NADA 141–074 that provides for the use of Trexonil™ Sterile Injection (50 milligrams of naltrexone hydrochloride per milliliter) as an antagonist to carfentanil citrate immobilization in free-ranging or confined elk and moose (*Cervidae*). The NADA is approved as of December 23, 1996, and the regulations are amended in part 522 (21 CFR part 522) by adding new § 522.1465 to reflect the approval. The drug product is available on a prescription basis. The basis of approval is discussed in the freedom of information summary.

Under section 512(c)(2)(F)(i) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act) (21 U.S.C. 360b(c)(2)(F)(i)), this approval qualifies for 5 years of marketing exclusivity beginning December 23, 1996, because no active ingredient of the drug (including any ester or salt of the active ingredient) has been previously approved in any other application filed under section 512(b)(1) of the act.

In accordance with the freedom of information provisions of 21 CFR part 20 and 514.11(e)(2)(ii), a summary of safety and effectiveness data and information submitted to support approval of this application may be seen in the Dockets Management Branch (HFA–305), Food and Drug Administration, 12420 Parklawn Dr., rm. 1–23, Rockville, MD 20857, between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

The agency has carefully considered the potential environmental effects of this action. FDA has concluded that the action will not have a significant impact on the human environment, and that an environmental impact statement is not required. The agency's finding of no significant impact and the evidence supporting that finding, contained in an environmental assessment, may be seen in the Dockets Management Branch (address above) between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 522

Animal drugs.

Therefore, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and under authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs and redelegated to the Center for Veterinary Medicine, 21 CFR part 522 is amended as follows:

PART 522—IMPLANTATION OR INJECTABLE DOSAGE FORM NEW ANIMAL DRUGS

1. The authority citation for 21 CFR part 522 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Sec. 512 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360b).

2. New § 522.1465 is added to read as follows:

§ 522.1465 Naltrexone hydrochloride injection.

(a) *Specifications.* Each milliliter of sterile aqueous solution contains 50 milligrams of naltrexone hydrochloride.

(b) *Sponsor.* See 053923 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(c) *Conditions of use in elk and moose*—(1) *Amount.* 100 milligrams of naltrexone hydrochloride for each milligram of carfentanil citrate administered. One-quarter of the dose should be administered intravenously and three-quarters of the dose should be administered subcutaneously.

(2) *Indications for use.* As an antagonist to carfentanil citrate immobilization in free-ranging or confined elk and moose (*Cervidae*).

(3) *Limitations.* Available data are inadequate to recommend use in pregnant animals. Avoid using during breeding season. Do not use in domestic food-producing animals. Do not use in free-ranging animals for 45 days before or during hunting season. Federal law restricts this drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.

Dated: January 28, 1997.

Michael J. Blackwell,

Deputy Director, Center for Veterinary Medicine.

[FR Doc. 97–2869 Filed 2–4–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4160–01–F

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

30 CFR Part 250

RIN 1010–AB99

Training of Lessee and Contractor Employees Engaged in Oil and Gas and Sulphur Operations in the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS)

AGENCY: Minerals Management Service (MMS), Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: Their rule amends MMS regulations governing the training of lessee and contractor employees engaged in oil and gas and sulphur operations in the OCS. MMS is making this amendment to simplify the training options and to provide the flexibility to use alternative training methods.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 7, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Joseph Levine, Information and Training Branch, at (703) 787–1033.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On November 2, 1995, MMS published the proposed rule in the Federal Register (60 FR 55683). During the 90-day comment period that ended on January 31, 1996, MMS held a workshop. The workshop held on December 6, 1995, in New Orleans, Louisiana, received excellent participation from industry and training schools. We are highlighting the comments we received for the proposed rule in the ''Response to Comments'' section.

Response to Comments

MMS received 28 comments on the proposed rule. We appreciate the suggestions and comments that we received. We also appreciate the positive comments on our new ''plain English'' style of writing regulations.

We reviewed all of the comments, and in some instances, we revised the final language based on these comments. MMS grouped the major comments and organized them by regulation paragraph number or subject as highlighted in the comment table.

COMMENT TABLE

Requirement/subject	Comment	MMS response
250.210	''Alternative Training'' definition is restrictive	Disagree—MMS is not limiting the methods, we're only giving examples by using the term ''such as.''
250.210, 250.217, 250.222	Typographical errors appear in the Federal Register	Agree—We noted and corrected the errors.
250.214 (a) and (b)	MMS should add a 60-day grace period to the training limits.	Disagree—MMS wants to eliminate the cost and confusion caused by using the training ''windows'' of the past.
250.214(c)	The ''combination courses'' have too many hours	Disagree—Although the hours have slightly increased, we moved small tubing training to well workover.

COMMENT TABLE—Continued

Requirement/subject	Comment	MMS response
250.214	MMS needs a transition table for the training requirements since each student is on a different cycle.	Agree—MMS added a table to ensure the smoothest transition to the new training requirements [250.214(d)].
250.219	Clarify that temporary employees need training or a trained individual (not necessarily a supervisor) to supervise them.	Agree—Although MMS did not mean to imply that the trained individual must be classified as a supervisor, we adopted the suggestion.
250.220	Change ''* * * (who can evaluate their work) * * *'' to ''* * * (who is capable of evaluating the impact of the work done''.	Agree.
250.222	Is the only self-paced training that MMS allows computer-based?.	No, computer-based is only one form of self-paced training.
250.225(a)(2)	Delete ''* * * (instructors must complete training from an approved training organization) * * *''.	Agree.
250.225(j)	Specify simulator requirements for workovers	Agree.
250.226(a)	Schools should not need to maintain training records for 5 years because of the new training period.	Disagree—MMS may need 5 years of data and we wish to have the maximum under the statute of limitations.
250.228(a)	MMS should specify that the instructor should only run one simulator and have teams of three or less.	Agree.
250.229 Table (a) number 21	Include drilling supervisors in the functions	Agree.
250.229	One commenter wanted MMS to significantly expand the elements in well-servicing training and well workover.	Disagree—Considering the special nature of well servicing and workover, we feel that it is not appropriate to expand their training at this time.
No refresher training	Keep refresher training for well control because refreshers contain course flexibility to cover recent field developments.	Disagree—MMS deleted the refresher requirement and made the basic course more frequent. With more frequent basic courses you can still have the flexibility to cover field developments. Also, MMS does not prohibit refresher training.
Open-book tests	Clarify the policy on open-versus closed-book tests	Agree—We now specify that we allow open regulations and a formula sheet without examples for well-control tests (§ 250.227(a)(5)).
Third-parties	The majority of comments was against MMS having third-parties accredit schools. Those against having third-parties accredit schools cited additional costs, potential conflicts of interest, and additional management layers as their main concerns.	MMS agrees with the comments and elected not to have a third-party accredit training programs. Instead, we plan to move into a performance-based training program through a future rulemaking.
Testing-out	MMS should allow employees to take and pass a test in lieu of taking training.	Disagree—MMS and much of industry sees value in taking training even if an employee can pass the test. A future rulemaking will address performance measures.

Also, MMS is changing the term ''certify'' to ''accredit'' in this final rule because it is more accurate in the context of schools.

Executive Order (E.O.) 12866

This rule is not a significant rule under E.O. 12866.

E.O. 12988

The Department of the Interior (DOI) certified to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) that this rule meets the applicable civil justice reform standards provided in sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of E.O. 12988.

Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

DOI determined and certifies according to the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act, 2 U.S.C. 1502 *et seq.*, that this rule will not impose a cost of $100 million or more in any given year on State, local, and tribal governments, or the private sector.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

DOI determined that this rule will not have a significant effect on a substantial number of small entities.

Paperwork Reduction Act

This rule has been examined under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 and has been found to contain no new reporting and information collection requirements. OMB approved the existing information collection requirements under OMB Control No. 1010–0078. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The reporting burden is estimated to average 13.5 hours per response. Responses are mandatory. Proprietary data are covered under 30 CFR 250.18.

Send comments regarding any aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to the Information Collection Clearance Officer; Minerals Management Service; Mail Stop 2053; 381 Elden Street; Herndon, Virginia 20170–4817 and to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs; OMB; Attention: Desk Officer for the Department of the Interior (1010–0078), 725 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20503.

Takings Implication Assessment

DOI determined that this rule does not represent a governmental action capable of interfering with constitutionally protected rights. Thus, DOI does not need to prepare a Takings Implication Assessment pursuant to E.O. 12630, Governmental Actions and Interference with Constitutionally Protected Property Rights.

National Environmental Policy Act

DOI determined that this rule does not constitute a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment, therefore, an

Environmental Impact Statement is not required.

List of Subjects in 30 CFR Part 250

Continental shelf, Environmental impact statements, Environmental protection, Government contracts, Incorporation by reference, Investigations, Mineral royalties, Oil and gas development and production, Oil and gas exploration, Oil and gas reserves, Penalties, Pipelines, Public lands—mineral resources, Public lands—rights-of-way, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulphur development and production, Sulphur exploration, Surety bonds.

Dated: January 27, 1997.

Sylvia V. Baca,

Deputy Assistant Secretary, Land and Minerals Management.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the Minerals Management Service (MMS) is amending 30 CFR part 250 to read as follows:

PART 250—OIL AND GAS AND SULPHUR OPERATIONS IN THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF

1. The authority citation for part 250 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 43 U.S.C. 1334.

2. MMS is revising Subpart O to read as follows:

Subpart O—Training

Sec.

Subpart O—Training

§ 250.209 Question index table.

The table in this section lists frequently asked training questions and the location for the answers. The subjects are grouped as follows:

(a) General training requirements—§§ 250.211 through 250.216.

(b) Departures from training requirements—§§ 250.217 through 250.222.

(c) Training program accreditations—§§ 250.223 through 250.229 and § 250.233.

(d) MMS testing information—§§ 250.230 through 250.232.

Frequently asked questions	CFR citation
What is MMS's goal for well control and production safety systems training?	§ 250.211
What type of training must I provide for my employees?	§ 250.212
What documentation must I provide to trainees?	§ 250.213
How often must I provide training to my employees and for how many hours?	§ 250.214
Where must I get training for my employees?	§ 250.215
Where can I find training guidelines for other topics?	§ 250.216
Can I get an exception to the training requirements?	§ 250.217
Can my employees change job certification?	§ 250.218
What must I do if I have temporary employees or on-the-job trainees?	§ 250.219
What must manufacturer's representatives in production safety systems do?	§ 250.220
May I use alternative training methods?	§ 250.221
What is MMS looking for when it reviews an alternative training program?	§ 250.222
Who may accredit training organizations to teach?	§ 250.223
How long is a training organization's accreditation valid?	§ 250.224
What informaiton must a training organization submit to MMS?	§ 250.225
What additional requirements must a training organization follow?	§ 250.226
What are MMS's requirements for the written test?	§ 250.227
What are MMS's requirements for the hands-on simulator and well test?	§ 250.228
What elements must a basic course cover?	§ 250.229
If MMS tests employees at my worksite, what must I do?	§ 250.230
If MMS tests trainees at a training organization's facility, what must occur?	§ 250.231
Why might MMS conduct its own tests?	§ 250.232
Can a training organization lose its accreditation?	§ 250.233

§ 250.210 Definitions.

Terms used in this subpart have the following meaning:

Alternative training methods means self-paced or team-paced training that may use a computer-based system such as compact disc interactive (CDI), compact disc read only memory (CDROM), or Laser Discs.

Completed training means that the trainee successfully met MMS's requirements for that training.

Employees means direct employees and contract employees of lessees.

Floorhands means rotary helpers, derrickmen, or their equivalent.

I or *you* means the lessee or contractor engaged in oil, gas or sulphur operations in the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS).

Installing means both installing the original equipment and replacing the equipment.

Lessee means the person, organization, agent, or designee authorized to explore, develop, and produce leased deposits.

Maintaining means preventive maintenance, routine repair, and replacing defective components.

Operating means testing, adjusting, calibrating, and recording test and calibration results for the equipment.

Production safety systems employee means employees engaged in installing, repairing, testing, maintaining, or operating surface or subsurface safety devices and the platform employee who is responsible for production operations.

Supervisors means the driller, toolpusher, operator's representative, or their equivalent.

Training means a basic or an advanced class in well control for drilling, well completion/well workover, well servicing, and production safety systems.

Training organization means a party approved by MMS to teach well control for drilling, well completion/well workover, and well servicing, and production safety systems.

Well-completion/well-workover (WO) well control includes small tubing operations.

Well-servicing (WS) well control means snubbing and coil tubing.

Well-workover rig means a drilling rig used for well completion/well workover.

§ 250.211 What is MMS's goal for well control and production safety systems training?

The goal is to ensure that employees who work in the following areas receive training that results in safe and clean operations:

(a) Drilling well control;

(b) WO well control;

(c) WS well control; and

(d) Production safety systems.

§ 250.212 What type of training must I provide for my employees.

You must provide training for your employees according to the table in this section.

Type of employee	Training requirements	Comments
Drilling floorhand	Drilling well-control course.[1]	
	Complete a well-control drill at the job site within the time limit prescribed by company operating procedures.[2].	You must log the time it took to complete each drill in the driller's log and furnish the time to the floorhand.
	Participate in well-control drills under subpart D of this part.[2].	You must record the date and time it took to complete each drill in the driller's log.
	Receive copy of a drilling well-control manual.[2]	
Drilling supervisor	Drilling well-control course.[1]	
	Qualify to direct well-control operations.[1]	
WO floorhands	WO well-control course.[1]	
	Complete the qualifying test consisting of a well-control drill at the job site within the time limit set by company procedures.[2].	You must record the date and time it took to complete each drill in the operations log.
	Participate in weekly well-control drills under subparts E and F of this part.[2]	
	Receive a well-control manual.[2]	
WO supervisors	WO well-control course.[1]	
	Qualify to direct well-control operations.[1]	
WS work crews	At least one crew member is trained in WS well control.[1].	Trained employee must be in work area at all times during snubbing or coil tubing operations.
	At least one crew member must be qualified to direct well-control operations.[1]	
Production safety systems employees.	Must complete training that enables them to install, test, maintain, & operate subsurface safety devices.[1]	
Employees who work in well completion operations before or during tree installation.	Either WO well-control course or drilling well-control course.[1]	

[1] Employee may not work in the OCS unless this requirement is met.
[2] Employee must complete this requirement before exceeding 6 months of cumulative employment.

§ 250.213 What documentation must I provide to trainees?

You must give your employees documents that show they have completed the training course(s) required for their job. The employees must carry the documents or keep them at the job site.

§ 250.214 How often must I provide training to my employees and for how many hours?

(a) You must ensure that applicable employees complete basic or advanced well-control training at least every 2 years. For example, if your employees complete a well-control course on October 31, 1998, they must again complete the training by October 31, 2000.

(b) You must ensure that applicable employees complete basic or advanced production safety systems training at least every 3 years. For example, if your employees complete production safety systems training on October 31, 1998, they must again complete the training by October 31, 2001.

(c) You must ensure that your employees have at least the amount of training listed in the table in § 250.214(c). The maximum number of hours per day of well control or production safety instruction time is 9 hours.

TRAINING HOURS

Basic/advanced course	Surface option, minimum hours	Subsea option, minimum hours [1]	No options, minimum hours
Drilling (D)	28	32	.....
Well Completion/Workover (WO)	32	36	.....
Well Servicing (WS)	.....	.....	18
Combination D/WO	40	44	.....
Combination D/WS	44	48	.....
Combination WO/WS	48	52	.....
Combination D/WO/WS	55	59	.....
Production Safety Systems	.....	.....	30

[1] The subsea option includes the minimum hours from the surface option plus 4 hours.

(d) For the first training course after March 7, 1997, you must ensure that your employee follows the following transition schedule table for well control.

WELL CONTROL TRANSITION

If your employees	Then the employees must
A. Completed a basic course on or after [insert date 365 days prior to the effective date of the rule] or B. Completed a basic course before [insert date 365 days prior to the effective date of the rule].	A. Complete an appropriate basic course within 2 years to maintain certification, or B. Complete an appropriate basic course by [insert date 365 days after the effective date of the rule].[2]

[1] Example A: If the effective date of this regulation is November 1, 1996, and your employees completed a basic course in Drilling and Workover/Completion well control on December 9, 1995, your employees must complete a basic Drilling and Workover/Completion well-control course by December 9, 1997.

[2] Example B: If the effective date of this regulation is November 1, 1996, and your employees completed a basic course in Well Servicing [snubbing option] well control on November 15, 1994, your employees must complete a basic course in Well Servicing [snubbing option] by November 1, 1997.

(e) For the first training course after March 7, 1997, you must ensure that your employee follows the following transition schedule table for production.

PRODUCTION TRANSITION

If your employees	Then your employees must
A. Completed a basic course on or after [insert date 545 days prior to the effective date of the rule], or B. Completed a basic course before [insert date 545 days prior to the effective date of the rule]	A. Complete a basic course within 3 years to maintain certification, or B. Complete a basic course by [insert date 545 days after the effective date of the rule].

(f) After your employee completes the transition training specified in paragraph (d) or (e) of this section, the training cycle will be 2 years for well control and 3 years for production training (as shown in § 250.214 (a) and (b)).

§ 250.215 Where must I get training for my employees?

You must provide training by a training organization or program approved by MMS.

§ 250.216 Where can I find training guidelines for other topics?

You can find guidelines in the subparts shown in the following table:

Topic	Subpart of part 250
Pollution control	C
Crane operations	A
Welding and burning	D
Hydrogen sulfide	D

§ 250.217 Can I get an exception to the training requirements?

MMS may grant an exception to well control or production safety systems training if:

(a) MMS determines that the exception won't jeopardize the safety of your personnel or create a hazard to the environment; and

(b) You need the exception because of unavoidable circumstances that make compliance infeasible or impractical.

§ 250.218 Can my employees change job certification?

Only if you ensure that the employees complete training for the new job before entering on duty.

§ 250.219 What must I do if I have temporary employees or on-the-job trainees?

You must ensure that temporary employees and on-the-job trainees complete the appropriate training unless a trained individual is directly supervising the employee.

§ 250.220 What must manufacturer's representatives in production safety systems do?

A manufacturer's representative who is working on company supplied equipment must:

(a) Receive training by the manufacturer to install, service, or repair the specific safety device or safety systems; and

(b) Have an individual trained in production safety systems (who is also capable of evaluating the impact of the work done) accompany her/him.

§ 250.221 May I use alternative training methods?

(a) You may receive a 1-year provisional approval from MMS to use alternative training methods that may involve team or self-paced training using a computer-based system.

(b) You may receive up to 3 additional years (4 years total) from MMS to use alternative training methods (through onsite reviews).

§ 250.222 What is MMS looking for when it reviews an alternative training program?

(a) The alternative training must teach methods to operate equipment that result in safe and clean operations.

(b) MMS will determine, through onsite MMS reviews and unannounced audits during the provisional period, if the:

(1) Training environment is conducive to learning;

(2) Trainees interact effectively with the moderator or training administrator,

(3) Trainees function as a team (for well control only); and

(4) Tests are challenging and cover all important safety concepts and practical procedures to ensure safety.

(c) MMS may also speak with the trainees to determine if the trainees felt the training met their needs for their job.

§ 250.223 Who may accredit training organizations to teach?

MMS may accredit a training organization or program.

§ 250.224 How long is a training organization's accreditation valid?

An accreditation is valid for a maximum of 4 years. A training organization may apply to MMS before the fourth anniversary of the effective accreditation date. The training organization must state the changes (additions and deletions) to the last approved training curriculum and plan.

§ 250.225 What information must a training organization submit to MMS?

(a) Two copies of the detailed plan that includes the:

(1) Curriculum;

(2) Names and credentials of the instructors;

(3) Mailing and street address of the training facility and the location of the records;

(4) Location for the simulator and lecture areas and how the training organization separates the areas;

(5) Presentation methods (video, lecture, film, etc.);

(6) Percentage of time for each presentation method;

(7) Testing procedures and a sample test; and

(8) List of any portions of the course that cover the subsea training option instead of the surface training option.

(b) Two copies of the training manual.

(c) A cross-reference that relates the requirements of this supbart to the elements in the program.

(d) A copy of the handouts.

(e) A copy of the training certificate that includes the following:

(1) Candidate's full name;

(2) Candidate's social security number,

(3) Name of the training school;

(4) Course name (e.g., basic WS well-control course);

(5) Option (surface or subsea);

(6) Training completion date;

(7) Job classification (e.g., drilling supervisor); and

(8) Certificate expiration date.

(f) Course outlines identified by:

(1) Name (e.g., ''WS well-control course'');

(2) Type (basic or advanced); and

(3) Option (surface or subsea).

(g) Time (hours per student) for the following:

(1) Teaching;

(2) Using the simulator (for well control);

(3) Hands-on training (for production safety systems); and

(4) Completing the test (written and simulator).

(h) Special instruction methods for students who respond poorly to conventional training (including oral assistance).

(i) Additional materials (for the advanced training option) such as advanced training techniques or case studies.

(j) Information on the 3–D simulator or test wells:

(1) Capability for surface and/or subsea drilling well control, WO and completion training;

(2) Capability to simulate lost circulation and secondary kicks; and

(3) Types of kicks.

§ 250.226 What additional requirements must a training organization follow?

(a) The training organization must keep training records for each trainee for 5 years. For example, if a trainee completed a well-control course in 1996, the training organization may destroy the records at the end of the year 2001. The training organization must keep the following trainee record information:

(1) Daily attendance record including complete student sign-in sheet and makeup time;

(2) Written test and retest (including simulator test);

(3) Evaluation of the trainee's simulator test or retest;

(4) ''Kill sheets'' for simulator test or retest; and

(5) Copy of the trainee's certificate.

(b) Keep records of the training program for 5 years. The 5-year timeframe starts with the program approval date. For example, if a training program was accredited in 1995, at the end of the year 2000, the training organization may destroy the records for 1995. Keep the following training record information:

(1) Complete and current training program plan and a technical manual;

(2) A copy of each class roster; and

(3) Copies of schedules and schedule changes.

(c) Supply trainees with current copies of Government regulations on the training subject matter.

(d) Provide a certificate to each trainee who successfully completes training.

(e) Ensure that the subsea training option has an additional 4 hours of training and covers problems in well control when drilling with a subsea blowout preventer (BOP) stack including:

(1) Choke line friction determinations;

(2) Using marine risers;

(3) Riser collapse;

(4) Removing trapped gas from the BOP after controlling a well kick; and

(5) ''U'' tube effect as gas hits the choke line.

(f) Ensure that trainees who are absent from any part of a course make up the missed portion within 14 days after the end of the course before providing a written or simulator test to the trainee.

(g) Ensure that classes contain 18 or fewer candidates.

(h) Furnish a copy of the training program and plan to MMS personnel for their use during an onsite review.

(i) Submit the course schedule to the approving organization after approval of the training program, annually, and before any program changes. The schedule must include the:

(1) Name of the course;

(2) Class dates;

(3) Type of course; and

(4) Course location.

(j) Provide all basic course trainees a copy of the training manual.

(k) Provide all advanced course trainees handouts necessary to update the manuals the trainee has as a result of previous training courses.

(l) When each course ends, send MMS a letter and a class roster. The class roster must contain the following information for each trainee:

(1) Name of training organization;

(2) Course location (e.g., Thibodeaux, Louisiana);

(3) Trainee's full name;

(4) Name of course (e.g., Drilling well control or WS well control);
(5) Course type (i.e., basic or advanced training);
(6) Options (e.g., subsea);
(7) Date trainee completed course;
(8) Name(s) of instructor(s) teaching the course;
(9) The trainee's social security number;
(10) Trainee's employer;
(11) Actual job title of trainee;
(12) Job of each awarded certificate; and
(13) Test scores (including course element scores) for each successful trainee.

(m) Ensure that test scores for combination training have a separate score element for each designation and for each option. For example, training in subsea drilling and in WO would have separate test scores for the drilling, WO, and for the subsea portion.

§ 250.227 What are MMS's requirements for the written test?

(a) The training organization must:
(1) Administer the test at the training facility;
(2) Use 70 percent as a passing grade for each course element (drilling, well completion, etc.);
(3) Ensure that the tests are confidential and nonrepetitive;
(4) Offer a retest, when necessary, using different questions of equal difficulty;
(5) Allow open-book regulations and a formula sheet (without examples) for well control only; and
(6) Allocate no more than the following amount of time to the minimum instruction time: 1 hour for a single course, 2 hours for a combination of two basic courses, or 2.5 hours for a combination of three or more courses.

(b) A trainee who fails a retest must repeat the training and pass the test in order to work in the OCS in their job classification.

§ 250.228 What are MMS's requirements for the hands-on simulator and well test?

(a) The training organization must ensure that:
(1) The test simulates a surface BOP (or subsea stack for the subsea option) and the simulator is 3–D with actual gauges and dials.
(2) The instructor runs only one simulator and has a maximum of three students in each team.
(3) The simulator test time allocated to the minimum instruction time is 1 hour per course (i.e., 2 hours for a combination of two basic courses, etc.).
(4) The trainees are able to:
(i) Kill the well before removing the three;
(ii) Determine slow pump rates;
(iii) Recognizes kick warnings sings;
(iv) Shut in a well
(v) Complete kill sheets;
(vi) Initiate kill procedures;
(vii) Maintain appropriate bottomhole pressure;
(viii) Maintain constant bottomhole pressure;
(ix) Recognize and handle unusual well-control situations;
(x) Control the kick as it reaches the choke line; and
(xi) Determine if kick gas or fluids are removed.
(5) In the subsea option, the trainees are able to:
(i) Determine choke line friction pressures for subsea BOP stacks; and
(ii) Discuss and demonstrate procedures such as circulating the riser and removing trapped gas in a subsea BOP stack.
(6) Offer a retest, when necessary, using different questions of equal difficulty.

(b) A trainee who fails a retest must repeat the training and pass the test to work in the OCS in their job classification.

§ 250.229 What elements must a basic course cover?

See Table (a) of this section for well control and Table (b) of this section for production safety systems. The checks in Table (a) indicate the required training elements that apply to each job. Tables (a) and (b) follow:

TABLE (a).—WELL CONTROL

Elements for basic training	Drilling		WO		WS
	Super	Floor	Super	Floor	
1. Hands-on:					
Training to operate choke manifold		✔		✔	
Training to operate stand pipe		✔		✔	
Training to operate mud room vales		✔			
2. Care, handling & characteristics of drilling & completion fluids	✔	✔			
3. Care, handling & characteristics of well completion/well workover fluids & packer fluids			✔	✔	✔
4. Major causes of uncontrolled fluids from a well including:					
Failure to keep the hole full	✔		✔		
Swabbing effect	✔		✔		
Loss of circulation	✔		✔		
Insufficient drilling fluid density	✔		✔		
Abnormally pressured formations	✔		✔		
Effect of too rapidly lowering of the pipe in the hole	✔		✔		
5. Importance & instructions of measuring the volume of fluid to fill the hole during trips	✔		✔		
6. Importance & instructions of measuring the volume of fluid to fill the hole during trips including the importance of filing the hole as it relates to shallow gas conditions.	✔				
7. Filling the tubing & casing with fluid to control bottomhole pressure				✔	
8. Warning signals that indicate kick & conditions that lead to a kick	✔	✔	✔	✔	
9. Controlling shallow gas kicks and using diverters	✔				
10. At least one bottomhole pressure well control method including conditions unique to a surface subsea BOP stack.	✔		✔		
11. Installing, operating, maintaining & testing BOP & diverter systems	✔				
12. Installing, operating, maintaining & testing BOP systems			✔		
13. Government regulations on:					
Emergency shutdown systems					✔
Production safety systems					✔
Drilling procedures	✔				
Wellbore plugging & abandonment	✔		✔		✔
Pollution prevention & waste management	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔

TABLE (a).—WELL CONTROL—Continued

Elements for basic training	Drilling		WO		WS
	Super	Floor	Super	Floor	
Well completion & well workover requirements (Subparts E & F of 30 CFR part 250)			✔		✔
14. Procedures & sequentials steps for shutting in a well:					
BOP system	✔		✔		✔
Surface/subsurface safety system					✔
Choke manifold	✔		✔		
15. Well control exercises with a simulator suitable for modeling well completion/well workover.			✔		
16. Well control exercises with a simulator suitable for modeling drilling	✔				
17. Instructions & simulator or test well experience on organizing & directing a well killing operation.	✔		✔		
18. At least two simulator practice problems (rotate the trainees & have teams of 3 or less members).	✔		✔		
19. Care, operation, & purpose [& installation (for supervisors)] of the well control equipment.	✔	✔	✔	✔	
20. Limitations of the equipment that may wear or be subjected to pressure	✔		✔		✔
21. Instructions in well control equipment, including:					
Surface equipment	✔		✔		✔
Well completion/well workover, BOP & tree equipment	✔		✔		✔
Downhole tools & tubulars	✔		✔		
Tubing hanger, back pressure valve (threaded/profile), landing nipples, lock mandrels for corresponding nipples & operational procedures for each, gas lift equipment & running & pulling tools operation.	✔				✔
Packers	✔		✔		
22. Instructions in special tools & systems, such as:					
Automatic shutdown systems (control points, activator pilots, monitor pilots, control manifolds & subsurface systems).					✔
Flow string systems (tubing, mandrels & nipples, flow couplings, blast joints, & sliding sleeves).					✔
Pumpdown equipment (purpose, applications, requirements, surface circulating systems, entry loops & tree connection/flange).					✔
23. Instructions for detecting entry into abnormally pressured formations & warning signals.	✔				
24. Instructions on well completion/well control problems	✔				
25. Well control problems during well completion/well workover including:					
Killing a flow			✔		
Simultaneous drilling, completion & workover operations on the same platform			✔		
Killing a producing well			✔		
Removing the tree			✔		
26. Calculations on the following:					
Fluid density increase that controls fluid flow into the wellbore	✔		✔		
Fluid density to pressure conversion & the danger of formation breakdown under the pressure caused by the fluid column especially when setting casing in shallow formations.	✔				
Fluid density to pressure conversion & the danger of formation breakdown under the pressure caused by fluid column.			✔		
Equivalent pressures at the casing seat depth	✔				
Drop in pump pressure as fluid density increases; & the relationship between pump pressure, pump rate, & fluid density.	✔		✔		
Pressure limitations on casings	✔		✔		
Hydrostatic pressure & pressure gradient	✔		✔		
27. Unusual well control situations, including the following:					
Drill pipe is off the bottom or out of the hole/work string is off the bottom or out of the hole.	✔		✔		
Lost circulation occurs	✔		✔		
Drill pipe is plugged/work string is plugged	✔		✔		
There is excessive casing pressure	✔		✔		
There is a hole in drill pipe/hole in the work string/hole in the casing string	✔		✔		
Multiple completions in the hole			✔		
28. Special well-control problems-drilling with a subsea stack (subsea students) includes:					
Choke line friction determinations	✔		✔		
Using marine risers	✔		✔		
Riser collapse	✔		✔		
Removing trapped gas from the BOP stack after controlling a well kick	✔		✔		
''U'' tube effect as gas hits the choke line	✔		✔		
29. Mechanics of various well controlled situations, including:					
Gas bubble migration & expansion	✔		✔		
Bleeding volume from a shut-in well during gas migration	✔		✔		
Excessive annular surface pressure	✔		✔		
Differences between a gas kick & a salt water and/or oil kick	✔		✔		

TABLE (a).—WELL CONTROL—Continued

Elements for basic training	Drilling		WO		WS
	Super	Floor	Super	Floor	
Special well control techniques (such as, but not limited to, barite plugs & cement plugs).	✔		✔		
Procedures & problems involved when experiencing lost circulation	✔		✔		
Procedures & problems involved when experiencing a kick while drilling in a hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) environment.	✔		✔		✔
Procedures & problems—experiencing a kick during snubbing, coil-tubing, or small tubing operations and stripping & snubbing operations with work string.	✔		✔		
30. Reasons for well completion/well workover, including:					
Reworking a reservoir to control production			✔		✔
Water coning			✔		
Completing from a new reservoir			✔		✔
Completing multiple reservoirs			✔		✔
Stimulating to increase production			✔		✔
Repairing mechanical failure			✔		✔
31. Methods on preparing a well for entry:					
Using back pressure valves			✔		
Using surface & subsurface safety systems			✔		✔
Removing the tree & tubing hangar			✔	✔	✔
Installing & testing BOP & wellhead prior to removing back pressure valves & tubing plugs.			✔		✔
32. Instructions in small tubing units:					
Applications (stimulation operations, cleaning out tubing obstructions, and plugback and squeeze cementing).			✔		
Equipment description (derrick & drawworks, small tubing, pumps, weighted fluid facilities, and weighted fluids).			✔		
BOP equipment (rams, wellhead connection, and check valve)			✔		
33. Methods for killing a producing well, including:					
Bullheading			✔		✔
Lubricating & bleeding			✔		✔
Coil tubing			✔		✔
Applications (stimulation operations, initiating flow, & cleaning out sand in tubing)					✔
Equipment description (coil tubing, reel, injecting head, control assembly & injector hosit).					✔
BOP equipment (tree connection or flange, rams, injector assembly & circulating system).					✔
Snubbing			✔		✔
Types (rig assist & stand alone)					✔
Applications (running & pulling production or kill strings, resetting weight on packers, fishing for lost wireline tools or parted kill strings & circulating cement or fulid).					✔
Equipment (operating mechanism, power supply, control assembly & basket, slip assembly, mast & counterbalance winch & access window).					✔
BOP equipment (tree connection or flange, rams, spool, traveling slips, manifolds, auxiliary—full opening safety valve inside BOP, maintenance & testing).					✔
34. The purpose & use of BOP closing units, including the following:					
Charging procedures include precharge & operating pressure	✔		✔		
Fluid volumes (useable & required)	✔		✔		
Fluid pumps	✔		✔		
Maintenance that includes charging fluid & inspection procedures	✔		✔		
35. Instructions on stripping & snubbing operators & using the BOP system for working pipe in or out of a wellbore under pressure.	✔				

TABLE (b)—PRODUCTION SAFETY SYSTEMS

1. Government Regulations:
   - Pollution prevention & waste management
   - Requirements for well completion/well workover operations
2. Instructions in the following: (contained in, but not limited to, API RP 14C):
   - Failures or malfunctions in systems that cause abnormal conditions & the detection of abnormal conditions
   - Primary & secondary protection devices & procedures
   - Safety devices that control undesirable events
   - Safety analysis concepts
   - Safety analysis of each basic production process component
   - Protection concepts
3. Hands on training on safety devices covering, installing, operating, repairing or maintaining equipment:

TABLE (b)—PRODUCTION SAFETY SYSTEMS—Continued

- High-low pressure sensors
- High-low level sensors
- Combustible gas detectors
- Pressure relief devices
- Flow line check valves
- Surface safety valves
- Shutdown valves
- Fire (flame, heat, or smoke) detectors
- Auxiliary devices (3-way block & bleed valves, time relays, 3-way snap acting valves, etc.)
- Surface-controlled subsurface safety valves &/or surface-control equipment
- Subsurface-controlled subsurface safety valves

4. Instructions on inspecting, testing & maintaining surface & subsurface devices & surface control systems for subsurface safety valves
5. Instructions in at least one safety device that illustrates the primary operation principle in each class for safety devices:
   - Basic operations principles
   - Limits affecting application
   - Problems causing equipment malfunction & how to correct these problems
   - A test for proper actuation point & operation
   - Adjustments or calibrations
   - Recording inspection results & malfunctions
   - Special techniques for installing safety devices
6. Instructions on the basic principle & logic of the emergency support system:
   - Combustible & toxic gas detection system
   - Liquid containment system
   - Fire loop System
   - Other fire detection systems
   - Emergency shutdown system
   - Subsurface safety valves

§ 250.230 If MMS tests employees at my worksite, what must I do?

(a) You must allow MMS to test employees at your worksite.

(b) You must identify your employees by:

(1) Current job classification;

(2) Name of the operator;

(3) Name of the most recent basic or advanced course taken by your employees for their current job; and

(4) Name of the training organization.

(c) You must correct any deficiencies found by MMS. Steps for correcting deficiencies may include:

(1) Isolating problems by doing more testing; and

(2) Reassigning employees or conducting training (MMS will not identify the employees it tests).

§ 250.231 If MMS test trainees at a training organization's facility, what must occur?

(a) Training organizations must allow MMS to test trainees.

(b) The trainee must pass the MMS-conducted test or a retest in order for MMS to consider that the trainee completed the training.

§ 250.232 Why might MMS conduct its own tests?

MMS needs to identify the effectiveness of a training program that provides for safe and clean operations.

§ 250.233 Can a training organization lose its accreditation?

Yes, an accredited organization can lose its accreditation. MMS may revoke or suspend an organization's accreditation for noncompliance with regulations or conditions of its accredited program, or assess civil penalties under subpart N of this part.

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Minerals Management Service

30 CFR Part 250

RIN 1010–AC19

Unitization

AGENCY: Minerals Management Service (MMS), Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule amends the unitization regulations by removing the two model unit agreements—one for exploration, development, and production units and the other for development and production units. The model agreements will be available from the Regional Supervisor. The rule is written in ''plain English.'' We take this action to support the President's initiative to reform Government regulations. Our objective is to shorten the regulation and clarify the wording.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This rule is effective on March 7, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Judith M. Wilson, Engineering and Standards Branch, telephone (703) 787–1600.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The rules on unitization in 30 CFR part 250, implementing section 5(a)7 of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Lands Act Amendments of 1978, are intended to prevent waste (defined in § 250.2), conserve natural resources (protection of marine life was incorporated into conservation in 1971; also refers to deterring unnecessary facilities), and/or protect correlative rights. The rules include provisions to:

- Explain the authority and requirements for unitization;
- Provide for compulsory or voluntary unitization;
- Explain requirements for competitive reservoir operations;
- Explain how a lessee may request a determination of whether a reservoir is competitive;
- Explain how to submit a joint development and production plan;
- Explain the process for voluntary unitization;
- Explain the process for compulsory unitization; and
- Explain the role of a model agreement.

This final rule does not intend any substantive changes to the regulations. It shortens existing regulations by removing the model unit agreements. The ''plain English'' clarifies the existing rule.

There are two model unit agreements—one for exploration, development, and production units and the other for development and production units. The model agreements will be available from the Regional Supervisor. The Regional Supervisor