Wildlife Refuge	ND	Cape May National Wildlife Refuge	NJ
Back Bay National Wildlife Refuge	VA	Cape Meares National Wildlife Refuge	OR
Baker Island National Wildlife Refuge	HI	Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge	SC
Balcones Canyonlands National Wildlife Refuge	TX	Carlton Pond Waterfowl Production Area	ME
Bald Knob National Wildlife Refuge	AR	Carolina Sandhills National Wildlife Refuge	SC
Bamforth National Wildlife Refuge	WY	Castle Rock National Wildlife Refuge	CA
Bandon Marsh National Wildlife Refuge	OR	Cat Island National Wildlife Refuge	LA
Banks Lake National Wildlife Refuge	GA	Catahoula National Wildlife Refuge	LA
Baskett Slough National Wildlife Refuge	OR	Cedar Island National Wildlife Refuge	NC
Bayou Cocodrie National Wildlife Refuge	LA	Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuge	FL
Bayou Sauvage National Wildlife Refuge	LA	Cedar Point National Wildlife Refuge	OH
Bayou Teche National Wildlife Refuge	LA	Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge	MT
Bear Lake National Wildlife Refuge	ID	Chase Lake National Wildlife Refuge	ND
Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge	UT	Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge	FL
Bear Valley National Wildlife Refuge	OR	Chautauqua National Wildlife Refuge	IL
Becharof National Wildlife Refuge	AK	Chickasaw National Wildlife Refuge	TN
Benton Lake National Wildlife Refuge	MT	Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge	VA
Benton Lake Wetland Management District	MT	Choctaw National Wildlife Refuge	AL
Big Boggy National Wildlife Refuge	TX	Cibola National Wildlife Refuge	AZ
Big Branch Marsh National Wildlife Refuge	LA	Clarence Cannon National Wildlife Refuge	MO
Big Lake National Wildlife Refuge	AR	Clarks River National Wildlife Refuge	KY
Big Muddy National Fish & Wildlife Refuge	MO	Clear Lake National Wildlife Refuge	CA
Big Oaks National Wildlife Refuge	IN	Coachella Valley National Wildlife Refuge	CA
Big Stone National Wildlife Refuge	MN	Cokeville Meadows National Wildlife Refuge	WY
Big Stone Wetland Management District	MN	Cold Springs National Wildlife Refuge	OR
Bill Williams River National Wildlife Refuge	AZ	Coldwater River National Wildlife Refuge	MS
Bitter Creek National Wildlife Refuge	CA	Columbia National Wildlife Refuge	WA
Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge	NM	Colusa National Wildlife Refuge	CA
Black Bayou Lake National Wildlife Refuge	LA	Conboy Lake National Wildlife Refuge	WA
Blackbeard Island National Wildlife Refuge	GA	Conscience Point National Wildlife Refuge	NY
Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge	MD	Copalis National Wildlife Refuge	WA
Block Island National Wildlife Refuge	RI	Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge	IL
Blue Ridge National Wildlife Refuge	CA	Crane Meadows National Wildlife Refuge	MN
Bogue Chitto National Wildlife Refuge	LA	Crescent Lake National Wildlife Refuge	NE
Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge	DE	Crocodile Lake National Wildlife Refuge	FL
Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge	AL	Cross Creeks National Wildlife Refuge	TN
Bond Swamp National Wildlife Refuge	GA	Cross Island National Wildlife Refuge	ME
Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge	NM	Crystal River National Wildlife Refuge	FL
Bowdoin National Wildlife Refuge	MT	Currituck National Wildlife Refuge	NC
Boyer Chute National Wildlife Refuge	NE	Cypress Creek National Wildlife Refuge	IL
Brazoria National Wildlife Refuge	TX	Dahomey National Wildlife Refuge	MS
Breton National Wildlife Refuge	LA	D'Arbonne National Wildlife Refuge	LA
Browns Park National Wildlife Refuge	CO	Deep Fork National Wildlife Refuge	OK
Buck Island National Wildlife Refuge	VI	Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge	ID
Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge	AZ	Delevan National Wildlife Refuge	CA
Buffalo Lake National Wildlife Refuge	TX	Delta National Wildlife Refuge	LA
Butte Sink Wildlife Management Area	CA	Des Lacs National Wildlife Refuge	ND
Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge	AZ	Desecheo National Wildlife Refuge	PR
Cabo Rojo National Wildlife Refuge	PR	Desert National Wildlife Range	NV
Cache River National Wildlife Refuge	AR	DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge	IA
		Detroit Lakes Wetland Management District	MN

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Detroit River International Wildlife Refuge	MI	Hakalau Forest National Wildlife Refuge	HI
Devils Lake Wetland Management District	ND	Halfbreed Lake National Wildlife Refuge	MT
Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge	CA	Hamden Slough National Wildlife Refuge	MN
Driftless Area National Wildlife Refuge	IA	Hanalei National Wildlife Refuge	HI
Dungeness National Wildlife Refuge	WA	Handy Brake National Wildlife Refuge	LA
Eastern Neck National Wildlife Refuge	MD	Harbor Island National Wildlife Refuge	MI
Eastern Shore Of Virginia National Wildlife Refuge	VA	Harris Neck National Wildlife Refuge	GA
Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge	NJ	Hart Mountain National Antelope Range	OR
Egmont Key National Wildlife Refuge	FL	Hatchie National Wildlife Refuge	TN
Elizabeth A. Morton National Wildlife Refuge	NY	Havasu National Wildlife Refuge	CA
Elizabeth Hartwell Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge	VA	Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge	HI
Ellicott Slough National Wildlife Refuge	CA	Hillside National Wildlife Refuge	MS
Emiquon National Wildlife Refuge	IL	Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge	FL
Erie National Wildlife Refuge	PA	Holla Bend National Wildlife Refuge	AR
Ernest F. Hollings ACE Basin National Wildlife Refuge	SC	Holt Collier National Wildlife Refuge	MS
Eufaula National Wildlife Refuge	AL	Hopper Mountain National Wildlife Refuge	CA
Fallon National Wildlife Refuge	NV	Horicon National Wildlife Refuge	WI
Farallon National Wildlife Refuge	CA	Howland Island National Wildlife Refuge	HI
Featherstone National Wildlife Refuge	VA	Huleia National Wildlife Refuge	HI
Felsenthal National Wildlife Refuge	AR	Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge	CA
Fergus Falls Wetland Management District	MN	Huron National Wildlife Refuge	MI
Fern Cave National Wildlife Refuge	AL	Huron Wetland Management District	SD
Fish Springs National Wildlife Refuge	UT	Hutton Lake National Wildlife Refuge	WY
Fisherman Island National Wildlife Refuge	VA	Imperial National Wildlife Refuge	AZ
Flattery Rocks National Wildlife Refuge	WA	Innoko National Wildlife Refuge	AK
Flint Hills National Wildlife Refuge	KS	Iowa Wetland Management District	IA
Florence Lake National Wildlife Refuge	ND	Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge	NY
Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge	FL	Island Bay National Wildlife Refuge	FL
Fort Niobrara National Wildlife Refuge	NE	Izembek National Wildlife Refuge	AK
Fox River National Wildlife Refuge	WI	J. Clark Salyer National Wildlife Refuge	ND
Franklin Island National Wildlife Refuge	ME	J. Clark Salyer Wetland Management District	ND
Franz Lake National Wildlife Refuge	WA	J.N. Ding Darling National Wildlife Refuge	FL
Glacial Ridge National Wildlife Refuge	MN	James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge	HI
Grand Bay National Wildlife Refuge	MS	James River National Wildlife Refuge	VA
Grand Cote National Wildlife Refuge	LA	Jarvis Island National Wildlife Refuge	HI
Grasslands Wildlife Management Area	CA	John H. Chafee National Wildlife Refuge	RI
Gravel Island National Wildlife Refuge	WI	John Hay National Wildlife Refuge	NH
Grays Harbor National Wildlife Refuge	WA	John Heinz at Tinicum National Wildlife Refuge	PA
Grays Lake National Wildlife Refuge	ID	John W. and Louise Seier National Wildlife Refuge	NE
Great Bay National Wildlife Refuge	NH	Johnston Island National Wildlife Refuge	HI
Great Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge	VA	Julia Butler Hansen Refuge for the Columbian White-Tailed Deer	WA
Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge	MA	Kakahaia National Wildlife Refuge	HI
Great River National Wildlife Refuge	MO	Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge	AK
Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge	NJ	Karl E. Mundt National Wildlife Refuge	SD
Great White Heron National Wildlife Refuge	FL	Kealia Pond National Wildlife Refuge	HI
Green Bay National Wildlife Refuge	WI	Kellys Slough National Wildlife Refuge	ND
Green Cay National Wildlife Refuge	VI	Kenai National Wildlife Refuge	AK
Grulla National Wildlife Refuge	TX	Kern National Wildlife Refuge	CA
Guadalupe-Nipomo Dunes National Wildlife Refuge	CA	Kesterton National Wildlife Refuge	CA
Guam National Wildlife Refuge	GU	Key Cave National Wildlife Refuge	AL
Hagerman National Wildlife Refuge	TX	Key West National Wildlife Refuge	FL
		Kilauea Point National Wildlife Refuge	HI
		Kingman Reef National Wildlife Refuge	HI
		Kirtlands Warbler Wildlife Management Area	MI

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Kirwin National Wildlife Refuge	KS	Medicine Lake National Wildlife Refuge	MT
Klamath Marsh National Wildlife Refuge	OR	Merced National Wildlife Refuge	CA
Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge	AK	Meredosia National Wildlife Refuge	IL
Kofa National Wildlife Refuge	AZ	Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge	FL
Kootenai National Wildlife Refuge	ID	Michigan Wetland Management District	MI
Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge	AK	Michigan Islands National Wildlife Refuge	MI
Kulm Wetland Management District	ND	Middle Mississippi River National Wildlife	
Lacassine National Wildlife Refuge	LA	Refuge	IL
Lacreek National Wildlife Refuge	SD	Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge	HI
Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge	TX	Mille Lacs National Wildlife Refuge	MN
Laguna Cartagena National Wildlife Refuge	PR	Mingo National Wildlife Refuge	MO
Lake Alice National Wildlife Refuge	ND	Minidoka National Wildlife Refuge	ID
Lake Andes National Wildlife Refuge	SD	Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge	MN
Lake Ilo National Wildlife Refuge	ND	Minnesota Valley Wetland Management District	MN
Lake Isom National Wildlife Refuge	TN	Missisquoi National Wildlife Refuge	VT
Lake Mason National Wildlife Refuge	MT	Mississippi Sandhill Crane National Wildlife	
Lake Ophelia National Wildlife Refuge	LA	Refuge	MS
Lake Umbagog National Wildlife Refuge	NH	Moapa Valley National Wildlife Refuge	NV
Lake Wales Ridge National Wildlife Refuge	FL	Modoc National Wildlife Refuge	CA
Lake Woodruff National Wildlife Refuge	FL	Monomoy National Wildlife Refuge	MA
Lake Zahl National Wildlife Refuge	ND	Monte Vista National Wildlife Refuge	CO
Las Vegas National Wildlife Refuge	NM	Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge	NY
Lee Metcalf National Wildlife Refuge	MT	Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge	ME
Leopold Wetland Management District	WI	Morgan Brake National Wildlife Refuge	MS
Leslie Canyon National Wildlife Refuge	AZ	Morris Wetland Management District	MN
Lewis and Clark National Wildlife Refuge	WA	Mortenson Lake National Wildlife Refuge	WY
Litchfield Wetland Management District	MN	Mountain Longleaf National Wildlife Refuge	AL
Little Pend Oreille National Wildlife Refuge	WA	Muleshoe National Wildlife Refuge	TX
Little River National Wildlife Refuge	OK	Muscatatuck National Wildlife Refuge	IN
Logan Cave National Wildlife Refuge	AR	Nansemond National Wildlife Refuge	VA
Long Lake National Wildlife Refuge	ND	Nantucket National Wildlife Refuge	MA
Lost Trail National Wildlife Refuge	MT	National Bison Range	MT
Lostwood National Wildlife Refuge	ND	National Elk Refuge	WY
Louisiana Wetland Management District	LA	National Key Deer Refuge	FL
Lower Hatchie National Wildlife Refuge	TN	Navassa Island National Wildlife Refuge	PR
Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuge	CA	Neal Smith National Wildlife Refuge	IA
Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife		Necedah National Wildlife Refuge	WI
Refuge	TX	Nestucca Bay National Wildlife Refuge	OR
Lower Suwannee National Wildlife Refuge	FL	Ninigret National Wildlife Refuge	RI
Mackay Island National Wildlife Refuge	NC	Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge	WA
Madison Wetland Management District	SD	Nomans Land Island National Wildlife Refuge	MA
Maine Coastal Islands National Wildlife Refuge	ME	North Central Valley Wildlife Management Area	CA
Malheur National Wildlife Refuge	OR	North Platte National Wildlife Refuge	NE
Mandalay National Wildlife Refuge	LA	Northern Tallgrass Prairie National Wildlife	
Marais des Cygnes National Wildlife Refuge	KS	Refuge	MN
Marin Islands National Wildlife Refuge	CA	Northwest Montana Wetland Management	
Martin National Wildlife Refuge	MD	District	MT
Mashpee National Wildlife Refuge	MA	Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge	AK
Massasoit National Wildlife Refuge	MA	Noxubee National Wildlife Refuge	MS
Mathews Brake National Wildlife Refuge	MS	Oahu Forest National Wildlife Refuge	HI
Matlacha Pass National Wildlife Refuge	FL	Occoquan Bay National Wildlife Refuge	VA
Mattamuskeet National Wildlife Refuge	NC	Ohio River Islands National Wildlife Refuge	WV
Maxwell National Wildlife Refuge	NM	Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge	GA
McFaddin National Wildlife Refuge	TX	Optima National Wildlife Refuge	OK
McKay Creek National Wildlife Refuge	OR	Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge	OR
McNary National Wildlife Refuge	WA	Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge	OH

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Ouray National Wildlife Refuge	UT	Sacramento River National Wildlife Refuge	CA
Overflow National Wildlife Refuge	AR	Saddle Mountain National Wildlife Refuge	WA
Oxbow National Wildlife Refuge	MA	Salinas River National Wildlife Refuge	CA
Oxford Slough Waterfowl Production Area	ID	Salt Plains National Wildlife Refuge	OK
Oyster Bay National Wildlife Refuge	NY	San Andres National Wildlife Refuge	NM
Ozark Cavefish National Wildlife Refuge	MO	San Bernard National Wildlife Refuge	TX
Ozark Plateau National Wildlife Refuge	OK	San Bernardino National Wildlife Refuge	AZ
Pahrnagat National Wildlife Refuge	NV	San Diego National Wildlife Refuge	CA
Palmyra Atoll National Wildlife Refuge	HI	San Diego Bay National Wildlife Refuge	CA
Panther Swamp National Wildlife Refuge	MS	San Joaquin River National Wildlife Refuge	CA
Parker River National Wildlife Refuge	MA	San Juan Islands National Wildlife Refuge	WA
Passage Key National Wildlife Refuge	FL	San Luis National Wildlife Refuge	CA
Pathfinder National Wildlife Refuge	WY	San Pablo Bay National Wildlife Refuge	CA
Patoka River National Wildlife Refuge and Wildlife Management Area	IN	Sand Lake National Wildlife Refuge	SD
Patuxent Research Refuge	MD	Sandy Point National Wildlife Refuge	VI
Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge	NC	Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge	TX
Pearl Harbor National Wildlife Refuge	HI	Santee National Wildlife Refuge	SC
Pee Dee National Wildlife Refuge	NC	Sauta Cave National Wildlife Refuge	AL
Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge	FL	Savannah National Wildlife Refuge	SC
Piedmont National Wildlife Refuge	GA	Seal Beach National Wildlife Refuge	CA
Pierce National Wildlife Refuge	WA	Seal Island National Wildlife Refuge	ME
Pilot Knob National Wildlife Refuge	MO	Seatuck National Wildlife Refuge	NY
Pinckney Island National Wildlife Refuge	GA	Seedskaelee National Wildlife Refuge	WY
Pine Island National Wildlife Refuge	FL	Selawik National Wildlife Refuge	AK
Pinellas National Wildlife Refuge	FL	Seney National Wildlife Refuge	MI
Pixley National Wildlife Refuge	CA	Sequoyah National Wildlife Refuge	OK
Plum Tree Island National Wildlife Refuge	VA	Sevilleta National Wildlife Refuge	NM
Pocosin Lakes National Wildlife Refuge	NC	Shawangunk Grasslands National Wildlife Refuge	NY
Pond Creek National Wildlife Refuge	AR	Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge	NV
Pond Island National Wildlife Refuge	ME	Shell Keys National Wildlife Refuge	LA
Port Louisa National Wildlife Refuge	IA	Sherburne National Wildlife Refuge	MN
Presquile National Wildlife Refuge	VA	Shiawassee National Wildlife Refuge	MI
Prime Hook National Wildlife Refuge	DE	Siletz Bay National Wildlife Refuge	OR
Protection Island National Wildlife Refuge	WA	Silvio O. Conte National Fish & Wildlife Refuge	MA
Quillayute Needles National Wildlife Refuge	WA	Slade National Wildlife Refuge	ND
Quivira National Wildlife Refuge	KS	Sonny Bono Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge	CA
Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge	ME	Squaw Creek National Wildlife Refuge	MO
Rainwater Basin Wetland Management District	NE	St. Catherine Creek National Wildlife Refuge	MS
Rappahannock River Valley National Wildlife Refuge	VA	St. Croix Wetland Management District	WI
Red River National Wildlife Refuge	LA	St. Johns National Wildlife Refuge	FL
Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge	MT	St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge	FL
Reelfoot National Wildlife Refuge	TN	St. Vincent National Wildlife Refuge	FL
Rice Lake National Wildlife Refuge	MN	Steigerwald Lake National Wildlife Refuge	WA
Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge	WA	Stewart B. McKinney National Wildlife Refuge	CT
Roanoke River National Wildlife Refuge	NC	Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge	NV
Rocky Flats National Wildlife Refuge	CO	Stone Lakes National Wildlife Refuge	CA
Rocky Mountain Arsenal National Wildlife Refuge	CO	Sullys Hill National Game Preserve	ND
Rose Atoll National Wildlife Refuge	HI	Sunkhaze Meadows National Wildlife Refuge	ME
Ruby Lake National Wildlife Refuge	NV	Supawna Meadows National Wildlife Refuge	NJ
Rydell National Wildlife Refuge	MN	Susquehanna River National Wildlife Refuge	MD
Sabine National Wildlife Refuge	LA	Sutter National Wildlife Refuge	CA
Sachuest Point National Wildlife Refuge	RI	Swan Lake National Wildlife Refuge	MO
Sacramento National Wildlife Refuge	CA	Swanquarter National Wildlife Refuge	NC
		Tallahatchie National Wildlife Refuge	MS

Tamarac National Wildlife Refuge	MN	Upper Souris National Wildlife Refuge	ND
Target Rock National Wildlife Refuge	NY	Valentine National Wildlife Refuge	NE
Ten Thousand Islands National Wildlife Refuge	FL	Valley City Wetland Management District	ND
Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge	TN	Vieques National Wildlife Refuge	PR
Tensas River National Wildlife Refuge	LA	Waccamaw National Wildlife Refuge	SC
Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge	AK	Walkill River National Wildlife Refuge	NJ
Tewaukon National Wildlife Refuge	ND	Wallops Island National Wildlife Refuge	VA
Texas Point National Wildlife Refuge	TX	Wapack National Wildlife Refuge	NH
Thacher Island National Wildlife Refuge	MA	Wapanocca National Wildlife Refuge	AR
Theodore Roosevelt National Wildlife Refuge	MS	War Horse National Wildlife Refuge	MT
Three Arch Rocks National Wildlife Refuge	OR	Washita National Wildlife Refuge	OK
Tijuana Slough National Wildlife Refuge	CA	Wassaw National Wildlife Refuge	GA
Tishomingo National Wildlife Refuge	OK	Watercress Darter National Wildlife Refuge	AL
Togiak National Wildlife Refuge	AK	Waubay National Wildlife Refuge	SD
Toppenish National Wildlife Refuge	WA	Waubay Wetland Management District	SD
Trempealeau National Wildlife Refuge	WI	Wertheim National Wildlife Refuge	NY
Trinity River National Wildlife Refuge	TX	West Sister Island National Wildlife Refuge	OH
Trustom Pond National Wildlife Refuge	RI	Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge	AL
Tualatin River National Wildlife Refuge	OR	White River National Wildlife Refuge	AR
Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuge	CA	Whittlesey Creek National Wildlife Refuge	WI
Turnbull National Wildlife Refuge	WA	Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge	OK
Two Ponds National Wildlife Refuge	CO	Willapa National Wildlife Refuge	WA
Two Rivers National Wildlife Refuge	IL	William L. Finley National Wildlife Refuge	OR
Tybee National Wildlife Refuge	SC	Willow Creek-Lurline Wildlife Management	
UL Bend National Wildlife Refuge	MT	Area	CA
Umatilla National Wildlife Refuge	OR	Windom Wetland Management District	MN
Union Slough National Wildlife Refuge	IA	Wolf Island National Wildlife Refuge	GA
Upper Klamath National Wildlife Refuge	OR	Yazoo National Wildlife Refuge	MS
Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife & Fish Refuge	MN	Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge	AK
Upper Ouachita National Wildlife Refuge	LA	Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge	AK

12.1.4. National Wilderness Areas

Alabama

Cheaha Wilderness

Dugger Mountain Wilderness

Sipsey Wilderness

Alaska

Aleutian Islands Wilderness

Karta River Wilderness

Saint Lazaria Wilderness

Andreafsky Wilderness

Katmai Wilderness

Selawik Wilderness

Becharof Wilderness

Kenai Wilderness

Semidi Wilderness

Bering Sea Wilderness

Kobuk Valley Wilderness

Simeonof Wilderness

Bogoslof Wilderness

Kootznoowoo Wilderness

South Baranof Wilderness

Chamisso Wilderness

Koyukuk Wilderness

South Etolin Wilderness

Chuck River Wilderness

Kuiu Wilderness

South Prince of Wales Wilderness

Coronation Island Wilderness

Lake Clark Wilderness

Stikine-LeConte Wilderness

Denali Wilderness

Maurille Islands Wilderness

Tebenkof Bay Wilderness

Endicott River Wilderness

Misty Fjords National Monument

Togiak Wilderness

Forrester Island Wilderness

Wilderness

Tracy Arm-Fords Terror

Gates of the Arctic Wilderness

Mollie Beattie Wilderness

Wilderness

Glacier Bay Wilderness

Noatak Wilderness

Tuxedni Wilderness

Hazy Islands Wilderness
Innoko Wilderness
Izembek Wilderness

Nunivak Wilderness
Petersburg Creek-Duncan Salt
Chuck Wilderness
Pleasant/Lemusurier/Inian Islands
Wilderness
Russell Fjord Wilderness

Unimak Wilderness
Warren Island Wilderness
West Chichagof-Yakobi
Wilderness
Wrangell-Saint Elias Wilderness

Arizona

Apache Creek Wilderness
Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness
Arrastra Mountain Wilderness
Aubrey Peak Wilderness
Baboquivari Peak Wilderness
Bear Wallow Wilderness
Beaver Dam Mountains
Wilderness
Big Horn Mountains Wilderness
Cabeza Prieta Wilderness
Castle Creek Wilderness
Cedar Bench Wilderness
Chiricahua National Monument
Wilderness
Chiricahua Wilderness
Cottonwood Point Wilderness
Coyote Mountains Wilderness
Dos Cabezas Mountains
Wilderness
Eagletail Mountains Wilderness
East Cactus Plain Wilderness
Escudilla Wilderness
Fishhooks Wilderness
Fossil Springs Wilderness
Four Peaks Wilderness
Galiuro Wilderness
Gibraltar Mountain Wilderness
Grand Wash Cliffs Wilderness
Granite Mountain Wilderness
Harcuvar Mountains Wilderness
Harquahala Mountains Wilderness
Hassayampa River Canyon
Wilderness
Havasu Wilderness

Hells Canyon Wilderness
Hellsgate Wilderness
Hummingbird Springs Wilderness
Imperial Refuge Wilderness
Juniper Mesa Wilderness
Kachina Peaks Wilderness
Kanab Creek Wilderness
Kendrick Mountain Wilderness
Kofa Wilderness
Mazatzal Wilderness
Miller Peak Wilderness
Mount Baldy Wilderness
Mount Logan Wilderness
Mount Nutt Wilderness
Mount Tipton Wilderness
Mount Trumbull Wilderness
Mount Wilson Wilderness
Mt. Wrightson Wilderness
Muggins Mountain Wilderness
Munds Mountain Wilderness
Needle's Eye Wilderness
New Water Mountains Wilderness
North Maricopa Mountains
Wilderness
North Santa Teresa Wilderness
Organ Pipe Cactus Wilderness
Paiute Wilderness
Pajarita Wilderness
Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs
Wilderness
Peloncillo Mountains Wilderness
Petrified Forest National
Wilderness Area

Pine Mountain Wilderness
Pusch Ridge Wilderness
Rawhide Mountains Wilderness
Red Rock-Secret Mountain
Wilderness
Redfield Canyon Wilderness
Rincon Mountain Wilderness
Saddle Mountain Wilderness
Saguaro Wilderness
Salome Wilderness
Salt River Canyon Wilderness
Santa Teresa Wilderness
Sierra Ancha Wilderness
Sierra Estrella Wilderness
Signal Mountain Wilderness
South Maricopa Mountains
Wilderness
Strawberry Crater Wilderness
Superstition Wilderness
Swansea Wilderness
Sycamore Canyon Wilderness
Table Top Wilderness
Tres Alamos Wilderness
Trigo Mountain Wilderness
Upper Burro Creek Wilderness
Wabayuma Peak Wilderness
Warm Springs Wilderness
West Clear Creek Wilderness
Wet Beaver Wilderness
White Canyon Wilderness
Woodchute Wilderness
Woolsey Peak Wilderness

Arkansas

Big Lake Wilderness
Black Fork Mountain Wilderness
Buffalo National River
Wilderness
Caney Creek Wilderness

Dry Creek Wilderness
East Fork Wilderness
Flatside Wilderness
Hurricane Creek Wilderness

Leatherwood Wilderness
Poteau Mountain Wilderness
Richland Creek Wilderness
Upper Buffalo Wilderness

California

Agua Tibia Wilderness
Ansel Adams Wilderness
Argus Range Wilderness

Hollow Hills Wilderness
Hoover Wilderness
Ibex Wilderness

Pine Creek Wilderness
Pinnacles Wilderness
Piper Mountain Wilderness

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Big Maria Mountains Wilderness	Imperial Refuge Wilderness	Piute Mountains Wilderness
Bigelow Cholla Garden Wilderness	Indian Pass Wilderness	Red Buttes Wilderness
Bighorn Mountain Wilderness	Inyo Mountains Wilderness	Resting Spring Range Wilderness
Black Mountain Wilderness	Ishi Wilderness	Rice Valley Wilderness
Bright Star Wilderness	Jacumba Wilderness	Riverside Mountains Wilderness
Bristol Mountains Wilderness	Jennie Lakes Wilderness	Rodman Mountains Wilderness
Bucks Lake Wilderness	John Muir Wilderness	Russian Wilderness
Cache Creek Wilderness	Joshua Tree Wilderness	Sacatar Trail Wilderness
Cadiz Dunes Wilderness	Kaiser Wilderness	Saddle Peak Hills Wilderness
Caribou Wilderness	Kelso Dunes Wilderness	San Gabriel Wilderness
Carrizo Gorge Wilderness	Kiavah Wilderness	San Gorgonio Wilderness
Carson-Iceberg Wilderness	King Range Wilderness	San Jacinto Wilderness
Castle Crags Wilderness	Kingston Range Wilderness	San Mateo Canyon Wilderness
Cedar Roughs Wilderness	Lassen Volcanic Wilderness	San Rafael Wilderness
Chancelulla Wilderness	Lava Beds Wilderness	Sanhedrin Wilderness
Chemehuevi Mountains Wilderness	Little Chuckwalla Mountains Wilderness	Santa Lucia Wilderness
Chimney Peak Wilderness	Little Picacho Wilderness	Santa Rosa Wilderness
Chuckwalla Mountains Wilderness	Machesna Mountain Wilderness	Sawtooth Mountains Wilderness
Chumash Wilderness	Malpais Mesa Wilderness	Sequoia-Kings Canyon Wilderness
Cleghorn Lakes Wilderness	Manly Peak Wilderness	Sespe Wilderness
Clipper Mountain Wilderness	Marble Mountain Wilderness	Sheep Mountain Wilderness
Coso Range Wilderness	Matilija Wilderness	Sheephole Valley Wilderness
Coyote Mountains Wilderness	Mecca Hills Wilderness	Silver Peak Wilderness
Cucamonga Wilderness	Mesquite Wilderness	Siskiyou Wilderness
Darwin Falls Wilderness	Mojave Wilderness	Snow Mountain Wilderness
Dead Mountains Wilderness	Mokelumne Wilderness	South Fork Eel River Wilderness
Death Valley Wilderness	Monarch Wilderness	South Nopah Range Wilderness
Desolation Wilderness	Mount Lassic Wilderness	South Sierra Wilderness
Dick Smith Wilderness	Mt. Shasta Wilderness	South Warner Wilderness
Dinkey Lakes Wilderness	Newberry Mountains Wilderness	Stateline Wilderness
Domeland Wilderness	Nopah Range Wilderness	Stepladder Mountains Wilderness
El Paso Mountains Wilderness	North Algodones Dunes Wilderness	Surprise Canyon Wilderness
Emigrant Wilderness	North Fork Wilderness	Sylvania Mountains Wilderness
Farallon Wilderness	North Mesquite Mountains Wilderness	Thousand Lakes Wilderness
Fish Creek Mountains Wilderness	Old Woman Mountains Wilderness	Trilobite Wilderness
Funeral Mountains Wilderness	Orocopia Mountains Wilderness	Trinity Alps Wilderness
Garcia Wilderness	Otay Mountain Wilderness	Turtle Mountains Wilderness
Golden Trout Wilderness	Owens Peak Wilderness	Ventana Wilderness
Golden Valley Wilderness	Pahrump Valley Wilderness	Whipple Mountains Wilderness
Granite Chief Wilderness	Palen/McCoy Wilderness	Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Wilderness
Grass Valley Wilderness	Palo Verde Mountains Wilderness	Yosemite Wilderness
Hauser Wilderness	Phillip Burton Wilderness	Yuki Wilderness
Havasu Wilderness	Picacho Peak Wilderness	

Colorado

Black Canyon of the Gunnison Wilderness	Hunter-Fryingpan Wilderness	Platte River Wilderness
Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness	Indian Peaks Wilderness	Powderhorn Wilderness
Buffalo Peaks Wilderness	James Peak Wilderness	Ptarmigan Peak Wilderness
Byers Peak Wilderness	La Garita Wilderness	Raggads Wilderness
Cache La Poudre Wilderness	Lizard Head Wilderness	Rawah Wilderness
	Lost Creek Wilderness	Sangre de Cristo Wilderness

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Collegiate Peaks Wilderness
Comanche Peak Wilderness
Eagles Nest Wilderness
Flat Tops Wilderness
Fossil Ridge Wilderness
Great Sand Dunes Wilderness
Greenhorn Mountain Wilderness
Gunnison Gorge Wilderness
Holy Cross Wilderness

Maroon Bells-Snowmass
Wilderness
Mesa Verde Wilderness
Mount Evans Wilderness
Mount Massive Wilderness
Mount Sneffels Wilderness
Mount Zirkel Wilderness
Neota Wilderness
Never Summer Wilderness

Sarvis Creek Wilderness
South San Juan Wilderness
Spanish Peaks Wilderness
Uncompahgre Wilderness
Vasquez Peak Wilderness
Weminuche Wilderness
West Elk Wilderness

Florida

Alexander Springs Wilderness
Big Gum Swamp Wilderness
Billies Bay Wilderness
Bradwell Bay Wilderness
Cedar Keys Wilderness
Chassahowitzka Wilderness

Florida Keys Wilderness
Island Bay Wilderness
J.N. "Ding" Darling Wilderness
Juniper Prairie Wilderness
Lake Woodruff Wilderness
Little Lake George Wilderness

Marjory Stoneman Douglas
Wilderness
Mud Swamp/New River
Wilderness
Passage Key Wilderness
Pelican Island Wilderness
St. Marks Wilderness

Georgia

Big Frog Wilderness
Blackbeard Island Wilderness
Blood Mountain Wilderness
Brasstown Wilderness
Cohutta Wilderness

Cumberland Island Wilderness
Ellicott Rock Wilderness
Mark Trail Wilderness
Okefenokee Wilderness
Raven Cliffs Wilderness

Rich Mountain Wilderness
Southern Nantahala Wilderness
Tray Mountain Wilderness
Wolf Island Wilderness

Hawaii

Haleakala Wilderness

Hawaii Volcanoes Wilderness

Idaho

Craters of the Moon National
Wilderness Area
Frank Church-River of No Return
Wilderness

Gospel-Hump Wilderness
Hells Canyon Wilderness

Sawtooth Wilderness
Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness

Illinois

Bald Knob Wilderness
Bay Creek Wilderness
Burden Falls Wilderness

Clear Springs Wilderness
Crab Orchard Wilderness
Garden of the Gods Wilderness

Lusk Creek Wilderness
Panther Den Wilderness

Indiana

Charles C. Deam Wilderness

Kentucky

Beaver Creek Wilderness

Clifty Wilderness

Louisiana

Breton Wilderness

Kisatchie Hills Wilderness

Lacassine Wilderness

Maine

Caribou-Speckled Mountain
Wilderness

Moosehorn (Baring Unit)
Wilderness

Moosehorn Wilderness

Massachusetts

Monomoy Wilderness

Michigan

Big Island Lake Wilderness
 Delirium Wilderness
 Horseshoe Bay Wilderness
 Huron Islands Wilderness
 Isle Royale Wilderness

Mackinac Wilderness
 McCormick Wilderness
 Michigan Islands Wilderness
 Nordhouse Dunes Wilderness
 Rock River Canyon Wilderness

Round Island Wilderness
 Seney Wilderness
 Sturgeon River Gorge Wilderness
 Sylvania Wilderness

Minnesota

Agassiz Wilderness

Boundary Waters Canoe Area
 Wilderness

Tamarac Wilderness

Mississippi

Black Creek Wilderness

Gulf Islands Wilderness

Leaf Wilderness

Missouri

Bell Mountain Wilderness
 Devils Backbone Wilderness
 Hercules-Glades Wilderness

Irish Wilderness
 Mingo Wilderness
 Paddy Creek Wilderness

Piney Creek Wilderness
 Rockpile Mountain Wilderness

Montana

Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness
 Anaconda Pintler Wilderness
 Bob Marshall Wilderness
 Cabinet Mountains Wilderness
 Gates of the Mountains
 Wilderness

Great Bear Wilderness
 Lee Metcalf Wilderness
 Medicine Lake Wilderness
 Mission Mountains Wilderness
 Rattlesnake Wilderness

Red Rock Lakes Wilderness
 Scapegoat Wilderness
 Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness
 UL Bend Wilderness
 Welcome Creek Wilderness

Nebraska

Fort Niobrara Wilderness

Soldier Creek Wilderness

Nevada

Alta Toquima Wilderness
 Arc Dome Wilderness
 Arrow Canyon Wilderness
 Bald Mountain Wilderness
 Becky Peak Wilderness
 Big Rocks Wilderness
 Black Canyon Wilderness
 Black Rock Desert Wilderness
 Boundary Peak Wilderness
 Bridge Canyon Wilderness
 Bristlecone Wilderness
 Calico Mountains Wilderness
 Clover Mountains Wilderness
 Currant Mountain Wilderness
 Death Valley Wilderness
 Delamar Mountains Wilderness
 East Fork High Rock Canyon
 Wilderness
 East Humboldts Wilderness

Grant Range Wilderness
 High Rock Canyon Wilderness
 High Rock Lake Wilderness
 High Schells Wilderness
 Highland Ridge Wilderness
 Ireteba Peaks Wilderness
 Jarbidge Wilderness
 Jimbilnan Wilderness
 Jumbo Springs Wilderness
 La Madre Mountain Wilderness
 Lime Canyon Wilderness
 Little High Rock Canyon
 Wilderness
 Meadow Valley Range
 Wilderness
 Mormon Mountains Wilderness
 Mount Grafton Wilderness
 Mt. Charleston Wilderness
 Mt. Irish Wilderness

North McCullough Wilderness
 Pahute Peak Wilderness
 Parsnip Peak Wilderness
 Pinto Valley Wilderness
 Quinn Canyon Wilderness
 Rainbow Mountain Wilderness
 Red Mountain Wilderness
 Ruby Mountains Wilderness
 Santa Rosa-Paradise Peak
 Wilderness
 Shellback Wilderness
 South Egan Range Wilderness
 South Jackson Mountains
 Wilderness
 South McCullough Wilderness
 South Pahroc Range Wilderness
 Spirit Mountain Wilderness
 Table Mountain Wilderness
 Tunnel Spring Wilderness

Eldorado Wilderness	Mt. Moriah Wilderness	Wee Thump Joshua Tree Wilderness
Far South Egans Wilderness	Mt. Rose Wilderness	Weepah Spring Wilderness
Fortification Range Wilderness	Muddy Mountains Wilderness	White Pine Range Wilderness
Goshute Canyon Wilderness	Nellis Wash Wilderness	White Rock Range Wilderness
Government Peak Wilderness	North Black Rock Range Wilderness	Worthington Mountains Wilderness
	North Jackson Mountains Wilderness	

New Hampshire

Great Gulf Wilderness	Presidential Range-Dry River Wilderness	Wild River Wilderness
Pemigewasset Wilderness	Sandwich Range Wilderness	

New Jersey

Brigantine Wilderness	Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness
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New Mexico

Aldo Leopold Wilderness	Cebolla Wilderness	Pecos Wilderness
Apache Kid Wilderness	Chama River Canyon Wilderness	Salt Creek Wilderness
Bandelier Wilderness	Cruces Basin Wilderness	San Pedro Parks Wilderness
Bisti/De-Na-Zin Wilderness	Dome Wilderness	Sandia Mountain Wilderness
Blue Range Wilderness	Gila Wilderness	West Malpais Wilderness
Bosque del Apache Wilderness	Latir Peak Wilderness	Wheeler Peak Wilderness
Capitan Mountains Wilderness	Manzano Mountain Wilderness	White Mountain Wilderness
Carlsbad Caverns Wilderness	Ojito Wilderness	Withington Wilderness

New York

Otis Pike Fire Island High Dune Wilderness

North Carolina

Birkhead Mountains Wilderness	Linville Gorge Wilderness	Sheep Ridge Wilderness
Catfish Lake South Wilderness	Middle Prong Wilderness	Shining Rock Wilderness
Ellicott Rock Wilderness	Pocosin Wilderness	Southern Nantahala Wilderness
Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock Wilderness	Pond Pine Wilderness	Swanquarter Wilderness

North Dakota

Chase Lake Wilderness	Lostwood Wilderness	Theodore Roosevelt Wilderness
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Ohio

West Sister Island Wilderness

Oklahoma

Black Fork Mountain Wilderness	Upper Kiamichi River Wilderness	Wichita Mountains Wilderness
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Oregon

Badger Creek Wilderness	Menagerie Wilderness	Rock Creek Wilderness
Black Canyon Wilderness	Middle Santiam Wilderness	Rogue-Umpqua Divide Wilderness
Boulder Creek Wilderness	Mill Creek Wilderness	Salmon-Huckleberry Wilderness
Bridge Creek Wilderness	Monument Rock Wilderness	Sky Lakes Wilderness
Bull of the Woods Wilderness	Mount Hood Wilderness	Steens Mountain Wilderness
Cummins Creek Wilderness	Mount Jefferson Wilderness	

Diamond Peak Wilderness
 Drift Creek Wilderness
 Eagle Cap Wilderness
 Gearhart Mountain Wilderness
 Grassy Knob Wilderness
 Hells Canyon Wilderness
 Kalmiopsis Wilderness
 Mark O. Hatfield Wilderness

Mount Thielsen Wilderness
 Mount Washington Wilderness
 Mountain Lakes Wilderness
 North Fork John Day Wilderness
 North Fork Umatilla Wilderness
 Opal Creek Wilderness
 Oregon Islands Wilderness
 Red Buttes Wilderness

Strawberry Mountain Wilderness
 Table Rock Wilderness
 Three Arch Rocks Wilderness
 Three Sisters Wilderness
 Waldo Lake Wilderness
 Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness
 Wild Rogue Wilderness

Pennsylvania

Allegheny Islands Wilderness

Hickory Creek Wilderness

Puerto Rico

El Toro Wilderness

South Carolina

Cape Romain Wilderness
 Congaree National Park
 Wilderness
 Ellicott Rock Wilderness

Hell Hole Bay Wilderness
 Little Wambaw Swamp
 Wilderness
 Wambaw Creek Wilderness

Wambaw Swamp Wilderness

South Dakota

Badlands Wilderness

Black Elk Wilderness

Tennessee

Bald River Gorge Wilderness
 Big Frog Wilderness
 Big Laurel Branch Wilderness
 Citico Creek Wilderness

Cohutta Wilderness
 Gee Creek Wilderness
 Joyce Kilmer-Slickrock
 Wilderness
 Little Frog Mountain Wilderness

Pond Mountain Wilderness
 Sampson Mountain Wilderness
 Unaka Mountain Wilderness

Texas

Big Slough Wilderness
 Guadalupe Mountains Wilderness

Indian Mounds Wilderness
 Little Lake Creek Wilderness

Turkey Hill Wilderness
 Upland Island Wilderness

Utah

Ashdown Gorge Wilderness
 Beaver Dam Mountains
 Wilderness
 Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness
 Box-Death Hollow Wilderness
 Cedar Mountain Wilderness Area
 Dark Canyon Wilderness

Deseret Peak Wilderness
 High Uintas Wilderness
 Lone Peak Wilderness
 Mount Naomi Wilderness
 Mount Nebo Wilderness
 Mount Olympus Wilderness

Mount Timpanogos Wilderness
 Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs
 Wilderness
 Pine Valley Mountain Wilderness
 Twin Peaks Wilderness
 Wellsville Mountain Wilderness

Vermont

Big Branch Wilderness
 Breadloaf Wilderness
 Bristol Cliffs Wilderness

George D. Aiken Wilderness
 Glastenbury Wilderness
 Joseph Battell Wilderness

Lye Brook Wilderness
 Peru Peak Wilderness

Virginia

Barbours Creek Wilderness
 Beartown Wilderness
 James River Face Wilderness

Little Wilson Creek Wilderness
 Mountain Lake Wilderness
 Peters Mountain Wilderness

Rough Mountain Wilderness
 Saint Mary's Wilderness
 Shawvers Run Wilderness

Kimberling Creek Wilderness
Lewis Fork Wilderness
Little Dry Run Wilderness

Priest Wilderness
Ramseys Draft Wilderness
Rich Hole Wilderness

Shenandoah Wilderness
Three Ridges Wilderness
Thunder Ridge Wilderness

Washington

Alpine Lakes Wilderness
Boulder River Wilderness
Buckhorn Wilderness
Clearwater Wilderness
Colonel Bob Wilderness
Glacier Peak Wilderness
Glacier View Wilderness
Goat Rocks Wilderness
Henry M. Jackson Wilderness
Indian Heaven Wilderness

Juniper Dunes Wilderness
Lake Chelan-Sawtooth
Wilderness
Mount Adams Wilderness
Mount Baker Wilderness
Mount Rainier Wilderness
Mount Skokomish Wilderness
Noisy-Diobsud Wilderness
Norse Peak Wilderness
Olympic Wilderness
Pasayten Wilderness

Salmo-Priest Wilderness
San Juan Wilderness
Stephen Mather Wilderness
Tatoosh Wilderness
The Brothers Wilderness
Trapper Creek Wilderness
Washington Islands Wilderness
Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness
William O. Douglas Wilderness
Wonder Mountain Wilderness

West Virginia

Cranberry Wilderness
Dolly Sods Wilderness

Laurel Fork North Wilderness
Laurel Fork South Wilderness

Mountain Lake Wilderness
Otter Creek Wilderness

Wisconsin

Blackjack Springs Wilderness
Gaylord A. Nelson Wilderness
Headwaters Wilderness

Porcupine Lake Wilderness
Rainbow Lake Wilderness
Whisker Lake Wilderness

Wisconsin Islands Wilderness

Wyoming

Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness
Bridger Wilderness
Cloud Peak Wilderness
Encampment River Wilderness
Fitzpatrick Wilderness

Gros Ventre Wilderness
Huston Park Wilderness
Jedediah Smith Wilderness
North Absaroka Wilderness
Platte River Wilderness

Popo Agie Wilderness
Savage Run Wilderness
Teton Wilderness
Washakie Wilderness
Winegar Hole Wilderness

12.1.5. National Wild and Scenic Rivers

Alagnak, Alaska
Alatna, Alaska
Allagash Wilderness Waterway, Maine
Allegheny, Pennsylvania
American (Lower), California
Andreafsky, Alaska
Aniakchak, Alaska
Au Sable, Michigan
Bear Creek, Michigan
Beaver Creek, Alaska
Big and Little Darby Creeks, Ohio
Big Marsh Creek, Oregon
Big Piney Creek, Arkansas

Big Sur, California
Birch Creek, Alaska
Black Butte, California
Black Creek, Mississippi
Black, Michigan
Bluestone, West Virginia
Buffalo, Arkansas
Cache la Poudre, Colorado
Carp, Michigan
Charley, Alaska
Chattooga, Georgia, North and South
Carolina
Chetco, Oregon
Chilikadrotna, Alaska

Clackamas, Oregon	Little Deschutes, Oregon
Clarion, Pennsylvania	Little Miami, Ohio
Clarks Fork Yellowstone, Wyoming	Little Missouri, Arkansas
Cossatot, Arkansas	Lostine, Oregon
Crescent Creek, Oregon	Loxahatchee, Florida
Crooked, Oregon	Lumber, North Carolina
Delaware (Lower), New Jersey & Pennsylvania	Malheur, Oregon
Delaware (Middle), New Jersey & Pennsylvania	Manistee, Michigan
Delaware (Upper), New York & Pennsylvania	Maurice, New Jersey
Delta, Alaska	McKenzie, Oregon
Deschutes, Oregon	Merced, California
Donner und Blitzen, Oregon	Metolius, Oregon
Eagle Creek, Oregon	Middle Fork Clearwater, Idaho
East Branch Tahquamenon, Michigan	Middle Fork Salmon, Idaho
East Fork Jemez, New Mexico	Middle Fork Vermilion, Illinois
Eel, California	Minam, Oregon
Eleven Point, Missouri	Missouri, Montana
Elk, Oregon	Mulberry, Arkansas
Elkhorn Creek, Oregon	Mulchatna, Alaska
Farmington (West Branch), Connecticut	Musconetcong, New Jersey
Feather, California	New, North Carolina
Flathead, Montana	Niobrara, Nebraska
Fortymile, Alaska	Noatak, Alaska
Grande Ronde, Oregon	North Fork American, California
Great Egg Harbor, New Jersey	North Fork Crooked, Oregon
Gulkana, Alaska	North Fork John Day, Oregon
Horsepasture, North Carolina	North Fork Koyukuk, Alaska
Hurricane Creek, Arkansas	North Fork Malheur, Oregon
Illinois, Oregon	North Fork Middle Fork Willamette, Oregon
Imnaha, Oregon	North Fork Owyhee, Oregon
Indian, Michigan	North Fork Smith, Oregon
Ivishak, Alaska	North Fork Sprague, Oregon
John Day, Oregon	North Powder, Oregon
John, Alaska	North Sylamore Creek, Arkansas
Joseph Creek, Oregon	North Umpqua, Oregon
Kern, California	Nowitna, Alaska
Kings, California	Obed, Tennessee
Klamath, California	Ontonagon, Michigan
Klickitat, Washington	Owyhee, Oregon
Kobuk, Alaska	Paint, Michigan
Lamprey, New Hampshire	Pecos, New Mexico
Little Beaver, Ohio	Pere Marquette, Michigan
	Pine, Michigan
	Powder, Oregon
	Presque Isle, Michigan

Quartzville Creek, Oregon	St. Croix, Minnesota & Wisconsin
Rapid, Idaho	Sturgeon, Michigan (Hiawatha National Forest)
Red, Kentucky	Sturgeon, Michigan (Ottawa National Forest)
Richland Creek, Arkansas	Sudbury, Assabet, Concord, Massachusetts
Rio Chama, New Mexico	Sycan, Oregon
Rio de la Mina, Puerto Rico	Tinayguk, Alaska
Rio Grande, New Mexico	Tlikakila, Alaska
Rio Grande, Texas	Trinity, California
Rio Icaos, Puerto Rico	Tuolumne, California
Rio Mameyes, Puerto Rico	Unalakleet, Alaska
Roaring, Oregon	Upper Rogue, Oregon
Rogue, Oregon	Verde, Arizona
Saint Joe, Idaho	Wallowa, Oregon
Saline Bayou, Louisiana	Wekiva, Florida
Salmon, Alaska	Wenaha, Oregon
Salmon, Idaho	West Little Owyhee, Oregon
Salmon, Oregon	Westfield, Massachusetts
Sandy, Oregon	White Clay Creek, Delaware & Pennsylvania
Selawik, Alaska	White Salmon, Washington
Sespe Creek, California	White, Oregon
Sheenjok, Alaska	Whitefish, Michigan
Sipsey Fork West Fork, Alabama	Wildcat River, New Hampshire
Sisquoc, California	Wildhorse and Kiger Creeks, Oregon
Skagit, Washington	Wilson Creek, North Carolina
Smith, California	Wind, Alaska
Snake, Idaho & Oregon	Wolf, Wisconsin
South Fork John Day, Oregon	Yellow Dog, Michigan
Squaw Creek, Oregon	
St. Croix (Lower) Minnesota & Wisconsin	
St. Croix (Lower), Minnesota & Wisconsin	

12.1.6. Outstanding National Resource Water (ONRW) designated by a State or Tribe

States have an obligation under the antidegradation policy of the Clean Water Act to ensure that water quality is maintained and protected where "high quality waters constitute an outstanding National resource, such as water of National and State parks and wildlife refuges and waters of exceptional recreational or ecological significance." 40 CFR 131.12(a)(3).

Water Resources Boards may designate certain waters, including wetlands, as outstanding under state and federal law. When waters are designated, their existing water quality shall, at a minimum, be protected and maintained.

The Clean Water Act's antidegradation policy requires that water quality be maintained and protected in ONRWs. EPA interprets this to mean that water quality cannot be lowered in an ONRW by new or increased discharges into ONRWs and their tributaries. However, limited activities are allowed that result in temporary and short-term changes in the water quality. Such activities cannot permanently degrade water quality or contribute to water quality lower than that necessary to protect the existing uses in an ONRW.

Because ONRWs are designated by each state, permittees should consult state water quality management agencies to determine if ONRWs exist in the area where they may operate their vessel.

13. Appendix H. EPA Regional Contacts

Region 1 – CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT, and 10 Tribal Nations

1 Congress St, Suite 1100
Boston, MA 02114-2023
New England States: (888) 372-7341
Outside New England: (617) 918-1111

Region 2 – NJ, NY, PR, VI, and 7 Tribal Nations

290 Broadway, 24th Floor
New York, NY 10007-1866
Phone: (212) 637-3660

Region 3 – DE, DC, MD, PA, VA, WV

1650 Arch St
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Phone: 215-814-5000
Toll Free w/in Region 3: (800) 438-2474

Region 4 – AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN, and 2 Tribes

Atlanta Federal Center
61 Forsyth St SW
Atlanta, GA 30303-3104
Phone: (404) 562-9444
Phone: (404) 562-9900
Toll Free: 1-800-241-1754

Region 5 – IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI, and 35 Tribes

Ralph Metcalfe Federal Building
77 W Jackson Blvd
Chicago, IL 60604-3507
Phone: (312) 353-2000

Region 6 – LA, AR, OK, NM, TX, and 65 Tribes

1445 Ross Ave
Dallas, TX 75202-2733
Phone: (214) 665-6444

Region 7 – IA, KS, MO, NE, and 9 Tribes

901 N 5th St
Kansas City, KS 66101
Phone: (913) 551-7003
Toll-Free: 1-800-223-0425

Region 8 - CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY, and 27 Tribal Nations

1595 Wynkoop St
Denver, CO 80202-1129
Phone: (303) 312-6312
Toll Free w/in Region 8: (800) 227-8917

Region 9 – AZ, CA, HI, NV, and Pacific Islands

75 Hawthorne St
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901
Phone: (415) 947-8000
Toll Free: (866) EPA-WEST

Region 10 – AK, ID, OR, WA, and Native Tribes

1200 6th Ave
Seattle, WA 98101-1128
Phone: (206) 553-1200
Toll Free: (800) 424-4EPA

14. Appendix I – Discharge Monitoring Report.