

aids to navigation established by the Coast Guard will be invoiced to the owner unless the District Engineer requests the continued marking of the obstruction. All charges will be assessed in accordance with Subpart 74.20 of this part.

[CGD 81-051, 48 FR 15468, Apr. 11, 1983]

§ 74.01-15 Charges for placement of temporary aids.

Charges for placement of temporary aids will be reimbursable and in accordance with Subpart 74.20 of this part. Where the placement of temporary aids other than those specified is made, a reasonable equivalence will be determined, and charges made accordingly.

§ 74.01-20 Deposit of payment in special account.

Whenever an aid to navigation or other property belonging to the Coast Guard is damaged or destroyed by a private person, such person shall pay to the satisfaction of the Coast Guard the cost of repair or replacement of such property. The Coast Guard will accept and deposit such payment in a special account in the Treasury for payment therefrom of the cost of repairing or replacing the damaged property. Funds collected in excess of the cost to make repairs or replacements shall be refunded.

Subpart 74.20—Aids to Navigation Costs

§ 74.20-1 Buoy and vessel use costs.

(a) The buoy and vessel use costs for establishing, maintaining, repairing, replacing, or removing an aid to navigation under the requirements of this part are contained in COMDTNOTE 7310 (series) which is available at the Office of the Comptroller of the appropriate Coast Guard District Commander.

(b) Buoy and vessel use charges under this part are made for the cost or value of time, in hours, consumed by the Government vessel, including ship's complement, employed in marking the obstruction. No charge for time and expense of Coast Guard vessels is made when the marking of the obstruction

causes only minimal interruption of routinely scheduled ship's duty.

[CGD 81-051, 48 FR 15468, Apr. 11, 1983]

PART 76—SALE AND TRANSFER OF AIDS TO NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT

Subpart 76.01—Sale of Equipment

Sec.

76.01-1 Sale of equipment not readily procurable.

76.01-5 Sale of condemned equipment.

Subpart 76.10—Federal Agencies

76.10-1 Exemption.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 92, 63 Stat. 503; sec. 641, 63 Stat. 547, as amended (14 U.S.C. 92, 641).

SOURCE: CGFR 52-15, 18 FR 14, Jan. 1, 1953, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart 76.01—Sale of Equipment

§ 76.01-1 Sale of equipment not readily procurable.

The Commandant is authorized to sell aids to navigation apparatus or equipment to foreign, state, or municipal governments or departments thereof; parties required to maintain private aids to navigation to mark wrecks, piers, or other obstructions; contractors engaged on public works; and in other cases in which in the judgment of the Commandant the public interest may be served: *Provided:*

(a) Such equipment has not been reported by the Coast Guard to the General Services Administration as excess (if the equipment has been reported to the General Services Administration as excess, the Commandant will submit the request to that administration for further action); and

(b) Such equipment is not readily procurable in the open market. Requests to purchase such apparatus or equipment shall give sufficient reasons why the article or articles cannot be readily procured in the open market. If the Commandant considers that an article can be readily procured in the open market the prospective purchaser will be so informed, and given the names of dealers or manufacturers. Sales shall be invoiced at cost plus 25 percent for overhead. Proceeds of such sales shall be deposited in the Treasury

to the credit of the current appropriation for operating expenses, Coast Guard.

mitted to the Commandant who will process them for further action under the applicable regulations.

§ 76.01-5 Sale of condemned equipment.

When any condemned supplies, materials, or equipment cannot be profitably used in work of the Coast Guard, they will be disposed of under appropriate regulations of the General Services Administration. Applications for purchase of such materials may be sub-

Subpart 76.10—Federal Agencies

§ 76.10-1 Exemption.

Nothing in this part shall be construed to affect the regulations concerning the transfer of supplies, materials, equipment, or land between other Federal agencies.

SUBCHAPTER D—INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION RULES

SPECIAL NOTE: Application of the 72 COLREGS to territories and possessions.

a. Article III of the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972 (72 COLREGS), done at London, October 20, 1972, as rectified by Proces-Verbal of December 1, 1973, provides that a party may notify the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization (IMO, formerly Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization or IMCO) that it extends the application of the Convention to territory for which it is responsible for international relations. Since it is the intention of the United States that the 72 COLREGS apply to all U.S. territories and possessions to the same extent that the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1960 (60 COLREGS) (16 USC 794, TIAS 5813) previously applied, the United States has given notice to the Secretary-General that the provisions of the 1972 COLREGS are applicable on July 15, 1977, to the following territories and possessions for which the United States is responsible for international relations:

- Puerto Rico
- Guam
- The Canal Zone
- The Virgin Islands of the United States
- American Samoa
- Midway Island
- Wake Island
- Johnston Island
- Palmyra Island
- Kingman Reef
- Howland Island
- Baker Island
- Jarvis Island
- Navassa Island

b. In accordance with Article III, other parties to the Convention have notified the Secretary-General that application of 72 COLREGS is extended. These parties with their territorial extensions are listed in Table 1.

TABLE 1. TERRITORIAL EXTENSIONS OF OTHER PARTIES TO 72 COLREGS

Party to convention	Territories to which 72 COLREGS are extended
United Kingdom	Hong Kong.

Because earlier formulations of the COLREGS were not elaborated as treaties, they came into force by the almost simultaneous enactment of domestic legislation by the majority of maritime nations. The COLREGS were judicially considered as being customary international law, that is to say international law based upon the con-

sensus of maritime nations rather than upon an express instrument. Because 72 COLREGS was elaborated as a treaty, and under usual treaty practice only parties are bound, there may be a period of time after the 72 COLREGS come into force during which the ships of a nation not party to 72 COLREGS might not be considered as being bound to comply with the convention. While it is most likely that the 72 COLREGS will rapidly achieve the status of customary international law, thereby obviating any concern on the part of the mariner as to whether a particular nation is a party, it does not necessarily follow that the courts in all nations will apply 72 COLREGS to the vessels of a non-party nation. In the absence of changes in their domestic law there may be certain nations that will feel compelled to continue 60 COLREGS in force, despite the coming into force of 72 COLREGS.

The following nations are Contracting Parties for which 72 COLREGS will apply upon the Convention's entry into force:

- Algeria
- Bahamas
- Belgium
- Brazil
- Bulgaria
- Canada
- Denmark
- Finland
- France
- German Democratic Republic
- Germany, Federal Republic
- Ghana
- Greece
- Hungary
- Iceland
- India
- Liberia
- Mexico
- Monaco
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Nigeria
- Norway
- Papua New Guinea
- Poland
- Romania
- South Africa
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Syrian Arab Republic
- USSR
- United Kingdom
- United States
- Yugoslavia
- Zaire

The following nations have accepted the 60 COLREGS but are not Contracting Parties to 72 COLREGS:

- Argentina
- Australia
- Austria
- Barbados
- Burma
- China
- Cuba
- Cyprus
- Czechoslovakia
- Ecuador
- Egypt
- Fiji
- Gambia
- Indonesia
- Ireland
- Israel
- Italy
- Ivory Coast
- Jamaica
- Japan
- Kuwait
- Lebanon
- Libyan Arab Republic
- Madagascar
- Maldives
- Morocco
- Oman
- Pakistan
- Paraguay