HISTORY OF THE STCW

1997 INTERIM RULE
- On June 26, 1997, the US Coast Guard published an Interim Rule (IR) which outlined changes to the regulations governing the credentialing of Merchant Mariners.
- The changes in the IR were necessary to implement amendments to the STCW 1978, which the International Maritime Organization (IMO) adopted in 1995, and which entered into force on February 1, 1997.
- The IR ensured that US Merchant Mariner credentials would meet IMO standards, thereby reducing the possibility of U.S. vessel detention in a foreign port for non-compliance with the STCW Convention.

2009 Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
- On November 17, 2009, the US Coast Guard published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) which updated the changes to the IR from 1997 and incorporated all of the 1995 amendments to the STCW Convention and Code.
- In response to the NPRM comments received from the public and the Merchant Marine Personnel Advisory Committee (MERPAC), the Coast Guard issued a notice in the Federal Register that a different regulatory approach was being considered to implement the STCW amendments into U.S. Regulations.

2010 MANILA AMENDMENTS
- In 2007, IMO started a comprehensive review of the entire STCW Convention and Code. The IMO adopted amendments from this review on June 25, 2010 in Manila Philippines.
- These amendments will enter into force on January 1, 2012.
- On August 1, 2011, the Coast Guard published the Supplemental Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (SNPRM) which proposed implementation of all STCW amendments, and changes to domestic endorsements.

Additional Resources
IMO circulars on STCW can be downloaded from their website:
- http://www.uscg.mil/imo/
- http://www.imo.org/About/Conventions/

SNPRM Docket ID: USCG-2004-17914
Federal eRulemaking Portal:
http://www.regulations.gov

THE NATIONAL MARITIME CENTER

NMC Customer Service Center (CSC)
1-888-IASKNMC (1-888-427-5662)
email - iasknmc@uscg.mil

100 Forbes Drive
Martinsburg, WV 25404

www.uscg.mil/nmc
The 2010 amendments to the STCW Convention will come into force on January 1, 2012 and include transitional provisions applicable to existing mariners (see timeline).

- 2 year medical certificate
- Removal of 30 months of classroom training for engineer officers
- Mandatory Tanker training requirements
- Mandatory Bridge and Engine-Room Resource Management training
- Mandatory Electronic Chart Display and Information System (ECDIS) training
- Security training for non-Vessel Security Officer personnel onboard ships
- New Able seafarer deck and engine endorsements
- New Electro-technical officer and Electro-technical ratings endorsements

The 2010 Manila Amendments Most Significant Changes

SNPRM Most Significant Changes Proposed

SNPRM published in the Federal Register on August 1, 2011, and closed the 60-day public comment period on September 30, 2011.

- Separation of STCW and domestic endorsements
- Include various methods for demonstrating competence
- Sea service credit for Great Lakes and inland mariners
- Removal of 30 months of training for Officer In Charge of an Engineering Watch (OICEW)/Designated Duty Engineer (DDE) candidates
- Medical examinations and endorsements
- Ceremonial License – “The Merchant Mariner Certificate Suitable for Framing”
- Quality Standards System (QSS)
- New towing endorsements
- Bridge Resource Management, Engine Room Resource Management, Leadership and Team Working Skills, Leadership and Managerial Skills
- New STCW Tankerman endorsements
- Life-boatman and Proficiency in Survival Craft endorsements
- Basic Safety Training and Advanced Firefighting Refresher Training
- Recognition of Certificates issued by other Parties to the STCW Convention
- Certification for vessel personnel with security duties and security awareness
- Grandfathering and transitional provisions

The SNPRM and highlights noted in this brochure are part of an open rulemaking process. As such, the final rule MAY include modifications based on issues raised by public comments; therefore, publish dates for the final rule are pending and subject to additional change. For more information on federal rulemaking procedures, please visit the following website: www.regulations.gov.