



STATE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE NPDES VESSEL GENERAL PERMIT

Prior to discharge in state or tribal waters under the Clean Water Act (CWA) NPDES permit (the VGP), a state must either certify agreement with the permit or waive their rights under the CWA. When a state is certifying the VGP they may add their own requirements which then become a provision of the federal permit and must be complied with when operating in those state waters. The following is a list of those states which have either certified or waived their certification rights.

Some state certification requirements are the same as the VGP and are not listed here. Listed are only those requirements which are in addition to the VGP or are more restrictive than the VGP. State requirements are subject to change and this document will be updated on the ECM Maritime Services website at www.ecmmaritime.com. Keep in mind that the list below is a synopsis of the state requirements. For a full listing along with attachments and references go to: http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/docs.cfm?program_id=14&view=allprog&sort=name#certification

State	Additional State Permit Requirements	Reports
Alaska	No additional requirements.	None
Alabama	No additional requirements.	None
American Samoa	No additional requirements. See also discharge restrictions for Marine Sanctuaries.	None
American Virgin Islands	No additional requirements.	None
Bishop Paiute Tribe Bishop, California	1. A copy of the NOI must be submitted to the Bishop Paiute Tribe's Environmental Management office for review and comment. Note that tribal lands do not have coastal waters in the State of California.	None
California	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All vessel discharges must be discharged under state Public Resources Code (PRC). No hazardous substances listed in the PRC may be included in discharged wastes under the VGP. The following may not be discharged: sewage sludge, used or spent oil, garbage or trash, photo-developing wastes, dry cleaning wastes, noxious liquid substance residue, and medical waste. 2. Ballast discharges must meet California State Lands Commission requirements for ballast discharges and hull fouling to prevent the introduction of nonindigenous species. 3. Propeller cleaning is allowed until January 1, 2012. All other in-water hull cleaning is prohibited without special permission from the SLC and State Water Board. 4. There must not be any sheen created from any discharge. Oil and grease must not exceed 15 mg/L from any discharge. 5. Detergents must not be used to disperse any hydrocarbon sheens in any waste stream. Methylene blue active substances (MBAS) should not exceed 0.5 mg/L. 	<p>The vessel owner or operator must submit a certification stating that hazardous wastes as defined under California law, and prohibited wastes, will not be discharged.</p> <p>Vessels must use the following forms for submitting reports to the state:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SLC Marine Invasive Species Program Hull Husbandry Reporting Form ▪ SLC Ballast Water Reporting Form



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	<p>6. All monitoring and reporting information shall be reported to the US EPA. Vessels entering the State of California shall also submit reports as listed in this document.</p> <p>See also discharge restrictions for Marine Sanctuaries.</p>	
Connecticut	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Graywater shall not be discharged in state waters unless the ship does not have the holding capacity for such graywater to discharge ashore or after departure from port (direct overboard piping). 2. After 1 January 2012, no graywater shall be discharged into state waters unless an extension is granted. Extensions must be requested from the state. 	None
Florida	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discharge standards in Florida for oily water discharges is more stringent than the limit set in the VGP (15 ppm). For discharges in Florida waters the content must not exceed 5.0 mg/L. 2. See also discharge restrictions for Marine Sanctuaries. 	None
Georgia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For vessels less than 20 GT, discharge of graywater shall be through an approved MSD 2. See also discharge restrictions for Marine Sanctuaries. 	None
Guam	Discharges to coral spawning areas during coral mass spawning shall be avoided.	None
Hawaii	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No sewage, treated or untreated, may be discharged into estuaries or embayments. <p>See also discharge restrictions for Marine Sanctuaries.</p>	None
Hualapai Tribe	Discharges must also be in compliance with the Hualapai Environmental review Code, Subtitle I. Water Resources and Wetlands, Part 1. Water Resources Ordinance.	None
Illinois	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No discharge may have settleable solids, floating debris, visible oil, grease, scum, or sludge solids. Color and turbidity must be reduced to below obvious levels. 2. Ballast water treatment systems using chlorine shall not exceed a maximum total residual limit of 0.05 mg/L. Usage of other biocides shall not cause a violation of applicable water quality standards. 	None
Indiana	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. VGP permit holders must allow access to state representatives (including an authorized contractor) to inspect, at reasonable times, and sample to verify compliance with the VGP. 2. The VGP holder must obtain any applicable state permits for discharges as applicable. 3. The state IDEM reserves the right to issue individual permits to those vessels which present more than minimal impacts to state waters. 4. Discharges of ballast water to the state waters of Lake Michigan must meet IMO discharge standards. 5. Ballast water treatment systems using chlorine shall not exceed a maximum total residual limit of 0.02 mg/L. Usage of other biocides shall not cause a violation of applicable water quality 	None



STATE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE NPDES VESSEL GENERAL PERMIT

	standards.	
Kentucky	No additional requirements.	None
Louisiana	No additional requirements.	None
Maine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Large cruise ships may not discharge gray water, or gray water/sewage mixtures in state waters without obtaining a permit from the state. 2. Large cruise ships must report discharges of gray water or sewage which is not in accordance with the VGP or state/federal law to the Maine Dept. of Environmental Protection. 3. No vessel may conduct underwater hull cleaning except as part of emergency repairs 	None
Maryland	No additional requirements.	None
Massachusetts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discharge of tetrachloroethylene (TCE) from all activities (not just dry cleaning) is prohibited. 2. Pacific near-shore ballast water exchange requirements listed west coast ports are applicable in state waters for vessels which took on ballast in another gulf or east coast port and intend to discharge in state waters (exchange required at least 50 miles from shore). 3. For vessels which have holding capacity, gray water may not be discharged in Stellwagen Bank. 4. Seawater piping biofouling prevention discharges must meet the chlorine discharge limit of 10 ug/l. 5. Hull husbandry discharges are prohibited within 3 miles of shore. 6. Gray water mixed with sewage may not be discharged in NO Discharge Areas as listed http://www.epa.gov/region01/eco/nodiscrg/index.html. 7. Discharge of all treated and untreated graywater from large cruise ships is prohibited within 3 miles of shore. Additional discharge restrictions apply to medium cruise ships and ferries. 8. Residual biocides from experimental ballast treatment systems must not exceed 10 ug/l total chlorine. <p>See also discharge restrictions for Marine Sanctuaries.</p>	None
Michigan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discharges of black water and graywater are prohibited within 3 miles of shore in Lake Michigan. 2. Oceangoing vessels must obtain a Ballast Water Control General Permit from the state prior to discharge. 3. Vessels with ballast water treatment systems installed must allow state inspectors on board to verify compliance. <p>See also discharge restrictions for Marine Sanctuaries.</p>	None
Minnesota	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vessels covered by the VGP must also obtain any applicable state permits as necessary, specifically a ballast water discharge permit. 2. Ballast water treatment systems using chlorine may not have residual chlorine levels above 0.038 mg/l. 	None
Mississippi	No additional requirements.	None
Missouri	Inland river waters only. See the state certification for additional requirements.	None



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New Hampshire	1. Discharge of treated or untreated sewage in state waters is prohibited (within 3 miles of shore).	None
New Jersey	No additional requirements.	None
New York	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any vessel which takes on ballast water within the US EEZ shall conduct a ballast exchange at least 50 miles from shore and in waters at least 200 meters in depth prior to discharging that ballast in NY state waters. All vessels must have the means of measuring the salinity of their ballast water to ensure that salinities of at least 30 ppt can be verified. This requirement does not apply to vessels operating exclusively on the Great Lakes or in NY Harbor, or to vessels entering NY Harbor from ports of call in New Jersey and Connecticut waters which are considered part of the waters of New York Harbor and Long Island Sound. Safety exemptions as per the federal standard apply to NY waters but the ship must report in writing to the state and advise why the exemption is required. 2. The state has also not adopted the IMO implementation dates for installation of ballast treatment systems but has instead issued their own implementation schedule with no exemptions to the compliance dates. Not later than January 1, 2012, all vessel ballast discharges must meet a discharge standard based on organisms. For vessels constructed after January 1, 2013 this standard becomes more stringent. Exemptions or requests for extensions must be made in writing to the state. 3. Effective January 1, 2012, no vessel may discharge treated or untreated graywater into NY waters within 3 miles of shore, or within Long Island Sound or New York Harbor. This limit is imposed regardless of the vessels speed. Exemptions or requests for extensions must be made in writing to the state. 4. Effective January 1, 2012, no vessel may discharge treated or untreated bilge water into NY waters (different than the VGP which allows discharges through the OWS at speeds of 6 knots). There is an exemption for emergency situations but all other requests for exemptions or extensions to the compliance date must be submitted in writing to the state. 	None
North Carolina	No additional requirements. See also discharge restrictions for Marine Sanctuaries.	None
Ohio	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The state has adopted the IMO installation dates for ballast water treatment systems. They have also adopted IMO certification of those systems as an applicable standard of performance. 2. To reduce the impact of discharging salt water into shallow fresh waters of Lake Erie ports, no ballasted seawater may be discharged within the breakwalls of Ohio's Lake Erie Ports. 3. For experimental ballast treatment systems or IMO approved Ballast treatment systems using chlorine, discharges must meet a maximum residual chlorine limit of 38 ug/l. 4. Ballast treatment systems using other biocides must meet Ohio's narrative toxicity water quality 	None



STATE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE NPDES VESSEL GENERAL PERMIT

	standard.	
Oregon	No additional requirements.	None
Pennsylvania	No additional requirements. Previous requirements issued in 2008 with the initial release of the VGP were deleted on 1 October 2010.	None
Puerto Rico	No additional requirements.	None
Rhode Island	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The state reserves the right to revoke the VGP for a specific vessel for cause. 2. The state reserves the right to amend their certification at any time. 	None
South Carolina	No additional requirements.	None
Tennessee	No additional requirements.	None
Texas	No additional requirements. See also discharge restrictions for Marine Sanctuaries.	None
Virginia	No additional requirements.	None
Washington	No additional requirements. See also discharge restrictions for Marine Sanctuaries.	None

States of Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, Utah, Vermont, and Wyoming have certified with additional requirements but they have no commercially navigable waters regulated by this permit.