

Assembly Bill No. 2911

Passed the Assembly August 18, 2008

Chief Clerk of the Assembly

Passed the Senate August 14, 2008

Secretary of the Senate

This bill was received by the Governor this _____ day
of _____, 2008, at _____ o'clock ____M.

Private Secretary of the Governor

CHAPTER _____

An act to amend Section 5655 of the Fish and Game Code, to amend Sections 8574.8, 8670.3, 8670.25, 8670.37.5, 8670.40, 8670.48, 8670.56.5, 8670.61.5, 8670.63, 8670.66, 8670.67, and 8670.67.5 of, and to add Section 8670.69.7 to, the Government Code, relating to oil spills, and making an appropriation therefor.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 2911, Wolk. Oil spill prevention and response: inland spills: wildlife contaminations.

The Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act generally requires the administrator for oil spill response, acting at the direction of the Governor, to implement activities relating to oil spill response, including drills and preparedness, and oil spill containment and cleanup, and to represent the state in any coordinated response efforts with the federal government.

Existing law defines various terms for the purposes of the act.

This bill would additionally define “inland spill” and “inland waters” for the purposes of the act. The bill would require the Administrator of the Office of Spill Prevention and Response, by January 1, 2010, to submit to the Governor and the Legislature an amended California oil spill contingency plan consisting of both marine and inland oil spill contingency planning sections. The bill would revise provisions regarding containment, cleanup, and removal requirements for oil discharges, liability for damages caused by oil spills, and administrative and civil penalties to include inland spills. The bill would also increase administrative and civil penalties for spills in marine waters.

This bill would provide that any penalties collected with respect to inland spills shall be deposited in the Fish and Wildlife Pollution Account, which is a continuously appropriated fund, and shall be available for specified purposes. By increasing the sources of funds for a continuously appropriated fund, the bill would make an appropriation.

Existing law requires the administrator to establish a network of rescue and rehabilitation stations for sea birds and marine mammals.

This bill would provide that, in addition to rehabilitative care, the primary focus of the Oiled Wildlife Care Network shall include proactive oiled wildlife search and collection rescue efforts. The bill would also require the administrator to ensure the state's ability to prevent the contamination of wildlife and to identify, collect, rescue, and treat oiled wildlife according to specified requirements, including training of volunteers, stocking emergency equipment for rescue, and providing additional staffing.

Existing law imposes the oil spill prevention and administration fee on persons owning crude oil or petroleum products at a marine terminal. The fee is deposited into the Oil Spill Prevention and Administration Fund in the State Treasury. Upon appropriation by the Legislature, money in the fund is available for specified purposes.

This bill would provide that those moneys shall also be available to cover costs incurred by the Oiled Wildlife Care Network for training and field collection, and search and rescue activities.

Existing law imposes a uniform oil spill response fee on specified persons owning petroleum products during any period that the Oil Spill Response Trust Fund contains less than a designated amount. The money in the fund is continuously appropriated for specified purposes. Existing law requires the administrator to submit as a proposed appropriation in the Governor's Budget, an amount up to \$1.5 million of the interest earned on the funds deposited into the Oil Spill Response Trust Fund, for the purpose of equipping, operating, and maintaining the network of oiled wildlife rescue and rehabilitation stations.

This bill would instead require the administrator to submit as a proposed appropriation an amount up to \$2 million of the interest earned on the funds in the Oil Spill Response Trust Fund, thereby making an appropriation.

Existing law authorizes the Department of Fish and Game to clean up or abate, or cause to be cleaned up or abated, the effects of any petroleum or petroleum product deposited or discharged in the waters of the state or in any onshore or offshore location where the petroleum or petroleum product is likely to enter the waters of the state, or order any person responsible for the deposit or discharge to clean up or abate the effects, and recover any costs incurred for the cleanup or abatement from the responsible party.

This bill would give the Administrator of the Office of Spill Prevention and Response the primary authority to serve as a state incident commander and direct removal, abatement, response, containment, and cleanup efforts with regard to all aspects of any placement of petroleum or a petroleum product in the waters of the state, as provided.

This bill would incorporate additional changes in Sections 8670.3 and 8670.48 of the Government Code, proposed by AB 2547, to be operative only if AB 2547 and this bill are both chaptered and become effective on or before January 1, 2009, and this bill is chaptered last.

This bill would incorporate additional changes in Section 8670.40 of the Government Code, proposed by AB 2032, to be operative only if AB 2032 and this bill are both chaptered and become effective on or before January 1, 2009, and this bill is chaptered last.

Appropriation: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) The existing network of rescue and rehabilitation stations established by the state to care for oiled wildlife in the event of oil spills, and the professional staff and volunteers who have spent many hours caring for oiled birds, are to be commended and recognized for their work and for their success in releasing treated birds back into the wild.

(b) The state's capacity to conduct search and collection for rescue of oiled wildlife should be strengthened and improved to ensure that, to the extent feasible, the maximum number of oiled wildlife are collected and receive timely and effective treatment, thus ensuring the best achievable standard for oiled wildlife.

(c) The state should enhance its capacity for oiled wildlife response, including the provision of pretrained personnel and emergency equipment readily available for deployment, to do all of the following:

- (1) Prevent wildlife from being contaminated by spilled oil.
- (2) Collect live oiled wildlife for treatment through proactive search and collection efforts.

(3) Ensure that appropriate pretraining and equipment are provided to staff, volunteers, and representatives from local agencies that may be enlisted to assist the state in collecting oiled wildlife in future spills.

(d) The state's capacity to prevent wildlife from being contaminated by spilled oil, and to rescue and provide rehabilitative care to oiled wildlife, can be significantly enhanced through an expanded program for advanced recruitment and pretraining of volunteers in hazardous materials handling and wildlife collection, and the provision of emergency field collection equipment in strategic locations where it can be readily deployed in the case of a spill. The capacity of the Oiled Wildlife Care Network to provide wildlife care and rehabilitation may be significantly enhanced by a ready pool of pretrained volunteers, with more highly trained volunteers performing more complex tasks and convergent volunteers playing vital support roles.

(e) It is the intent of the Legislature that the Office of Spill Prevention and Response increase the number of pretrained individuals available for immediate deployment in the event of an oil spill to assist in proactive wildlife search and rescue efforts, and ensure that all wildlife recovery teams are supervised by qualified personnel with appropriate training and experience in wildlife handling and search and rescue techniques.

SEC. 2. Section 5655 of the Fish and Game Code is amended to read:

5655. (a) In addition to the responsibilities imposed pursuant to Section 5651, the department may clean up or abate, or cause to be cleaned up or abated, the effects of any petroleum or petroleum product deposited or discharged in the waters of this state or deposited or discharged in any location onshore or offshore where the petroleum or petroleum product is likely to enter the waters of this state, order any person responsible for the deposit or discharge to clean up the petroleum or petroleum product or abate the effects of the deposit or discharge, and recover any costs incurred as a result of the cleanup or abatement from the responsible party.

(b) An order shall not be issued pursuant to this section for the cleanup or abatement of petroleum products in any sump, pond, pit, or lagoon used in conjunction with crude oil production that

is in compliance with all applicable state and federal laws and regulations.

(c) The department may issue an order pursuant to this section only if there is an imminent and substantial endangerment to human health or the environment and the order shall remain in effect only until any cleanup and abatement order is issued pursuant to Section 13304 of the Water Code. A regional water quality control board shall incorporate the department's order into the cleanup and abatement order issued pursuant to Section 13304 of the Water Code, unless the department's order is inconsistent with any more stringent requirement established in the cleanup and abatement order. Any action taken in compliance with the department's order is not a violation of any subsequent regional water quality control board cleanup and abatement order issued pursuant to Section 13304 of the Water Code.

(d) The Administrator of the Office of Spill Prevention and Response has the primary authority to serve as a state incident commander and direct removal, abatement, response, containment, and cleanup efforts with regard to all aspects of any placement of petroleum or a petroleum product in the waters of the state, except as otherwise provided by law. This authority may be delegated.

(e) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Petroleum product" means oil in any kind or form, including, but not limited to, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with waste other than dredged spoil. "Petroleum product" does not include any pesticide that has been applied for agricultural, commercial, or industrial purposes or has been applied in accordance with a cooperative agreement authorized by Section 116180 of the Health and Safety Code, that has not been discharged accidentally or for purposes of disposal, and whose application was in compliance with all applicable state and federal laws and regulations.

(2) "State incident commander" means a person with the overall authority for managing and conducting incident operations during an oil spill response, who shall manage an incident consistent with the standardized emergency management system required by Section 8607 of the Government Code. Incident management generally includes the development of objectives, strategies and tactics, ordering and release of resources, and coordination with other appropriate response agencies to ensure that all appropriate

resources are properly utilized and that this coordinating function is performed in a manner designated to minimize risk to other persons and to the environment.

SEC. 3. Section 8574.8 of the Government Code is amended to read:

8574.8. (a) The administrator shall submit to the Governor and the Legislature an amended California oil spill contingency plan required, pursuant to Section 8574.7, by January 1, 1993. The administrator shall thereafter submit revised plans every three years, until the amended plan required pursuant to subdivision (b) is submitted.

(b) The administrator shall submit to the Governor and the Legislature an amended California oil spill contingency plan required pursuant to Section 8574.7, by January 1, 2010, that consists of both a marine oil spill contingency planning section and an inland oil spill contingency planning section. The administrator shall thereafter submit revised plans every three years.

SEC. 4. Section 8670.3 of the Government Code is amended to read:

8670.3. Unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions shall govern the construction of this chapter:

(a) “Administrator” means the administrator for oil spill response appointed by the Governor pursuant to Section 8670.4.

(b) (1) “Best achievable protection” means the highest level of protection that can be achieved through both the use of the best achievable technology and those manpower levels, training procedures, and operational methods that provide the greatest degree of protection achievable. The administrator’s determination of which measures provide the best achievable protection shall be guided by the critical need to protect valuable coastal resources and marine waters, while also considering all of the following:

(A) The protection provided by the measure.

(B) The technological achievability of the measure.

(C) The cost of the measure.

(2) The administrator shall not use a cost-benefit or cost-effectiveness analysis or any particular method of analysis in determining which measures provide the best achievable protection. The administrator shall instead, when determining which measures provide best achievable protection, give reasonable consideration

to the protection provided by the measures, the technological achievability of the measures, and the cost of the measures when establishing the requirements to provide the best achievable protection for coastal and marine resources.

(c) (1) “Best achievable technology” means that technology that provides the greatest degree of protection, taking into consideration both of the following:

(A) Processes that are being developed, or could feasibly be developed anywhere in the world, given overall reasonable expenditures on research and development.

(B) Processes that are currently in use anywhere in the world.

(2) In determining what is the best achievable technology pursuant to this chapter, the administrator shall consider the effectiveness and engineering feasibility of the technology.

(d) “Dedicated response resources” means equipment and personnel committed solely to oil spill response, containment, and cleanup that are not used for any other activity that would adversely affect the ability of that equipment and personnel to provide oil spill response services in the timeframes for which the equipment and personnel are rated.

(e) “Director” means the Director of Fish and Game.

(f) “Environmentally sensitive area” means an area defined pursuant to the applicable area contingency plans, as created and revised by the Coast Guard and the administrator.

(g) “Inland spill” means a release of at least one barrel (42 gallons) of oil into inland waters that is not authorized by any federal, state, or local governmental entity.

(h) “Inland waters” means waters of the state other than marine waters, but not including groundwater.

(i) “Local government” means a chartered or general law city, a chartered or general law county, or a city and county.

(j) (1) “Marine facility” means any facility of any kind, other than a tank ship or tank barge, that is or was used for the purposes of exploring for, drilling for, producing, storing, handling, transferring, processing, refining, or transporting oil and is located in marine waters, or is located where a discharge could impact marine waters unless the facility is either of the following:

(A) Subject to Chapter 6.67 (commencing with Section 25270) or Chapter 6.75 (commencing with Section 25299.10) of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code.

(B) Placed on a farm, nursery, logging site, or construction site and does not exceed 20,000 gallons in a single storage tank.

(2) For the purposes of this chapter, “marine facility” includes a drill ship, semisubmersible drilling platform, jack-up type drilling rig, or any other floating or temporary drilling platform.

(3) For the purposes of this chapter, “marine facility” does not include a small craft refueling dock.

(k) (1) “Marine terminal” means any marine facility used for transferring oil to or from a tank ship or tank barge.

(2) “Marine terminal” includes, for purposes of this chapter, all piping not integrally connected to a tank facility, as defined in subdivision (m) of Section 25270.2 of the Health and Safety Code.

(l) “Marine waters” means those waters subject to tidal influence, and includes the waterways used for waterborne commercial vessel traffic to the Port of Sacramento and the Port of Stockton.

(m) “Mobile transfer unit” means a small marine fueling facility that is a vehicle, truck, or trailer, including all connecting hoses and piping, used for the transferring of oil at a location where a discharge could impact marine waters.

(n) “Nondedicated response resources” means those response resources identified by an Oil Spill Response Organization for oil spill response activities that are not dedicated response resources.

(o) “Nonpersistent oil” means a petroleum-based oil, such as gasoline, diesel, or jet fuel, that evaporates relatively quickly and is an oil with hydrocarbon fractions, at least 50 percent of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 645° Fahrenheit, and at least 95 percent of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 700° Fahrenheit.

(p) “Nontank vessel” means a vessel of 300 gross tons or greater that carries oil, but does not carry that oil as cargo.

(q) “Oil” means any kind of petroleum, liquid hydrocarbons, or petroleum products or any fraction or residues therefrom, including, but not limited to, crude oil, bunker fuel, gasoline, diesel fuel, aviation fuel, oil sludge, oil refuse, oil mixed with waste, and liquid distillates from unprocessed natural gas.

(r) “Oil spill cleanup agent” means a chemical, or any other substance, used for removing, dispersing, or otherwise cleaning up oil or any residual products of petroleum in, or on, any of the waters of the state.

(s) “Oil spill contingency plan” or “contingency plan” means the oil spill contingency plan required pursuant to Article 5 (commencing with Section 8670.28).

(t) (1) “Oil Spill Response Organization” or “OSRO” means an individual, organization, association, cooperative, or other entity that provides, or intends to provide, equipment, personnel, supplies, or other services directly related to oil spill containment, cleanup, or removal activities.

(2) A “rated OSRO” means an OSRO that has received a satisfactory rating from the administrator for a particular rating level established pursuant to Section 8670.30.

(3) “OSRO” does not include an owner or operator with an oil spill contingency plan approved by the administrator or an entity that only provides spill management services, or who provides services or equipment that are only ancillary to containment, cleanup, or removal activities.

(u) “Onshore facility” means a facility of any kind that is located entirely on lands not covered by marine waters.

(v) (1) “Owner” or “operator” means any of the following:

(A) In the case of a vessel, a person who owns, has an ownership interest in, operates, charters by demise, or leases, the vessel.

(B) In the case of a marine facility, a person who owns, has an ownership interest in, or operates the marine facility.

(C) Except as provided in subparagraph (D), in the case of a vessel or marine facility, where title or control was conveyed due to bankruptcy, foreclosure, tax delinquency, abandonment, or similar means to an entity of state or local government, a person who owned, held an ownership interest in, operated, or otherwise controlled activities concerning the vessel or marine facility immediately beforehand.

(D) An entity of the state or local government that acquired ownership or control of a vessel or marine facility, when the entity of the state or local government has caused or contributed to a spill or discharge of oil into marine waters.

(2) “Owner” or “operator” does not include a person who, without participating in the management of a vessel or marine facility, holds indicia of ownership primarily to protect the person’s security interest in the vessel or marine facility.

(3) “Operator” does not include a person who owns the land underlying a marine facility or the facility itself if the person is not involved in the operations of the facility.

(w) “Person” means an individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, or corporation, including, but not limited to, a government corporation, partnership, and association. “Person” also includes a city, county, city and county, district, and the state or any department or agency thereof, and the federal government, or any department or agency thereof, to the extent permitted by law.

(x) “Pipeline” means a pipeline used at any time to transport oil.

(y) “Reasonable worst case spill” means, for the purposes of preparing contingency plans for a nontank vessel, the total volume of the largest fuel tank on the nontank vessel.

(z) “Responsible party” or “party responsible” means any of the following:

(1) The owner or transporter of oil or a person or entity accepting responsibility for the oil.

(2) The owner, operator, or lessee of, or a person that charters by demise, a vessel or marine facility, or a person or entity accepting responsibility for the vessel or marine facility.

(aa) “Small craft” means a vessel, other than a tank ship or tank barge, that is less than 20 meters in length.

(ab) “Small craft refueling dock” means a waterside operation that dispenses only nonpersistent oil in bulk and small amounts of persistent lubrication oil in containers primarily to small craft and meets both of the following criteria:

(1) Has tank storage capacity not exceeding 20,000 gallons in any single storage tank or tank compartment.

(2) Has total usable tank storage capacity not exceeding 75,000 gallons.

(ac) “Small marine fueling facility” means either of the following:

(1) A mobile transfer unit.

(2) A fixed facility that is not a marine terminal, that dispenses primarily nonpersistent oil, that may dispense small amounts of persistent oil, primarily to small craft, and that meets all of the following criteria:

(A) Has tank storage capacity greater than 20,000 gallons but not more than 40,000 gallons in any single storage tank or storage tank compartment.

(B) Has total usable tank storage capacity not exceeding 75,000 gallons.

(C) Had an annual throughput volume of over-the-water transfers of oil that did not exceed 3,000,000 gallons during the most recent preceding 12-month period.

(ad) “Spill” or “discharge” means a release of at least one barrel (42 gallons) of oil into marine waters that is not authorized by a federal, state, or local government entity.

(ae) “State Interagency Oil Spill Committee” means the committee established pursuant to Article 3.5 (commencing with Section 8574.1) of Chapter 7.

(af) “California oil spill contingency plan” means the California oil spill contingency plan prepared pursuant to Article 3.5 (commencing with Section 8574.1) of Chapter 7.

(ag) “Tank barge” means a vessel that carries oil in commercial quantities as cargo but is not equipped with a means of self-propulsion.

(ah) “Tank ship” means a self-propelled vessel that is constructed or adapted for the carriage of oil in bulk or in commercial quantities as cargo.

(ai) “Tank vessel” means a tank ship or tank barge.

(aj) “Vessel” means a watercraft or ship of any kind, including every structure adapted to be navigated from place to place for the transportation of merchandise or persons.

(ak) “Vessel carrying oil as secondary cargo” means a vessel that does not carry oil as a primary cargo, but does carry oil in bulk as cargo or cargo residue.

SEC. 4.5. Section 8670.3 of the Government Code is amended to read:

8670.3. Unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions shall govern the construction of this chapter:

(a) “Administrator” means the administrator for oil spill response appointed by the Governor pursuant to Section 8670.4.

(b) (1) “Best achievable protection” means the highest level of protection that can be achieved through both the use of the best achievable technology and those manpower levels, training procedures, and operational methods that provide the greatest

degree of protection achievable. The administrator's determination of which measures provide the best achievable protection shall be guided by the critical need to protect valuable coastal resources and marine waters, while also considering all of the following:

- (A) The protection provided by the measure.
- (B) The technological achievability of the measure.
- (C) The cost of the measure.

(2) The administrator shall not use a cost-benefit or cost-effectiveness analysis or any particular method of analysis in determining which measures provide the best achievable protection. The administrator shall instead, when determining which measures provide best achievable protection, give reasonable consideration to the protection provided by the measures, the technological achievability of the measures, and the cost of the measures when establishing the requirements to provide the best achievable protection for coastal and marine resources.

(c) (1) "Best achievable technology" means that technology that provides the greatest degree of protection, taking into consideration both of the following:

(A) Processes that are being developed, or could feasibly be developed anywhere in the world, given overall reasonable expenditures on research and development.

(B) Processes that are currently in use or contained in any oil spill contingency or response plan anywhere in the world.

(C) This subdivision does not require that a particular technology shall first be used elsewhere in the world prior to being required for use or deployment by the administrator.

(2) In determining what is the best achievable technology pursuant to this chapter, the administrator shall consider the effectiveness and engineering feasibility of the technology.

(d) (1) "Dedicated response resources" means equipment and personnel committed solely to oil spill response, containment, and cleanup that are not used for any other activity that would adversely affect the ability of that equipment and personnel to provide oil spill response services in the timeframes for which the equipment and personnel are rated.

(2) For the port areas, as defined in area contingency plans of San Francisco, Los Angeles/Long Beach, and San Diego, "dedicated response resources" shall, in addition to the other criteria in this subdivision, mean equipment and personnel

permanently located in each of those areas. Personnel may be characterized as a dedicated resource only when on duty or on call. On-call personnel may be characterized as a dedicated resource if an on-call employee is all of the following:

(A) Required to wear a functioning pager or other means of immediate communication at all times.

(B) Required to remain in close geographic proximity to the OSRO's facility or nonpersonnel dedicated response resource so as to ensure that regulatory response times are met.

(C) Required to carry approved work clothing and necessary identification to access the OSRO's facility or the site of a spill.

(D) Required to maintain the United States Coast Guard fitness for duty requirements referenced in Part 95 of Title 33 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

(e) "Director" means the Director of Fish and Game.

(f) "Environmentally sensitive area" means an area defined pursuant to the applicable area contingency plans, as created and revised by the Coast Guard and the administrator.

(g) "Inland spill" means a release of at least one barrel (42 gallons) of oil into inland waters that is not authorized by any federal, state, or local governmental entity.

(h) "Inland waters" means waters of the state other than marine waters, but not including groundwater.

(i) "Local government" means a chartered or general law city, a chartered or general law county, or a city and county.

(j) (1) "Marine facility" means any facility of any kind, other than a tank ship or tank barge, that is or was used for the purposes of exploring for, drilling for, producing, storing, handling, transferring, processing, refining, or transporting oil and is located in marine waters, or is located where a discharge could impact marine waters unless the facility is either of the following:

(A) Subject to Chapter 6.67 (commencing with Section 25270) or Chapter 6.75 (commencing with Section 25299.10) of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code.

(B) Placed on a farm, nursery, logging site, or construction site and does not exceed 20,000 gallons in a single storage tank.

(2) For the purposes of this chapter, "marine facility" includes a drill ship, semisubmersible drilling platform, jack-up type drilling rig, or any other floating or temporary drilling platform.

(3) For the purposes of this chapter, “marine facility” does not include a small craft refueling dock.

(k) (1) “Marine terminal” means a marine facility used for transferring oil to or from a tank ship or tank barge.

(2) “Marine terminal” includes, for purposes of this chapter, all piping not integrally connected to a tank facility, as defined in subdivision (m) of Section 25270.2 of the Health and Safety Code.

(l) “Marine waters” means those waters subject to tidal influence, and includes the waterways used for waterborne commercial vessel traffic to the Port of Sacramento and the Port of Stockton.

(m) “Mobile transfer unit” means a small marine fueling facility that is a vehicle, truck, or trailer, including all connecting hoses and piping, used for the transferring of oil at a location where a discharge could impact marine waters.

(n) “Nondedicated response resources” means those response resources identified by an Oil Spill Response Organization for oil spill response activities that are not dedicated response resources. Identified response resources located outside of California are nondedicated response resources.

(o) “Nonpersistent oil” means a petroleum-based oil, such as gasoline, diesel, or jet fuel, that evaporates relatively quickly and is an oil with hydrocarbon fractions, at least 50 percent of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 645° Fahrenheit, and at least 95 percent of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 700° Fahrenheit.

(p) “Nontank vessel” means a vessel of 300 gross tons or greater that carries oil, but does not carry that oil as cargo.

(q) “Oil” means any kind of petroleum, liquid hydrocarbons, or petroleum products or any fraction or residues therefrom, including, but not limited to, crude oil, bunker fuel, gasoline, diesel fuel, aviation fuel, oil sludge, oil refuse, oil mixed with waste, and liquid distillates from unprocessed natural gas.

(r) “Oil spill cleanup agent” means a chemical, or any other substance, used for removing, dispersing, or otherwise cleaning up oil or any residual products of petroleum in, or on, any of the waters of the state.

(s) “Oil spill contingency plan” or “contingency plan” means the oil spill contingency plan required pursuant to Article 5 (commencing with Section 8670.28).

(t) (1) “Oil Spill Response Organization” or “OSRO” means an individual, organization, association, cooperative, or other entity that provides, or intends to provide, equipment, personnel, supplies, or other services directly related to oil spill containment, cleanup, or removal activities.

(2) A “rated OSRO” means an OSRO that has received a satisfactory rating from the administrator for a particular rating level established pursuant to Section 8670.30.

(3) “OSRO” does not include an owner or operator with an oil spill contingency plan approved by the administrator or an entity that only provides spill management services, or who provides services or equipment that are only ancillary to containment, cleanup, or removal activities.

(u) “Onshore facility” means a facility of any kind that is located entirely on lands not covered by marine waters.

(v) (1) “Owner” or “operator” means any of the following:

(A) In the case of a vessel, a person who owns, has an ownership interest in, operates, charters by demise, or leases, the vessel.

(B) In the case of a marine facility, a person who owns, has an ownership interest in, or operates the marine facility.

(C) Except as provided in subparagraph (D), in the case of a vessel or marine facility, where title or control was conveyed due to bankruptcy, foreclosure, tax delinquency, abandonment, or similar means to an entity of state or local government, a person who owned, held an ownership interest in, operated, or otherwise controlled activities concerning the vessel or marine facility immediately beforehand.

(D) An entity of the state or local government that acquired ownership or control of a vessel or marine facility, when the entity of the state or local government has caused or contributed to a spill or discharge of oil into marine waters.

(2) “Owner” or “operator” does not include a person who, without participating in the management of a vessel or marine facility, holds indicia of ownership primarily to protect the person’s security interest in the vessel or marine facility.

(3) “Operator” does not include a person who owns the land underlying a marine facility or the facility itself if the person is not involved in the operations of the facility.

(w) “Person” means an individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, or corporation, including, but not limited to, a

government corporation, partnership, and association. “Person” also includes a city, county, city and county, district, and the state or any department or agency thereof, and the federal government, or any department or agency thereof, to the extent permitted by law.

(x) “Pipeline” means a pipeline used at any time to transport oil.

(y) “Reasonable worst case spill” means, for the purposes of preparing contingency plans for a nontank vessel, the total volume of the largest fuel tank on the nontank vessel.

(z) “Responsible party” or “party responsible” means any of the following:

(1) The owner or transporter of oil or a person or entity accepting responsibility for the oil.

(2) The owner, operator, or lessee of, or a person that charters by demise, a vessel or marine facility, or a person or entity accepting responsibility for the vessel or marine facility.

(aa) “Small craft” means a vessel, other than a tank ship or tank barge, that is less than 20 meters in length.

(ab) “Small craft refueling dock” means a waterside operation that dispenses only nonpersistent oil in bulk and small amounts of persistent lubrication oil in containers primarily to small craft and meets both of the following criteria:

(1) Has tank storage capacity not exceeding 20,000 gallons in any single storage tank or tank compartment.

(2) Has total usable tank storage capacity not exceeding 75,000 gallons.

(ac) “Small marine fueling facility” means either of the following:

(1) A mobile transfer unit.

(2) A fixed facility that is not a marine terminal, that dispenses primarily nonpersistent oil, that may dispense small amounts of persistent oil, primarily to small craft, and that meets all of the following criteria:

(A) Has tank storage capacity greater than 20,000 gallons but not more than 40,000 gallons in any single storage tank or storage tank compartment.

(B) Has total usable tank storage capacity not exceeding 75,000 gallons.

(C) Had an annual throughput volume of over-the-water transfers of oil that did not exceed 3,000,000 gallons during the most recent preceding 12-month period.

(ad) “Spill” or “discharge” means a release of at least one barrel (42 gallons) of oil into marine waters that is not authorized by a federal, state, or local government entity.

(ae) “State Interagency Oil Spill Committee” means the committee established pursuant to Article 3.5 (commencing with Section 8574.1) of Chapter 7.

(af) “California oil spill contingency plan” means the California oil spill contingency plan prepared pursuant to Article 3.5 (commencing with Section 8574.1) of Chapter 7.

(ag) “Tank barge” means a vessel that carries oil in commercial quantities as cargo but is not equipped with a means of self-propulsion.

(ah) “Tank ship” means a self-propelled vessel that is constructed or adapted for the carriage of oil in bulk or in commercial quantities as cargo.

(ai) “Tank vessel” means a tank ship or tank barge.

(aj) “Vessel” means a watercraft or ship of any kind, including a structure adapted to be navigated from place to place for the transportation of merchandise or persons.

(ak) “Vessel carrying oil as secondary cargo” means a vessel that does not carry oil as a primary cargo, but does carry oil in bulk as cargo or cargo residue.

SEC. 5. Section 8670.25 of the Government Code is amended to read:

8670.25. (a) A person who, without regard to intent or negligence, causes or permits any oil to be discharged in or on the marine waters or inland waters of the state shall immediately contain, clean up, and remove the oil in the most effective manner that minimizes environmental damage and in accordance with the applicable contingency plans, unless ordered otherwise by the Coast Guard or the administrator.

(b) If there is a spill, an owner or operator shall comply with the applicable oil spill contingency plan approved by the administrator.

SEC. 6. Section 8670.37.5 of the Government Code is amended to read:

8670.37.5. (a) The administrator shall establish a network of rescue and rehabilitation stations for sea birds, sea otters, and other marine mammals. In addition to rehabilitative care, the primary focus of the Oiled Wildlife Care Network shall include proactive oiled wildlife search and collection rescue efforts. These facilities shall be established and maintained in a state of preparedness to provide the best achievable treatment for marine mammals and birds affected by an oil spill in marine waters. The administrator shall consider all feasible management alternatives for operation of the network.

(b) The first rescue and rehabilitation station established pursuant to this section shall be located within the sea otter range on the central coast. The administrator shall establish regional oiled wildlife rescue and rehabilitation facilities in the Los Angeles Harbor area, the San Francisco Bay area, the San Diego area, the Monterey Bay area, the Humboldt County area, and the Santa Barbara area, and may establish those facilities in other coastal areas of the state as the administrator determines to be necessary. One or more of the oiled wildlife rescue and rehabilitation stations shall be open to the public for educational purposes and shall be available for marine wildlife health research. Wherever possible in the establishment of these facilities, the administrator shall improve existing authorized marine mammal rehabilitation facilities and may expand or take advantage of existing educational or scientific programs and institutions for oiled wildlife rehabilitation purposes. Expenditures shall be reviewed by the agencies and organizations specified in subdivision (c).

(c) The administrator shall consult with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Marine Fisheries Service, the California Coastal Commission, the Executive Director of the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, the Marine Mammal Center, and the International Bird Rescue Center in the design, planning, construction, and operation of the rescue and rehabilitation stations. All proposals for the rescue and rehabilitation stations shall be presented before a public hearing prior to the construction and operation of any rehabilitation station, and, upon completion of the coastal protection element of the California oil spill contingency plan, shall be consistent with the coastal protection element.

(d) The administrator may enter into agreements with nonprofit organizations to establish and equip wildlife rescue and rehabilitation stations and to ensure that they are operated in a professional manner in keeping with the pertinent guidance documents issued by the Office of Spill Prevention and Response in the Department of Fish and Game. The implementation of the agreement shall not constitute a California public works project. The agreement shall be deemed a contract for wildlife rehabilitation as authorized by Section 8670.61.5.

(e) In the event of a spill, the responsible party may request that the administrator perform the rescue and rehabilitation of oiled wildlife required of the responsible party pursuant to this chapter if the responsible party and the administrator enter into an agreement for the reimbursement of the administrator's costs incurred in taking the requested action. If the administrator performs the rescue and rehabilitation of oiled wildlife, the administrator shall primarily utilize the network of rescue and rehabilitation stations established pursuant to subdivision (a), unless more immediate care is required. Any of those activities conducted pursuant to this section or Section 8670.56.5 or 8670.61.5 shall be performed under the direction of the administrator. This subdivision does not remove the responsible party from liability for the costs of, nor the responsibility for, the rescue and rehabilitation of oiled wildlife, as established by this chapter. This subdivision does not prohibit an owner or operator from retaining, in a contingency plan prepared pursuant to this article, wildlife rescue and rehabilitation services different from the rescue and rehabilitation stations established pursuant to this section.

(f) (1) The administrator shall appoint a rescue and rehabilitation advisory board to advise the administrator regarding operation of the network of rescue and rehabilitation stations established pursuant to subdivision (a), including the economic operation and maintenance of the network. For the purpose of assisting the administrator in determining what constitutes the best achievable treatment for oiled wildlife, the advisory board shall provide recommendations to the administrator on the care achieved by current standard treatment methods, new or alternative treatment methods, the costs of treatment methods, and any other information that the advisory board believes that the administrator might find

useful in making that determination. The administrator shall consult with the advisory board in preparing the administrator's submission to the Legislature pursuant to subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (l) of Section 8670.48. The administrator shall present the recommendations of the advisory board to the Oil Spill Technical Advisory Committee created pursuant to Article 8 (commencing with Section 8670.54), upon the request of the committee.

(2) The advisory board shall consist of a balance between representatives of the oil industry, wildlife rehabilitation organizations, and academia. One academic representative shall be from a veterinary school within this state. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service shall be requested to participate as ex officio members.

(3) (A) The Legislature hereby finds and declares that since the administrator may rely on the expertise provided by the volunteer members of the advisory board and may be guided by their recommendations in making decisions that relate to the operation of the network of rescue and rehabilitation stations, those members should be entitled to the same immunity from liability that is provided other public employees.

(B) Members of the advisory board, while performing functions within the scope of advisory board duties, shall be entitled to the same rights and immunities granted public employees by Article 3 (commencing with Section 820) of Chapter 1 of Part 2 of Division 3.6 of Title 1. Those rights and immunities are deemed to have attached, and shall attach, as of the date of appointment of the member to the advisory board.

(g) The administrator shall ensure the state's ability to prevent the contamination of wildlife and to identify, collect, rescue, and treat oiled wildlife through all of the following:

(1) Providing for the recruitment and training of an adequate network of wildlife specialists and volunteers from Oiled Wildlife Care Network participant organizations who can be called into immediate action in the event of an oil spill to assist in the field with collection of live oiled wildlife. The training shall include a process for certification of trained volunteers and renewal of certifications. The initial wildlife rescue training shall include field experience in species identification and appropriate field collection techniques for species at risk in different spills. In addition to

training in wildlife rescue, the administrator shall provide for appropriate hazardous materials training for new volunteers and contract personnel, with refresher courses offered as necessary to allow for continual readiness of search and collection teams. The Office of Spill Prevention and Response in the Department of Fish and Game is not required to reimburse volunteers for time or travel associated with required wildlife rescue or hazardous materials training.

(2) Developing and implementing a plan for the provision of emergency equipment for wildlife rescue in strategic locations to facilitate ready deployment in the case of an oil spill. The administrator shall ensure that the equipment identified as necessary in his or her wildlife response plan is available and deployed in a timely manner to assist in providing the best achievable protection and collection efforts.

(3) Developing the capacity of the Oiled Wildlife Care Network to recruit and train an adequate field team for collection of live oiled wildlife, as specified in paragraph (1), by providing staffing for field operations, coordination, and volunteer outreach for the Oiled Wildlife Care Network. The duties of the field operations and volunteer outreach staff shall include recruitment and coordination of additional participation in the Oiled Wildlife Care Network by other existing organizations with experience and expertise in wildlife rescue and handling, including scientific organizations, educational institutions, public agencies, and nonprofit organizations dedicated to wildlife conservation, and recruitment, training, and supervision of volunteers from Oiled Wildlife Care Network participating organizations.

(4) Ensuring that qualified persons with experience and expertise in wildlife rescue are assigned to oversee and supervise wildlife recovery search and collection efforts, as specified in the administrator's wildlife response plan. The administrator shall provide for and ensure that all persons involved in field collection of oiled wildlife receive training in search and capture techniques and hazardous materials certification, as appropriate.

SEC. 7. Section 8670.40 of the Government Code is amended to read:

8670.40. (a) The State Board of Equalization shall collect a fee in an amount determined by the administrator to be sufficient to carry out the purposes set forth in subdivision (e), and a

reasonable reserve for contingencies. The annual assessment may not exceed five cents (\$0.05) per barrel of crude oil or petroleum products.

(b) (1) The oil spill prevention and administration fee shall be imposed upon a person owning crude oil at the time that crude oil is received at a marine terminal from within or outside the state, and upon a person who owns petroleum products at the time that those petroleum products are received at a marine terminal from outside this state. The fee shall be collected by the marine terminal operator from the owner of the crude oil or petroleum products based on each barrel of crude oil or petroleum products so received by means of a vessel operating in, through, or across the marine waters of the state. In addition, an operator of a pipeline shall pay the oil spill prevention and administration fee for each barrel of crude oil originating from a production facility in marine waters and transported in the state by means of a pipeline operating across, under, or through the marine waters of the state. The fees shall be remitted to the board by the terminal or pipeline operator on the 25th day of the month based upon the number of barrels of crude oil or petroleum products received at a marine terminal or transported by pipeline during the preceding month. A fee shall not be imposed pursuant to this section with respect to crude oil or petroleum products if the person who would be liable for that fee, or responsible for its collection, establishes that the fee has been collected by a terminal operator registered under this chapter or paid to the board with respect to the crude oil or petroleum product.

(2) An owner of crude oil or petroleum products is liable for the fee until it has been paid to the board, except that payment to a marine terminal operator registered under this chapter is sufficient to relieve the owner from further liability for the fee.

(3) On or before January 20, the administrator shall annually prepare a plan that projects revenues and expenses over three fiscal years, including the current year. Based on the plan, the administrator shall set the fee so that projected revenues, including any interest, are equivalent to expenses as reflected in the current Budget Act and in the proposed budget submitted by the Governor. In setting the fee, the administrator may allow for a surplus if the administrator finds that revenues will be exhausted during the

period covered by the plan or that the surplus is necessary to cover possible contingencies.

(c) The moneys collected pursuant to subdivision (a) shall be deposited into the fund.

(d) The board shall collect the fee and adopt regulations for implementing the fee collection program.

(e) The fee described in this section shall be collected solely for all of the following purposes:

(1) To implement oil spill prevention programs through rules, regulations, leasing policies, guidelines, and inspections and to implement research into prevention and control technology.

(2) To carry out studies that may lead to improved oil spill prevention and response.

(3) To finance environmental and economic studies relating to the effects of oil spills.

(4) To reimburse the member agencies of the State Interagency Oil Spill Committee for costs arising from implementation of this chapter, Article 3.5 (commencing with Section 8574.1) of Chapter 7 of this code, and Division 7.8 (commencing with Section 8750) of the Public Resources Code.

(5) To implement, install, and maintain emergency programs, equipment, and facilities to respond to, contain, and clean up oil spills and to ensure that those operations will be carried out as intended.

(6) To respond to an imminent threat of a spill in accordance with the provisions of Section 8670.62 pertaining to threatened discharges. The cumulative amount of an expenditure for this purpose shall not exceed the amount of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) in a fiscal year unless the administrator receives the approval of the Director of Finance and notification is given to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee. Commencing with the 1993–94 fiscal year, and each fiscal year thereafter, it is the intent of the Legislature that the annual Budget Act contain an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) from the fund for the purpose of allowing the administrator to respond to threatened oil spills.

(7) To reimburse the board for costs incurred to implement this chapter and to carry out Part 24 (commencing with Section 46001) of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

(8) To reimburse the costs incurred by the State Lands Commission in implementing the Oil Transfer and Transportation Emission and Risk Reduction Act of 2002 (Division 7.9 (commencing with Section 8780) of the Public Resources Code).

(9) To cover costs incurred by the Oiled Wildlife Care Network established by Section 8670.37.5 for training and field collection, and search and rescue activities, pursuant to subdivision (g) of Section 8670.37.5.

(f) The moneys deposited in the fund shall not be used for responding to an oil spill.

SEC. 7.5. Section 8670.40 of the Government Code is amended to read:

8670.40. (a) The State Board of Equalization shall collect a fee in an amount determined by the administrator to be sufficient to carry out the purposes set forth in subdivision (e), and a reasonable reserve for contingencies. The annual assessment may not exceed eight cents (\$0.08) per barrel of crude oil or petroleum products.

(b) (1) The oil spill prevention and administration fee shall be imposed upon a person owning crude oil at the time that crude oil is received at a marine terminal from within or outside the state, and upon a person who owns petroleum products at the time that those petroleum products are received at a marine terminal from outside this state. The fee shall be collected by the marine terminal operator from the owner of the crude oil or petroleum products based on each barrel of crude oil or petroleum products so received by means of a vessel operating in, through, or across the marine waters of the state. In addition, an operator of a pipeline shall pay the oil spill prevention and administration fee for each barrel of crude oil originating from a production facility in marine waters and transported in the state by means of a pipeline operating across, under, or through the marine waters of the state. The fees shall be remitted to the board by the terminal or pipeline operator on the 25th day of the month based upon the number of barrels of crude oil or petroleum products received at a marine terminal or transported by pipeline during the preceding month. A fee shall not be imposed pursuant to this section with respect to crude oil or petroleum products if the person who would be liable for that fee, or responsible for its collection, establishes that the fee has been collected by a terminal operator registered under this chapter

or paid to the board with respect to the crude oil or petroleum product.

(2) An owner of crude oil or petroleum products is liable for the fee until it has been paid to the board, except that payment to a marine terminal operator registered under this chapter is sufficient to relieve the owner from further liability for the fee.

(3) On or before January 20, the administrator shall annually prepare a plan that projects revenues and expenses over three fiscal years, including the current year. Based on the plan, the administrator shall set the fee so that projected revenues, including interest, are equivalent to expenses as reflected in the current Budget Act and in the proposed budget submitted by the Governor. In setting the fee, the administrator may allow for a surplus if the administrator finds that revenues will be exhausted during the period covered by the plan or that the surplus is necessary to cover possible contingencies.

(c) The moneys collected pursuant to subdivision (a) shall be deposited into the fund.

(d) The board shall collect the fee and adopt regulations for implementing the fee collection program.

(e) The fee described in this section shall be collected solely for all of the following purposes:

(1) To implement oil spill prevention programs through rules, regulations, leasing policies, guidelines, and inspections and to implement research into prevention and control technology.

(2) To carry out studies that may lead to improved oil spill prevention and response.

(3) To finance environmental and economic studies relating to the effects of oil spills.

(4) To reimburse the member agencies of the State Interagency Oil Spill Committee for costs arising from implementation of this chapter, Article 3.5 (commencing with Section 8574.1) of Chapter 7 of this code, and Division 7.8 (commencing with Section 8750) of the Public Resources Code.

(5) To implement, install, and maintain emergency programs, equipment, and facilities to respond to, contain, and clean up oil spills and to ensure that those operations will be carried out as intended.

(6) To respond to an imminent threat of a spill in accordance with the provisions of Section 8670.62 pertaining to threatened

discharges. The cumulative amount of an expenditure for this purpose shall not exceed the amount of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) in a fiscal year unless the administrator receives the approval of the Director of Finance and notification is given to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee. Commencing with the 1993–94 fiscal year, and each fiscal year thereafter, it is the intent of the Legislature that the annual Budget Act contain an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) from the fund for the purpose of allowing the administrator to respond to threatened oil spills.

(7) To reimburse the board for costs incurred to implement this chapter and to carry out Part 24 (commencing with Section 46001) of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

(8) To reimburse the costs incurred by the State Lands Commission in implementing the Oil Transfer and Transportation Emission and Risk Reduction Act of 2002 (Division 7.9 (commencing with Section 8780) of the Public Resources Code).

(9) To cover costs incurred by the Oil Wildlife Care Network established by Section 8670.37.5 for training and field collection, and search and rescue activities, pursuant to subdivision (g) of Section 8670.37.5.

(f) The moneys deposited in the fund shall not be used for responding to an oil spill.

SEC. 8. Section 8670.48 of the Government Code is amended to read:

8670.48. (a) (1) A uniform oil spill response fee in an amount not exceeding twenty-five cents (\$0.25) for each barrel of petroleum products, as set by the administrator pursuant to subdivision (f), shall be imposed upon a person who owns petroleum products at the time the petroleum products are received at a marine terminal within this state by means of a vessel from a point of origin outside this state. The fee shall be remitted to the State Board of Equalization by the terminal operator on the 25th day of each month based upon the number of barrels of petroleum products received during the preceding month.

(2) An owner of petroleum products is liable for the fee until it has been paid to the state, except that payment to a marine terminal operator registered under this chapter is sufficient to relieve the owner from further liability for the fee.

(b) An operator of a pipeline shall also pay a uniform oil spill response fee in an amount not exceeding twenty-five cents (\$0.25) for each barrel of petroleum products, as set by the administrator pursuant to subdivision (f), transported into the state by means of a pipeline operating across, under, or through the marine waters of the state. The fee shall be paid on the 25th day of each month based upon the number of barrels of petroleum products so transported into the state during the preceding month.

(c) (1) An operator of a refinery shall pay a uniform oil spill response fee in an amount not exceeding twenty-five cents (\$0.25) for each barrel of crude oil, as set by the administrator pursuant to subdivision (f), received at a refinery within the state. The fee shall be paid on the 25th day of each month based upon the number of barrels of crude oil so received during the preceding month.

(2) The fee shall not be imposed by a refiner, or a person or entity acting as an agent for a refiner, on crude oil produced by an independent crude oil producer as defined in paragraph (3). The board shall not identify a company as exempt from the fee requirements of this section if that company was reorganized, sold, or otherwise modified with the intent of circumventing the requirements of this section.

(3) For purposes of this chapter, “independent crude oil producer” means a person or entity producing crude oil within this state who does not refine crude oil into a product, and who does not possess or own a retail gasoline marketing facility.

(d) A marine terminal operator shall pay a uniform oil spill response fee in an amount not exceeding twenty-five cents (\$0.25), in accordance with subdivision (g), for each barrel of crude oil, as set by the administrator pursuant to subdivision (f), that is transported from within this state by means of a marine vessel to a destination outside this state.

(e) An operator of a pipeline shall pay a uniform oil spill response fee in an amount not exceeding twenty-five cents (\$0.25), in accordance with subdivision (g), for each barrel of crude oil, as set by the administrator pursuant to subdivision (f), transported out of the state by pipeline.

(f) (1) The fees required pursuant to this section shall be collected during any period for which the administrator determines that collection is necessary for any of the following reasons:

(A) The amount in the fund is less than or equal to 95 percent of the designated amount specified in subdivision (a) of Section 46012 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

(B) Additional money is required to pay for the purposes specified in subdivision (k).

(C) The revenue is necessary to repay a draw on a financial security obtained by the Treasurer pursuant to subdivision (o) or borrowing by the Treasurer pursuant to Article 7.5 (commencing with Section 8670.53.1) including any principal, interest, premium, fees, charges, or costs of any kind incurred in connection with those borrowings or financial security.

(2) The administrator, in consultation with the State Board of Equalization, and with the approval of the Treasurer, may direct the State Board of Equalization to cease collecting the fee when the administrator determines that further collection of the fee is not necessary for the purposes specified in paragraph (1).

(3) The administrator, in consultation with the State Board of Equalization, shall set the amount of the oil spill response fees. The oil spill response fees shall be imposed on all feepayers in the same amount. The administrator shall not set the amount of the fee at less than twenty-five cents (\$0.25) for each barrel of petroleum products or crude oil, unless the administrator finds that the assessment of a lesser fee will cause the fund to reach the designated amount specified in subdivision (a) of Section 46012 of the Revenue and Taxation Code within four months. The fee shall not be less than twenty-five cents (\$0.25) for each barrel of petroleum products or crude oil if the administrator has drawn upon the financial security obtained by the Treasurer pursuant to subdivision (o) or if the Treasurer has borrowed money pursuant to Article 7.5 (commencing with Section 8670.53.1) and principal, interest, premium, fees, charges, or costs of any kind incurred in connection with those borrowings remain outstanding or unpaid, unless the Treasurer has certified to the administrator that the money in the fund is not necessary for the purposes specified in paragraph (1).

(g) The fees imposed by subdivisions (d) and (e) shall be imposed in any calendar year beginning the month following the month when the total cumulative year-to-date barrels of crude oil transported outside the state by all feepayers by means of vessel or pipeline exceed 6 percent by volume of the total barrels of crude

oil and petroleum products subject to oil spill response fees under subdivisions (a), (b), and (c) for the prior calendar year.

(h) For purposes of this chapter, “designated amount” means the amounts specified in Section 46012 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

(i) The administrator, in consultation with the State Board of Equalization and with the approval of the Treasurer, shall authorize refunds of any money collected that is not necessary for the purposes specified in paragraph (1) of subdivision (f). The State Board of Equalization, as directed by the administrator, and in accordance with Section 46653 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, shall refund the excess amount of fees collected to each feepayer who paid the fee to the state, in proportion to the amount that each feepayer paid into the fund during the preceding 12 monthly reporting periods in which there was a fee due, including the month in which the fund exceeded the specified amount. If the total amount of money in the fund exceeds the amount specified in this subdivision by 10 percent or less, refunds need not be ordered by the administrator. This section does not require the refund of excess fees as provided in this subdivision more frequently than once each year.

(j) The State Board of Equalization shall collect the fee and adopt regulations implementing the fee collection program. All fees collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the Oil Spill Response Trust Fund.

(k) The fee described in this section shall be collected solely for any of the following purposes:

(1) To provide funds to cover promptly the costs of response, containment, and cleanup of oil spills into marine waters, including damage assessment costs, and wildlife rehabilitation as provided in Section 8670.61.5.

(2) To cover response and cleanup costs and other damages suffered by the state or other persons or entities from oil spills into marine waters, which cannot otherwise be compensated by responsible parties or the federal government.

(3) To pay claims for damages pursuant to Section 8670.51.

(4) To pay claims for damages, except for damages described in paragraph (7) of subdivision (h) of Section 8670.56.5, pursuant to Section 8670.51.1.

(5) To pay for the cost of obtaining financial security in the amount specified in subdivision (b) of Section 46012 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, as authorized by subdivision (o).

(6) To pay indemnity and related costs and expenses as authorized by Section 8670.56.6.

(7) To pay principal, interest, premium, if any, and fees, charges, and costs of any kind incurred in connection with moneys drawn by the administrator on the financial security obtained by the Treasurer pursuant to subdivision (o) or borrowed by the Treasurer pursuant to Article 7.5 (commencing with Section 8670.53.1).

(8) To pay for the costs of rescue, medical treatment, rehabilitation, and disposition of oiled wildlife, as incurred by the network of oiled wildlife rescue and rehabilitation stations created pursuant to Section 8670.37.5.

(l) (1) The interest that the state earns on the funds deposited into the Oil Spill Response Trust Fund shall be deposited in the fund and shall be used to maintain the fund at the designated amount specified in subdivision (a) of Section 46012 of the Revenue and Taxation Code. Interest earned until July 1, 1998, on funds deposited pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 46012 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, as determined jointly by the Controller and the Director of Finance, shall be available upon appropriation by the Legislature in the Budget Act to establish, equip, operate, and maintain the network of rescue and rehabilitation stations for oiled wildlife as described in Section 8670.37.5 and to support technology development and research related to oiled wildlife care. Interest earned on the financial security portion of the fund, required to be accessible pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 46012 of the Revenue and Taxation Code shall not be available for that purpose. If the amount in the fund exceeds that designated amount, the interest not needed to equip, operate, and maintain the network of rescue and rehabilitation stations, or for appropriate technology development and research regarding oiled wildlife care, shall be deposited into the Oil Spill Prevention and Administration Fund, and shall be available for the purposes authorized by Article 6 (commencing with Section 8670.38).

(2) (A) For each fiscal year, consistent with this article, the administrator shall submit, as a proposed appropriation in the Governor's Budget, an amount up to two million dollars

(\$2,000,000) of the interest earned on the funds deposited into the Oil Spill Response Trust Fund for the purpose of equipping, operating, and maintaining the network of oiled wildlife rescue and rehabilitation stations and proactive oiled wildlife search and collection rescue efforts established pursuant to Section 8670.37.5 and for support of technology development and research related to oiled wildlife care. The remaining interest, if any, shall be deposited into the Oil Spill Prevention and Administration Fund pursuant to paragraph (1).

(B) The administrator shall report to the Legislature not later than June 30, 2002, on the progress and effectiveness of the network of oiled wildlife rescue and rehabilitation stations established pursuant to Section 8670.37.5, and the adequacy of the Oil Spill Response Trust Fund to meet the purposes for which it was established.

(C) At the administrator's request, the funds made available pursuant to this paragraph may be directly appropriated to a suitable program for wildlife health and rehabilitation within a school of veterinary medicine within this state, provided that an agreement exists, consistent with this chapter, between the administrator and an appropriate representative of the program for carrying out that purpose. The administrator shall attempt to have an agreement in place at all times. The agreement shall ensure that the training of, and the care provided by, the program staff are at levels that are consistent with those standards generally accepted within the veterinary profession.

(D) The funds made available pursuant to this paragraph shall not be considered an offset to any other state funds appropriated to the program, the program's associated school of veterinary medicine, or the program's associated college or university, and the funds shall not be used for any other purpose. If an offset does occur or the funds are used for an unintended purpose, expenditure of any appropriation of funds pursuant to this paragraph may be terminated by the administrator and the administrator may request a reappropriation to accomplish the intended purpose. The administrator shall annually review and approve the proposed uses of any funds made available pursuant to this paragraph.

(m) The Legislature finds and declares that effective response to oil spills requires that the state have available sufficient funds in a response fund. The Legislature further finds and declares that

maintenance of that fund is of utmost importance to the state and that the money in the fund shall be used solely for the purposes specified in subdivision (k).

(n) It is the intent of the Legislature, in enacting this section, that the fee shall not be imposed by a refiner, or a person or entity acting as an agent for a refiner, on crude oil produced by an independent crude oil producer.

(o) The Treasurer shall obtain financial security, in the designated amount specified in subdivision (b) of Section 46012 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, in a form which, in the event of an oil spill, may be drawn upon immediately by the administrator upon making the determinations required by paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 8670.49. The financial security may be obtained in any of the forms described in subdivision (b) of Section 8670.53.3, as determined by the Treasurer.

(p) This section does not limit the authority of the administrator to raise oil spill response fees pursuant to Section 8670.48.5.

SEC. 8.5. Section 8670.48 of the Government Code is amended to read:

8670.48. (a) (1) A uniform oil spill response fee in an amount not exceeding twenty-five cents (\$0.25) for each barrel of petroleum products, as set by the administrator pursuant to subdivision (f), shall be imposed upon a person who owns petroleum products at the time the petroleum products are received at a marine terminal within this state by means of a vessel from a point of origin outside this state. The fee shall be remitted to the State Board of Equalization by the terminal operator on the 25th day of each month based upon the number of barrels of petroleum products received during the preceding month.

(2) An owner of petroleum products is liable for the fee until it has been paid to the state, except that payment to a marine terminal operator registered under this chapter is sufficient to relieve the owner from further liability for the fee.

(b) An operator of a pipeline shall also pay a uniform oil spill response fee in an amount not exceeding twenty-five cents (\$0.25) for each barrel of petroleum products, as set by the administrator pursuant to subdivision (f), transported into the state by means of a pipeline operating across, under, or through the marine waters of the state. The fee shall be paid on the 25th day of each month

based upon the number of barrels of petroleum products so transported into the state during the preceding month.

(c) (1) An operator of a refinery shall pay a uniform oil spill response fee in an amount not exceeding twenty-five cents (\$0.25) for each barrel of crude oil, as set by the administrator pursuant to subdivision (f), received at a refinery within the state. The fee shall be paid on the 25th day of each month based upon the number of barrels of crude oil so received during the preceding month.

(2) The fee shall not be imposed by a refiner, or a person or entity acting as an agent for a refiner, on crude oil produced by an independent crude oil producer as defined in paragraph (3). The board shall not identify a company as exempt from the fee requirements of this section if that company was reorganized, sold, or otherwise modified with the intent of circumventing the requirements of this section.

(3) For purposes of this chapter, “independent crude oil producer” means a person or entity producing crude oil within this state who does not refine crude oil into a product, and who does not possess or own a retail gasoline marketing facility.

(d) A marine terminal operator shall pay a uniform oil spill response fee in an amount not exceeding twenty-five cents (\$0.25), in accordance with subdivision (g), for each barrel of crude oil, as set by the administrator pursuant to subdivision (f), that is transported from within this state by means of marine vessel to a destination outside this state.

(e) An operator of a pipeline shall pay a uniform oil spill response fee in an amount not exceeding twenty-five cents (\$0.25), in accordance with subdivision (g), for each barrel of crude oil, as set by the administrator pursuant to subdivision (f), transported out of the state by pipeline.

(f) (1) The fees required pursuant to this section shall be collected during a period for which the administrator determines that collection is necessary for any of the following reasons:

(A) The amount in the fund is less than or equal to 95 percent of the designated amount specified in subdivision (a) of Section 46012 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

(B) Additional money is required to pay for the purposes specified in subdivision (k).

(C) The revenue is necessary to repay a draw on a financial security obtained by the Treasurer pursuant to subdivision (o) or

borrowing by the Treasurer pursuant to Article 7.5 (commencing with Section 8670.53.1) including any principal, interest, premium, fees, charges, or costs of any kind incurred in connection with those borrowings or financial security.

(2) The administrator, in consultation with the State Board of Equalization, and with the approval of the Treasurer, may direct the State Board of Equalization to cease collecting the fee when the administrator determines that further collection of the fee is not necessary for the purposes specified in paragraph (1).

(3) The administrator, in consultation with the State Board of Equalization, shall set the amount of the oil spill response fees. The oil spill response fees shall be imposed on all feepayers in the same amount. The administrator shall not set the amount of the fee at less than twenty-five cents (\$0.25) for each barrel of petroleum products or crude oil, unless the administrator finds that the assessment of a lesser fee will cause the fund to reach the designated amount specified in subdivision (a) of Section 46012 of the Revenue and Taxation Code within four months. The fee shall not be less than twenty-five cents (\$0.25) for each barrel of petroleum products or crude oil if the administrator has drawn upon the financial security obtained by the Treasurer pursuant to subdivision (o) or if the Treasurer has borrowed money pursuant to Article 7.5 (commencing with Section 8670.53.1) and principal, interest, premium, fees, charges, or costs of any kind incurred in connection with those borrowings remain outstanding or unpaid, unless the Treasurer has certified to the administrator that the money in the fund is not necessary for the purposes specified in paragraph (1).

(g) The fees imposed by subdivisions (d) and (e) shall be imposed in any calendar year beginning the month following the month when the total cumulative year-to-date barrels of crude oil transported outside the state by all feepayers by means of vessel or pipeline exceed 6 percent by volume of the total barrels of crude oil and petroleum products subject to oil spill response fees under subdivisions (a), (b), and (c) for the prior calendar year.

(h) For purposes of this chapter, “designated amount” means the amounts specified in Section 46012 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

(i) The administrator, in consultation with the State Board of Equalization and with the approval of the Treasurer, shall authorize

refunds of any money collected that is not necessary for the purposes specified in paragraph (1) of subdivision (f). The State Board of Equalization, as directed by the administrator, and in accordance with Section 46653 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, shall refund the excess amount of fees collected to each feepayer who paid the fee to the state, in proportion to the amount that each feepayer paid into the fund during the preceding 12 monthly reporting periods in which there was a fee due, including the month in which the fund exceeded the specified amount. If the total amount of money in the fund exceeds the amount specified in this subdivision by 10 percent or less, refunds need not be ordered by the administrator. This section does not require the refund of excess fees as provided in this subdivision more frequently than once each year.

(j) The State Board of Equalization shall collect the fee and adopt regulations implementing the fee collection program. All fees collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the Oil Spill Response Trust Fund.

(k) The fee described in this section shall be collected solely for any of the following purposes:

(1) To provide funds to cover promptly the costs of response, containment, and cleanup of oil spills into marine waters, including damage assessment costs, and wildlife rehabilitation as provided in Section 8670.61.5.

(2) To cover response and cleanup costs and other damages suffered by the state or other persons or entities from oil spills into marine waters, which cannot otherwise be compensated by responsible parties or the federal government, including, but not limited to, an owner or operator, or rated OSRO, that is contracted, directed, or called upon by the administrator to provide response resources pursuant to Section 8670.11.

(3) To pay claims for damages pursuant to Section 8670.51.

(4) To pay claims for damages, except for damages described in paragraph (7) of subdivision (h) of Section 8670.56.5, pursuant to Section 8670.51.1.

(5) To pay for the cost of obtaining financial security in the amount specified in subdivision (b) of Section 46012 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, as authorized by subdivision (o).

(6) To pay indemnity and related costs and expenses as authorized by Section 8670.56.6.

(7) To pay principal, interest, premium, if any, and fees, charges, and costs of any kind incurred in connection with moneys drawn by the administrator on the financial security obtained by the Treasurer pursuant to subdivision (o) or borrowed by the Treasurer pursuant to Article 7.5 (commencing with Section 8670.53.1).

(8) To pay for the costs of rescue, medical treatment, rehabilitation, and disposition of oiled wildlife, as incurred by the network of oiled wildlife rescue and rehabilitation stations created pursuant to Section 8670.37.5.

(9) To pay for the costs to administer and award California Oil Spill Prevention and Cleanup Technology Grants pursuant to Section 8670.74.

(l) (1) The interest that the state earns on the funds deposited into the Oil Spill Response Trust Fund shall be deposited in the fund and shall be used to maintain the fund at the designated amount specified in subdivision (a) of Section 46012 of the Revenue and Taxation Code. Interest earned until July 1, 1998, on funds deposited pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 46012 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, as determined jointly by the Controller and the Director of Finance, shall be available upon appropriation by the Legislature in the Budget Act to establish, equip, operate, and maintain the network of rescue and rehabilitation stations for oiled wildlife as described in Section 8670.37.5 and to support technology development and research related to oiled wildlife care. Interest earned on the financial security portion of the fund, required to be accessible pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 46012 of the Revenue and Taxation Code shall not be available for that purpose. If the amount in the fund exceeds that designated amount, the interest not needed to equip, operate, and maintain the network of rescue and rehabilitation stations, or for appropriate technology development and research regarding oiled wildlife care, shall be deposited into the Oil Spill Prevention and Administration Fund, and shall be available for the purposes authorized by Article 6 (commencing with Section 8670.38).

(2) (A) For each fiscal year, consistent with this article, the administrator shall submit, as a proposed appropriation in the Governor's Budget, an amount up to two million dollars (\$2,000,000) of the interest earned on the funds deposited into the Oil Spill Response Trust Fund for the purpose of equipping,

operating, and maintaining the network of oiled wildlife rescue and rehabilitation stations and proactive oiled wildlife search and collection rescue efforts established pursuant to Section 8670.37.5 and for support of technology development and research related to oiled wildlife care. The remaining interest, if any, shall be deposited into the Oil Spill Prevention and Administration Fund pursuant to paragraph (1).

(B) The administrator shall report to the Legislature not later than June 30, 2002, on the progress and effectiveness of the network of oiled wildlife rescue and rehabilitation stations established pursuant to Section 8670.37.5, and the adequacy of the Oil Spill Response Trust Fund to meet the purposes for which it was established.

(C) At the administrator's request, the funds made available pursuant to this paragraph may be directly appropriated to a suitable program for wildlife health and rehabilitation within a school of veterinary medicine within this state, provided that an agreement exists, consistent with this chapter, between the administrator and an appropriate representative of the program for carrying out that purpose. The administrator shall attempt to have an agreement in place at all times. The agreement shall ensure that the training of, and the care provided by, the program staff are at levels that are consistent with those standards generally accepted within the veterinary profession.

(D) The funds made available pursuant to this paragraph shall not be considered an offset to any other state funds appropriated to the program, the program's associated school of veterinary medicine, or the program's associated college or university, and the funds shall not be used for any other purpose. If an offset does occur or the funds are used for an unintended purpose, expenditure of any appropriation of funds pursuant to this paragraph may be terminated by the administrator and the administrator may request a reappropriation to accomplish the intended purpose. The administrator shall annually review and approve the proposed uses of any funds made available pursuant to this paragraph.

(m) The Legislature finds and declares that effective response to oil spills requires that the state have available sufficient funds in a response fund. The Legislature further finds and declares that maintenance of that fund is of utmost importance to the state and

that the money in the fund shall be used solely for the purposes specified in subdivision (k).

(n) It is the intent of the Legislature, in enacting this section, that the fee shall not be imposed by a refiner, or a person or entity acting as an agent for a refiner, on crude oil produced by an independent crude oil producer.

(o) The Treasurer shall obtain financial security, in the designated amount specified in subdivision (b) of Section 46012 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, in a form which, in the event of an oil spill, may be drawn upon immediately by the administrator upon making the determinations required by paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 8670.49. The financial security may be obtained in any of the forms described in subdivision (b) of Section 8670.53.3, as determined by the Treasurer.

(p) This section does not limit the authority of the administrator to raise oil spill response fees pursuant to Section 8670.48.5.

SEC. 9. Section 8670.56.5 of the Government Code is amended to read:

8670.56.5. (a) A responsible party, as defined in Section 8670.3, shall be absolutely liable without regard to fault for any damages incurred by any injured party that arise out of, or are caused by a spill or inland spill.

(b) A responsible person is not liable to an injured party under this section for any of the following:

(1) Damages, other than costs of removal incurred by the state or a local government, caused solely by any act of war, hostilities, civil war, or insurrection or by an unanticipated grave natural disaster or other act of God of an exceptional, inevitable, and irresistible character, which could not have been prevented or avoided by the exercise of due care or foresight.

(2) Damages caused solely by the negligence or intentional malfeasance of that injured party.

(3) Damages caused solely by the criminal act of a third party other than the defendant or an agent or employee of the defendant.

(4) Natural seepage not caused by a responsible party.

(5) Discharge or leaking of oil or natural gas from a private pleasure boat or vessel.

(6) Damages that arise out of, or are caused by, a discharge that is authorized by a state or federal permit.

(c) The defenses provided in subdivision (b) shall not be available to a responsible person who fails to comply with Sections 8670.25, 8670.25.5, 8670.27, and 8670.62.

(d) Upon motion and sufficient showing by a party deemed to be responsible under this section, the court shall join to the action any other party who may be responsible under this section.

(e) In determining whether a party is a responsible party under this section, the court shall consider the results of chemical or other scientific tests conducted to determine whether oil or other substances produced, discharged, or controlled by the defendant matches the oil or other substance that caused the damage to the injured party. The defendant shall have the burden of producing the results of tests of samples of the substance that caused the injury and of substances for which the defendant is responsible, unless it is not possible to conduct the tests because of unavailability of samples to test or because the substance is not one for which reliable tests have been developed. At the request of a party, any other party shall provide samples of oil or other substances within its possession or control for testing.

(f) The court may award reasonable costs of the suit, attorneys' fees, and the costs of necessary expert witnesses to a prevailing plaintiff. The court may award reasonable costs of the suit and attorneys' fees to a prevailing defendant if the court finds that the plaintiff commenced or prosecuted the suit under this section in bad faith or solely for purposes of harassing the defendant.

(g) This section does not prohibit a person from bringing an action for damages caused by oil or by exploration, under any other provision or principle of law, including, but not limited to, common law. However, damages shall not be awarded pursuant to this section to an injured party for loss or injury for which the party is or has been awarded damages under any other provision or principle of law. Subdivision (b) does not create a defense not otherwise available regarding an action brought under any other provision or principle of law, including, but not limited to, common law.

(h) Damages for which responsible parties are liable under this section include the following:

(1) All costs of response, containment, cleanup, removal, and treatment, including, but not limited to, monitoring and administration costs incurred pursuant to the California oil spill

contingency plan or actions taken pursuant to directions by the administrator.

(2) Injury to, or economic losses resulting from destruction of or injury to, real or personal property, which shall be recoverable by any claimant who has an ownership or leasehold interest in property.

(3) Injury to, destruction of or loss of, natural resources, including, but not limited to, the reasonable costs of rehabilitating wildlife, habitat, and other resources and the reasonable costs of assessing that injury, destruction, or loss, in an action brought by the state, a county, city, or district. Damages for the loss of natural resources may be determined by any reasonable method, including, but not limited to, determination according to the costs of restoring the lost resource.

(4) Loss of subsistence use of natural resources, which shall be recoverable by a claimant who so uses natural resources that have been injured, destroyed, or lost.

(5) Loss of taxes, royalties, rents, or net profit shares caused by the injury, destruction, loss, or impairment of use of real property, personal property, or natural resources.

(6) Loss of profits or impairment of earning capacity due to the injury, destruction, or loss of real property, personal property, or natural resources, which shall be recoverable by any claimant who derives at least 25 percent of his or her earnings from the activities that utilize the property or natural resources, or, if those activities are seasonal in nature, 25 percent of his or her earnings during the applicable season.

(7) Loss of use and enjoyment of natural resources, public beaches, and other public resources or facilities, in an action brought by the state, a county, city, or district.

(i) Except as provided in Section 1431.2 of the Civil Code, liability under this section shall be joint and several. However, this section does not bar a cause of action that a responsible party has or would have, by reason of subrogation or otherwise, against a person.

(j) This section does not apply to claims for damages for personal injury or wrongful death, and does not limit the right of a person to bring an action for personal injury or wrongful death under any provision or principle of law.

(k) Payments made by a responsible party to cover liabilities arising from a discharge of oil, whether under this division or any other provision of federal, state, or local law, shall not be charged against royalties, rents, or net profits owed to the United States, the state, or any other public entity.

(l) An action that a private or public individual or entity may have against a responsible party under this section may be brought directly by the individual or entity or by the state on behalf of the individual or entity. However, the state shall not pursue an action on behalf of a private individual or entity that requests the state not to pursue that action.

(m) For the purposes of this section, “vessels” means vessels as defined in Section 21 of the Harbors and Navigation Code.

SEC. 10. Section 8670.61.5 of the Government Code is amended to read:

8670.61.5. (a) For purposes of this chapter, “wildlife rehabilitation” means those actions that are necessary to fully mitigate for the damage caused to wildlife, fisheries, wildlife habitat, and fisheries habitat, including beaches, from a spill or inland spill.

(b) Responsible parties shall fully mitigate adverse impacts to wildlife, fisheries, wildlife habitat, and fisheries habitat. Full mitigation shall be provided by successfully carrying out environmental projects or funding restoration activities required by the administrator in carrying out projects complying with the requirements of this section. Responsible parties are also liable for the costs incurred by the administrator or other government agencies in carrying out this section.

(c) If any significant wildlife rehabilitation is necessary, the administrator may require the responsible party to prepare and submit a wildlife rehabilitation plan to the administrator. The plan shall describe the actions that will be implemented to fully meet the requirements of subdivision (b), describe contingency measures that will be carried out in the event that any of the plan actions are not fully successful, provide a reasonable implementation schedule, describe the monitoring and compliance program, and provide a financing plan. The administrator shall review and determine whether to approve the plan within 60 days of submittal. Before approving a plan, the administrator shall first find that the implementation of the plan will fully mitigate the adverse impacts

to wildlife, fisheries, wildlife habitat, and fisheries habitat. If the habitat contains beaches that are or were used for recreational purposes, the Department of Parks and Recreation shall review the plan and provide comments to the administrator.

(d) The plan shall place first priority on avoiding and minimizing any adverse impacts. For impacts that do occur, the plan shall provide for full onsite restoration of the damaged resource to the extent feasible. To the extent that full onsite restoration is not feasible, the plan shall provide for offsite in-kind mitigation to the extent feasible. To the extent that adverse impacts still have not been fully mitigated, the plan shall provide for the enhancement of other similar resources to the extent necessary to meet the requirements of subdivision (b). In evaluating whether a wildlife rehabilitation plan is adequate, the administrator may use the habitat evaluation procedures established by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service or any other reasonable methods as determined by the Director of Fish and Game.

(e) The administrator shall prepare regulations to implement this section. The regulations shall include deadlines for the submittal of plans. In establishing the deadlines, the administrator shall consider circumstances such as the size of the spill and the time needed to assess damage and mitigation.

SEC. 11. Section 8670.63 of the Government Code is amended to read:

8670.63. (a) No provision of this chapter, or of Division 7.8 (commencing with Section 8750) of the Public Resources Code, or any ruling of the administrator, shall be construed to limit, abridge, or supersede the power of the Attorney General, at the request of the administrator, or upon his or her own motion, to bring an action in the name of the people of the State of California to enjoin any violation of this act, seek necessary remedial action by any person who violates any of the provisions of this act, or seek civil and criminal penalties against any person who violates any of the provisions of this act.

(b) The Attorney General, at the request of the administrator, shall undertake actions to enforce this chapter and to recover from an owner, operator, or responsible party for a release of oil into state waters all expenditures made from a particular fund. The resolution of any recovery actions pursuant to this subdivision shall be approved by the administrator.

SEC. 12. Section 8670.66 of the Government Code is amended to read:

8670.66. (a) Any person who intentionally or negligently does any of the following acts shall be subject to a civil penalty for a spill of not less than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) or more than one million dollars (\$1,000,000), or for an inland spill not to exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), for each violation, and each day or partial day that a violation occurs is a separate violation:

(1) Except as provided in Section 8670.27, fails to follow the direction or orders of the administrator in connection with a spill or inland spill.

(2) Fails to notify the Coast Guard that a vessel is disabled within one hour of the disability and the vessel, while disabled, causes a spill that enters marine waters. For the purposes of this paragraph, “vessel” means a vessel, as defined in Section 21 of the Harbors and Navigation Code, of 300 gross registered tons or more.

(3) Is responsible for a spill or inland spill, unless the discharge is authorized by the United States, the state, or other agency with appropriate jurisdiction.

(4) Fails to begin cleanup, abatement, or removal of oil as required in Section 8670.25.

(b) Except as provided in subdivision (a), any person who intentionally or negligently violates any provision of this chapter, or Division 7.8 (commencing with Section 8750) of the Public Resources Code, or any permit, rule, regulation, standard, or requirement issued or adopted pursuant to those provisions, shall be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) for each violation of a separate provision, or, for continuing violations, for each day that violation continues.

(c) No person shall be liable for a civil penalty imposed under this section and for a civil penalty imposed pursuant to Section 8670.67 for the same act or failure to act.

SEC. 13. Section 8670.67 of the Government Code is amended to read:

8670.67. (a) Any person who intentionally or negligently does any of the following acts shall be subject to an administrative civil penalty for a spill not to exceed two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000), or for an inland spill not to exceed fifty thousand

dollars (\$50,000), for each violation as imposed by the administrator pursuant to Section 8670.68, and each day or partial day that a violation occurs is a separate violation:

(1) Except as provided in Section 8670.27, fails to follow the applicable contingency plans or the direction or orders of the administrator in connection with an oil spill.

(2) Fails to notify the Coast Guard that a vessel is disabled within one hour of the disability and the vessel, while disabled, causes a discharge that enters marine waters or inland waters. For the purposes of this paragraph, “vessel” means a vessel, as defined in Section 21 of the Harbors and Navigation Code, of 300 gross registered tons or more.

(3) Is responsible for a spill or inland spill, unless the discharge is authorized by the United States, the state, or other agency with appropriate jurisdiction.

(4) Fails to begin cleanup, abatement, or removal of spilled oil as required by Section 8670.25.

(b) Except as provided in subdivision (a), any person who intentionally or negligently violates any provision of this chapter, or Division 7.8 (commencing with Section 8750) of the Public Resources Code, or any permit, rule, regulation, standard, cease and desist order, or requirement issued or adopted pursuant to those provisions, shall be liable for an administrative civil penalty as imposed by the administrator pursuant to Section 8670.68, not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) for each violation of a separate provision, or, for continuing violations, for each day that violation continues.

(c) No person shall be liable for a civil penalty imposed under this section and for a civil penalty imposed pursuant to Section 8670.66 for the same act or failure to act.

SEC. 14. Section 8670.67.5 of the Government Code is amended to read:

8670.67.5. (a) Any person who without regard to intent or negligence causes or permits a spill or inland spill shall be strictly liable civilly in accordance with subdivision (b) or (c).

(b) A penalty may be administratively imposed by the administrator in accordance with Section 8670.68 in an amount not to exceed ten dollars (\$10) per gallon of oil released for an inland spill, and in an amount not to exceed twenty dollars (\$20) per gallon for a spill. The amount of the penalty shall be reduced

for every gallon of released oil that is recovered and properly disposed of in accordance with applicable law.

(c) Whenever the release of oil resulted from gross negligence or reckless conduct, the administrator shall, in accordance with Section 8670.68, impose a penalty in the amount of thirty dollars (\$30) per gallon of oil released for an inland spill, and in an amount not to exceed sixty dollars (\$60) for a spill. The amount of the penalty shall be reduced for every gallon of released oil that is recovered and properly disposed of in accordance with applicable law.

(d) The administrator shall adopt regulations governing the method for determining the amount of oil that is cleaned up.

SEC. 15. Section 8670.69.7 is added to the Government Code, to read:

8670.69.7. All penalties collected under this article for inland spills shall be deposited into the Fish and Wildlife Pollution Account in the Fish and Game Preservation Fund and be available for expenditure in accordance with Section 12017 of the Fish and Game Code.

SEC. 16. Section 4.5 of this bill incorporates amendments to Section 8670.3 of the Government Code proposed by both this bill and AB 2547. It shall only become operative if (1) both bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2009, (2) each bill amends Section 8670.3 of the Government Code, and (3) this bill is enacted after AB 2547, in which case Section 4 of this bill shall not become operative.

SEC. 17. Section 7.5 of this bill incorporates amendments to Section 8670.40 of the Government Code proposed by both this bill and AB 2032. It shall only become operative if (1) both bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2009, (2) each bill amends Section 8670.40 of the Government Code, and (3) this bill is enacted after AB 2032, in which case Section 7 of this bill shall not become operative.

SEC. 18. Section 8.5 of this bill incorporates amendments to Section 8670.48 of the Government Code proposed by both this bill and AB 2547. It shall only become operative if (1) both bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2009, (2) each bill amends Section 8670.48 of the Government Code, and (3) this bill is enacted after AB 2547, in which case Section 8 of this bill shall not become operative.

Approved _____, 2008

Governor