



UNINSPECTED COMMERCIAL VESSELS DOESN'T MEAN UNREGULATED VESSELS

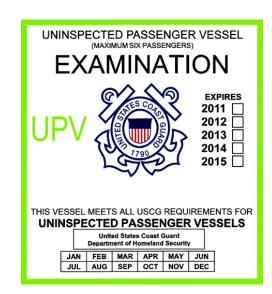


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... Galatians 6:9."



Uninspected Vessel (UPV) Regulation

- 46 CFR 24 to 28 are the Laws and regulations framework for Uninspected vessel.
 - o https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CFR-2010-title46-vol1/pdf/CFR-2010-title46-vol1-chapl-subchapC.pdf
- Right know the Law regulates 2 type of Commercial Activities as Uninspected -
 - Commercial Fishing
 - Passenger Vessels
 - o carrying 6 people or less if the vessel is less than 100gt
 - o carrying 12 people or less if the vessels is equal or more than 100gt
- What is regulated under 46 CFR 24 to 28
 - Safety items in the realm of Vessel Construction, Vessel equipment,
 Applicability





Uninspected Passenger Vessel

- Uninspected passenger vessel
 - At least 100 gross tons
 - Carrying not more than 12 passengers, including at least one passenger-for-hire; or
 - Chartered with the crew provided or specified by the owner or the owner's representative and carrying not more than 12 passengers
 - Less than 100 gross tons
 - Carrying not more than six passengers, including at least one passenger-for-hire; or
 - Chartered with the crew provided or specified by the owner or the owner's representative and carrying not more than six passenger



Uninspected Passenger Definition

- Passenger means an individual carried on a vessel, except—
 - The owner or an individual representative of the owner, or in the case of a vessel under charter, an individual charterer or individual representative of the charterer;
 - The master;
 - A member of the crew engaged in the business of the vessel
 - who has not contributed consideration for carriage, and who is paid for onboard services.
- Passenger-for-hire
 - a passenger for whom consideration is contributed as a condition of carriage on the vessel, whether directly or indirectly flowing to the owner, charterer, operator, agent, or any other person having an interest in the vessel.

What is regulated by 46 CFR 24 to 28

- How a Vessel is identified
 - Vessel name, Vessel numbering identification
- Vessel Documentation or State Registration
- If the business is Passengers for hire
 - MASTER License <u>OUPV</u> or <u>By Tonnage</u> 25/50/100/150 (as required)
- NavRules
- Lights
- Life saving equipment: Type I, II, III, Type IV (throwable), Immersion Suits
- Drug Testing

TYPES OF PERSONAL FLOTATION DEVICES

A Type I PFD is an approved device designed to turn an unconscious person in the water from a face downward position to a vertical or slightly backward position, and to have more than 20 pounds of buoyancy.





A Type II PFD is an approved device designed to turn an unconscious person in the water from a face downward position to a vertical or slightly backward position, and to have more than 15.5 pounds of buoyancy.

A Type III PFD is an approved device designed to have more than 15.5 pounds of buoyancy. While the Type III PFD has the same buoyancy as the Type II PFD, it has less turning ability. It does, however, allow greater wearing comfort and is particularly useful when water skiing, sailing, hunting, or engaged in other water sports.



A Type IV PFD is an approved device designed to be thrown to a person in the water. It is not designed to be worn It is designed to have at least 16.5 pounds of buoyancy. The most common Type IV PFD is a buoyant cushion. A ring buoy is also a Type IV PFD.



All Type I, II, and III PFDs must be U.S. Coast Guard approved, in good and serviceable condition, readily accessible, and of appropriate size for the wearer. Type IV PFDs must be U. S. Coast Guard approved, in good and serviceable condition, and

immediately available.

A Type V PFD must be Coast Guard approved. It is a restricted device that is acceptable only when the wearer is engaged in the activity for which the device is intended. Some restricted PFDs must be worn to be acceptable. Always check the label of a restricted PFD; the label will show the water sports for which the PFD





Drug Testing in UPVs

- A prevailing question smaller commercial operators (employing only one or two employees)
 - O Do the chemical testing regulations apply to me?
 - Yes. The chemical testing regulations apply to most commercial vessel operations regardless of
 - the number of employees
 - o whether the vessel is inspected or uninspected. This includes "guide services".
 - Do "independent contractors" or part time crewmembers need to be part of a marine employer's chemical testing program?
 - → **Yes**. If an individual meets the definition of a crewmember, as described in 46CFR16.105
 - they must be part of the chemical testing program, regardless of how short the time period they work on board the vessel

Drug Testing in UPVs (cont.)

- What is a Drug Consortium?
 - A consortium is an association of independent businesses that belong to this group for a common purpose.
 In this case, the purpose is to provide a random drug and alcohol testing structure.
- Maritime Consortium was created by members of the marine industry in 1989 to assist small and medium sized companies to meet the US Coast Guard's Chemical Testing program requirements.
- Member companies include:
 - o passenger vessels, towing and barge firms, offshore supply vessels, partyboats, charterboats, ecotour/kayaking/guide services, and all other types of firms covered by the regulations.
- Outsourced HR function
 - for small to medium sized companies who would find it costly and difficult to comply with USCG chemical testing regulations.
- Maritime works directly with the US Coast Guard to clarify regulations if necessary and incorporate changes in our procedures to ensure our members' compliance.
 - o Consortium staff are fully knowledgeable of all aspects of the drug regulations.
- Does the Coast Guard recommend an specific Drug Consortium?
 - o No



Safety Items









- Life Raft, EPIRB's, Immersion Suits
 - They are all needed for Commercial Fishing but not for 6 packs
- Fire Extinguishers
 - If there are portable they must be in the bracket











What is NOT a UPV? **BAREBOAT RENTALS**

Chartered Recreational Vessels

- Owner signs a contract with the chartering party turning the vessel over to the chartering party to operate within the contract's scope
- e.g., like renting a car The charterer
- May elect to hire a Captain/deck crew
 - May NOT be specified by or be the owner/operator
- May carry no more than 12 passengers
- o Pays all expenses incurred during the charter period including extra insurance
- May not carry any passengers for hire Legal basis
- Passenger Vessel Safety Act of 1993
- NVIC 7-94 The vessel must meet Recreational Vessel requirements
- If the vessel/s are UPVs one day and Chartered Recreational Vessels the next, they are reviewed as a UPV

How to rent a boat in Washington?













Select a captain

Choose to drive yourself or select

a USCG licensed captain.

Book with ease



Enjoy your day on the water with friends and family!









Questions

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