

## Coast Guard, DHS

## § 6.14-2

board a vessel or within a waterfront facility would not be inimical to the security of the United States. The Commandant shall revoke and require the surrender of a Coast Guard Port Security Card when he is no longer satisfied that the holder is entitled thereto. The Commandant may recognize for the same purpose such other credentials as he may designate in lieu of the Coast Guard Port Security Card.

[EO 10277, 16 FR 7541, Aug. 2, 1951]

### § 6.10-9 Appeals.

Persons who are refused employment or who are refused the issuance of documents or who are required to surrender such documents, under this subpart, shall have the right of appeal, and the Commandant shall appoint Boards for acting on such appeals. Each such Board shall, so far as practicable, be composed of one Coast Guard officer, one member drawn from management, and one member drawn from labor. The members drawn from management and labor shall, upon suitable security clearance, be nominated by the Secretary of Labor. Such members shall be deemed to be employees of the United States and shall be entitled to compensation under the provisions of section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) while performing duties incident to such employment. The Board shall consider each appeal brought before it and, in recommending final action to the Commandant, shall insure the appellant all fairness consistent with the safeguarding of the national security.

## Subpart 6.12—Supervision and Control of Explosives or Other Dangerous Cargo

### § 6.12-1 General supervision and control.

The Captain of the Port may supervise and control the transportation, handling, loading, discharging, stowage, or storage of hazardous materials on board vessels as covered by the regulations in 49 CFR parts 170-189, 46 CFR parts 150-156, 46 CFR parts 146-148 and the regulations governing tank vessels (46 CFR parts 30-39).

[CGD 77-228, 43 FR 53427, Nov. 16, 1978]

### § 6.12-3 Approval of facility for dangerous cargo.

The Commandant may designate waterfront facilities for the handling and storage of, and for vessel loading and discharging, explosives, inflammable or combustible liquids in bulk, or other dangerous articles or cargo covered by the regulations referred to in § 6.12-1, and may require the owners, operators, masters, and others concerned to secure permits for such handling, storage, loading, and unloading from the Captain of the Port, conditioned upon the fulfillment of such requirements for the safeguarding of such waterfront facilities and vessels as the Commandant may prescribe.

## Subpart 6.14—Security of Waterfront Facilities and Vessels in Port

### § 6.14-1 Safety measures.

The Commandant, in order to achieve the purposes of this part, may prescribe such conditions and restrictions relating to the safety of waterfront facilities and vessels in port as he finds to be necessary under existing circumstances. Such conditions and restrictions may extend, but shall not be limited to, the inspection, operation, maintenance, guarding, and manning of, and fire-prevention measures for, such vessels and waterfront facilities.

[EO 10277, 16 FR 7541, Aug. 2, 1951]

### § 6.14-2 Condition of waterfront facility a danger to vessel.

Whenever the captain of the port finds that the mooring of any vessel to a wharf, dock, pier, or other waterfront structure would endanger such vessel, or any other vessel, or the harbor or any facility therein by reason of conditions existing on or about such wharf, dock, pier, or other waterfront structure, including, but not limited to, inadequate guard service, insufficient lighting, fire hazards, inadequate fire protection, unsafe machinery, internal disturbance, or unsatisfactory operation, the captain of the port may prevent the mooring of any vessel to such wharf, dock, pier, or other waterfront