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itself is for identification purposes only, and therefore carries no lateral significance.

(b) Racons are also used as bridge marks to mark the best point of passage.

§ 62.54 Ownership identification.

Ownership identification on private or state aids to navigation is permitted so long as it does not change or hinder an understanding of the meaning of the aid to navigation.

[CGD 97-018, 63 FR 33573, June 19, 1998]

Subpart C [Reserved]

Subpart D—Public Participation in the Aids to Navigation System

§ 62.63 Recommendations.

(a) The public may recommend changes to existing aids to navigation, request new aids or the discontinuation of existing aids, and report aids no longer necessary for maritime safety. These recommendations should be sent to the appropriate District Commander.

(b) Recommendations, requests and reports should be documented with as much information as possible to justify the proposed action. Desirable information includes:

(1) Nature of the vessels which transit the area(s) in the question, including type, displacement, draft, and number of passengers and crew.

(2) Where practicable, the kinds of navigating devices used aboard such vessels (e.g, magnetic or gyro compasses, radio direction finders, radar, loran, and searchlights).

(3) A chartlet or sketch describing the actual or proposed location of the aid(s), and a description of the action requested or recommended.

§ 62.65 Procedure for reporting defects and discrepancies.

(a) Mariners should notify the nearest Coast Guard facility immediately of any observed aids to navigation defects or discrepancies.

(b) The Coast Guard cannot monitor the many thousands of aids in the U.S. Aids to Navigation System simultaneously and continuously. As a result,

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it is not possible to maintain every aid operating properly and on its charted position at all times. Marine safety will be enhanced if persons finding aids missing, sunk, capsized, damaged, off station, or showing characteristics other than those advertised in the Light List, or other publication, promptly inform the Coast Guard. When making the report to the Coast Guard the mariner should consult the Light List to ensure the correct geographical information is used due to the similarity of names and geographical areas.

(c) Procedures for reporting defects and discrepancies:

(1) *Radio messages* should be prefixed “Coast Guard” and transmitted directly to a Government shore radio station listed in Chapter three of Radio Navigation Aids Publication, 117, for relay to the relevant District Commander.

(2) Telephone, e-mail, or facsimile messages may also be used to advise the nearest Coast Guard unit of defects or discrepancies in aids to navigation.

(3) Via our Web portal at <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov>.

[CGD 86-031, 52 FR 42640, Nov. 6, 1987, as amended by USCG-2000-7223, 65 FR 40054, June 29, 2000; USCG-2001-9286, 66 FR 33640, June 25, 2001; USCG-2001-10714, 69 FR 24982, May 5, 2004; USCG-2008-0179, 73 FR 35002, June 19, 2008]

PART 64—MARKING OF STRUCTURES, SUNKEN VESSELS AND OTHER OBSTRUCTIONS

Subpart A—General

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Subpart C—Structures

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64.33 Marking by the Coast Guard.

AUTHORITY: 14 U.S.C. 633; 33 U.S.C. 409, 1231; 42 U.S.C. 9118; 43 U.S.C. 1333; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

SOURCE: CGD 78-156, 48 FR 11267, Mar. 17, 1983, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

SOURCE: CGD 78-156, 48 FR 11267, Mar. 17, 1983, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated by CGD 91-031, 57 FR 43402, Sept. 21, 1992.

§ 64.01 Purpose.

This part prescribes rules relating to the marking of structures, sunken vessels and other obstructions for the protection of maritime navigation.

§ 64.03 Scope.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section these rules apply to:

(1) Structures located in or over waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and, on the high seas, structures owned or operated by persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States;

(2) Sunken vessels in the navigable waters or waters above the continental shelf of the United States; and

(3) Other obstructions existing on or in the navigable waters or waters above the continental shelf of the United States.

(b) The following obstructions are exempt from the requirements of this part:

(1) Dredging pipelines subject to Subchapter D of this chapter;

(2) Bridges subject to Subchapter J of this chapter;

(3) Vessels subject to the International Regulations for preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972 (1972 COLREGS) or the Inland Navigation Rules;

(4) Deepwater port facilities subject to subchapter NN of this chapter; and

(5) Artificial islands and structures subject to Part 67 of this subchapter.

§ 64.06 Definition of terms.

As used in this part:

Hazard to navigation means an obstruction, usually sunken, that pre-

sents sufficient danger to navigation so as to require expeditious, affirmative action such as marking, removal, or redefinition of a designated waterway to provide for navigational safety.

High seas means those waters described in § 2.32(c) of this chapter.

Markings means the lights and other signals placed on or near structures, sunken vessels, and other obstructions for the protection of navigation.

Navigable waters of the United States means those waters described in § 2.36(a) of this chapter, specifically including the waters described in § 2.22(a)(2) of this chapter.

Obstruction means anything that restricts, endangers, or interferes with navigation.

Structures means any fixed or floating obstruction, intentionally placed in the water, which may interfere with or restrict marine navigation.

[CGD 78-156, 48 FR 11267, Mar. 17, 1983. Redesignated and amended by CGD 91-031, 57 FR 43402, Sept. 21, 1992; USCG-2001-9044, 68 FR 42601, July 18, 2003; USCG-2007-27887, 72 FR 45902, Aug. 16, 2007]

Subpart B—Sunken Vessels and Other Obstructions

SOURCE: CGD 78-156, 48 FR 11267, Mar. 17, 1983, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated by CGD 91-031, 57 FR 43402, Sept. 21, 1992.

§ 64.11 Marking and notification requirements.

(a) The owner of a vessel, raft, or other craft wrecked and sunk in a navigable channel shall mark it immediately with a buoy or daymark during the day and with a light at night. The owner of a sunken vessel, raft, or other obstruction that otherwise constitutes a hazard to navigation shall mark it in accordance with this subchapter.

(b) Owners of vessels sunk in waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States or sunk on the high seas, if the owner is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, shall promptly report to the District Commander, in whose jurisdiction the obstruction is located, the action they are taking to mark the sunken vessel, giving the following information (in addition to the information required by

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46 CFR 4.05, Notice of Marine Casualty and Voyage Records):

(1) Name and description of the sunken vessel;

(2) Accurate description of the location of the vessel;

(3) Depth of water over the vessel; and

(4) Location and type of marking established, including color and shape of buoy or other daymark and characteristic of the light.

(c) Owners of other obstructions may report the existence of such obstructions and mark them in the same manner as prescribed for sunken vessels.

(d) Owners of marine pipelines that are determined to be hazards to navigation shall report and mark the hazardous portion of those pipelines in accordance with 49 CFR parts 192 or 195, as applicable.

[CGD 78-156, 48 FR 11267, Mar. 17, 1983. Redesignated and amended by CGD 91-031, 57 FR 43402, Sept. 21, 1992; USCG-1998-3799, 63 FR 35526, June 30, 1998; USCG-2006-25150, 71 FR 39208, July 12, 2006]

§ 64.13 Approval of markings.

(a) All markings of sunken vessels and other obstructions established in accordance with § 64.11 must be reported to and approved by the appropriate District Commander.

(b) Should the District Commander determine that these markings are inconsistent with Part 62 of this subchapter, they must be replaced as soon as practicable with approved markings.

[CGD 78-156, 48 FR 11267, Mar. 17, 1983. Redesignated by CGD 91-031, 57 FR 43402, Sept. 21, 1992, and amended by USCG-2001-9286, 66 FR 33640, June 25, 2001]

§ 64.16 Duration of marking on sunken vessels in navigable waters.

Markings shall be maintained until:

(a) The sunken vessel or other obstruction is removed; or

(b) The right of the owner to abandon is legally established and exercised.

NOTE: Notices of abandonment of sunken vessels or other obstructions will not be accepted by the Coast Guard. Any notice of intention to abandon should be addressed to the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, within whose district the sunken vessel or other obstruction is located.

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Subpart C—Structures

SOURCE: CGD 78-156, 48 FR 11267, Mar. 17, 1983, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated by CGD 91-031, 57 FR 43402, Sept. 21, 1992.

§ 64.21 Marking and notification requirements.

Before establishing a structure, the owner or operator shall apply for Coast Guard authorization to mark the structure in accordance with § 66.01-5 of this chapter. The appropriate District Commander will determine the marking requirements.

§ 64.23 Duration of marking on structures.

Markings determined to be required shall be established and maintained until:

(a) The structure is removed; or

(b) Otherwise directed by the District Commander.

Subpart D—Miscellaneous Provisions

SOURCE: CGD 78-156, 48 FR 11267, Mar. 17, 1983, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated by CGD 91-031, 57 FR 43402, Sept. 21, 1992.

§ 64.31 Determination of hazard to navigation.

In determining whether an obstruction is a hazard to navigation for the purposes of marking, the District Commander considers, but is not limited to, the following factors:

(a) Location of the obstruction in relation to the navigable channel and other navigational traffic patterns;

(b) Navigational difficulty in the vicinity of the obstruction;

(c) Depth of water over the obstruction, fluctuation of the water level, and other hydrologic characteristics in the area;

(d) Draft, type, and density of vessel traffic or other marine activity in the vicinity of the obstruction;

(e) Physical characteristics of the obstruction;

(f) Possible movement of the obstruction;

(g) Location of the obstruction in relation to other obstructions or aids to navigation;

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(h) Prevailing and historical weather conditions;

(i) Length of time that the obstruction has been in existence;

(j) History of vessel incidents involving the obstruction; and

(k) Whether the obstruction is defined as a hazard to navigation under other statutes or regulations.

[CGD 91-031, 57 FR 43403, Sept. 21, 1992]

§ 64.33 Marking by the Coast Guard.

(a) The District Commander may mark for the protection of maritime navigation any structure, sunken vessel or other obstruction that is not suitably marked by the owner. Markings established by the Coast Guard do not relieve the owner's duty or responsibility to mark the sunken vessel or other obstruction, or to remove it as required by law.

(b) Costs for markings established by the Coast Guard will be determined in accordance with part 74 of this Chapter.

(c) Costs for marking of a sunken vessel or other obstruction shall be charged to the owner and shall continue until:

(1) The vessel or other obstruction is removed;

(2) The right of the owner to abandon is legally established and has been exercised; or

(3) The District Commander directs otherwise.

NOTE: When the needs of navigation permit, the owner may be given reasonable opportunity to establish and maintain the necessary markings.

PART 66—PRIVATE AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Subpart 66.01—Aids to Navigation Other Than Federal or State

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Subpart 66.10—Uniform State Waterway Marking System

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66.10-15 Aids to navigation.

66.10-35 Navigation lights.

AUTHORITY: 14 U.S.C. 83, 84, 85; 43 U.S.C. 1333; Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135; Department of Homeland Security Delegation No. 0170.1.

Subpart 66.01—Aids to Navigation Other Than Federal or State

SOURCE: CGFR 68-152, 33 FR 19816, Dec. 27, 1968, unless otherwise noted.

§ 66.01-1 Basic provisions.

(a) No person, public body or instrumentality not under the control of the Commandant, exclusive of the Armed Forces, shall establish and maintain, discontinue, change or transfer ownership of any aid to maritime navigation, without first obtaining permission to do so from the Commandant.

(b) For the purposes of this subpart, the term private aids to navigation includes all marine aids to navigation operated in the navigable waters of the United States other than those operated by the Federal Government (part 62 of this subchapter) or those operated