

CLAIM SUMMARY / DETERMINATION

<b>Claim Number:</b>	914117-0001
<b>Claimant:</b>	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
<b>Type of Claimant:</b>	State
<b>Type of Claim:</b>	Removal Costs
<b>Claim Manager:</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Amount Requested:</b>	\$361.03

**FACTS:**

**Oil Spill Incident:** On July 1, 2013, the Florida Office of Emergency Response (OER) was notified by the Coast Guard National Response Center (Report #1052319) of a diesel fuel sheen on the Anclote River in Tarpon Springs, FL, a tributary of the Gulf of Mexico and a navigable waterway of the United States. FL OER personnel responded with personnel from Coast Guard Sector St. Petersburg and found that the pleasure craft KINGS KID had developed a fuel leak and was actively leaking diesel fuel into its bilge. As the bilge pumps were automatic, they had energized and pumped diesel fuel into the Anclote River. The owner of the vessel was contacted and arrived on-scene to secure the bilge pumps and fuel leak. However, as he was unable to pay for the cleanup of the discharged oil, Coast Guard Sector St. Petersburg hired SWS Environmental Services to conduct the cleanup.

**The Claim:**

On Aug 25, 2014, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) submitted a removal claim to the National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC) for reimbursement of their uncompensated removal costs of State personnel, equipment and administrative costs in the amount of \$361.03.

Florida DEP is claiming \$264.74 in State personnel expenses, \$74.29 in State equipment expenses (vehicle and clothing) and \$22.00 in State administrative documentation/photo fees.

**APPLICABLE LAW:**

Under OPA 90, at 33 USC § 2702(a), responsible parties are liable for removal costs and damages resulting from the discharge of oil into navigable waters and adjoining shorelines, as described in Section 2702(b) of OPA 90. A responsible party's liability will include "removal costs incurred by any person for acts taken by the person which are consistent with the National Contingency Plan". 33 USC § 2702(b)(1)(B).

"Oil" is defined in relevant part, at 33 USC § 2701(23), to mean "oil of any kind or in any form, including petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil".

The Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF), which is administered by the NPFC, is available, pursuant to 33 USC §§ 2712(a)(4) and 2713 and the OSLTF claims adjudication regulations at 33 CFR Part 136, to pay claims for uncompensated removal costs that are determined to be consistent with the National Contingency Plan and uncompensated damages. Removal costs are defined as “the costs of removal that are incurred after a discharge of oil has occurred or, in any case in which there is a substantial threat of a discharge of oil, the costs to prevent, minimize, or mitigate oil pollution from an incident”.

Under 33 USC §2713(b)(2) and 33 CFR 136.103(d) no claim against the OSLTF may be approved or certified for payment during the pendency of an action by the claimant in court to recover the same costs that are the subject of the claim. See also, 33 USC §2713(c) and 33 CFR 136.103(c)(2) [claimant election].

33 U.S.C. §2713(d) provides that “If a claim is presented in accordance with this section, including a claim for interim, short-term damages representing less than the full amount of damages to which the claimant ultimately may be entitled, and full and adequate compensation is unavailable, a claim for the uncompensated damages and removal costs may be presented to the Fund.”

Under 33 CFR 136.105(a) and 136.105(e)(6), the claimant bears the burden of providing to the NPFC, all evidence, information, and documentation deemed necessary by the Director, NPFC, to support the claim.

Under 33 CFR 136.105(b) each claim must be in writing, for a sum certain for each category of uncompensated damages or removal costs resulting from an incident. In addition, under 33 CFR 136, the claimant bears the burden to prove the removal actions were reasonable in response to the scope of the oil spill incident, and the NPFC has the authority and responsibility to perform a reasonableness determination. Specifically, under 33 CFR 136.203, “a claimant must establish -

- (a) That the actions taken were necessary to prevent, minimize, or mitigate the effects of the incident;
- (b) That the removal costs were incurred as a result of these actions;
- (c) That the actions taken were determined by the FOSC to be consistent with the National Contingency Plan or were directed by the FOSC.”

Under 33 CFR 136.205 “the amount of compensation allowable is the total of uncompensated *reasonable* removal costs of actions taken that were determined by the FOSC to be consistent with the National Contingency Plan or were directed by the FOSC. Except in exceptional circumstances, removal *activities* for which costs are being claimed must have been coordinated with the FOSC.” [Emphasis added].

### **DETERMINATION OF LOSS:**

#### **A. Overview:**

1. MSTC [REDACTED] of Coast Guard Sector St. Petersburg provided FOSC coordination.

2. The incident involved the discharge of “oil” as defined in OPA 90, 33 U.S.C. § 2701(23), to navigable waters.
3. In accordance with 33 CFR § 136.105(e)(12), the claimant has certified no suit has been filed in court for the claimed uncompensated removal costs.
4. The claim was submitted on time.
5. The NPFC Claims Manager has thoroughly reviewed all documentation submitted with the claim and determined that the removal costs presented were for actions in accordance with the NCP and that the costs for these actions were indeed reasonable and allowable under OPA and 33 CFR § 136.205.

***B. Analysis:***


NPFC CA reviewed the actual cost invoices and dailies to confirm that the claimant had incurred all costs claimed. The review focused on: (1) whether the actions taken were compensable “removal actions” under OPA and the claims regulations at 33 CFR 136 (e.g., actions to prevent, minimize, mitigate the effects of the incident); (2) whether the costs were incurred as a result of these actions; (3) whether the actions taken were determined by the FOSC, to be consistent with the NCP or directed by the FOSC, and (4) whether the costs were adequately documented and reasonable.

The NPFC confirmed that the actions undertaken were reasonable and necessary and that the services were billed in accordance with the state’s rates for reimbursement. On that basis, the Claims Manager hereby determines that the claimant did in fact incur \$361.03 of uncompensated removal costs and that that amount is payable by the OSLTF as full compensation for the reimbursable removal costs incurred by the claimant and submitted to the NPFC under claim #914117-0001. The claimant states that all costs claimed are for uncompensated removal costs incurred by the claimant for this incident on July 1, 2013. The claimant represents that all costs paid by the claimant are compensable removal costs, payable by the OSLTF as presented by the claimant.

***C. Determined Amount:***

The NPFC hereby determines that the OSLTF will pay \$361.03 as full compensation for the reimbursable removal costs incurred by the Claimant and submitted to the NPFC under claim # 914117-0001. All costs claimed are for charges paid for by the Claimant for removal actions as that term is defined in OPA and, are compensable removal costs, payable by the OSLTF as presented by the Claimant.

**AMOUNT: \$361.03**

Claim Supervisor 

Date of Supervisor’s review: ***August 27, 2014***

Supervisor Action: ***Approved***

Supervisor’s Comments: