- (1) A vessel not under command;
- (2) A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver: and
  - (3) A vessel engaged in fishing.
- (c) Vessels engaged in fishing when underway. A vessel engaged in fishing when underway shall, so far as possible, keep out of the way of:
- (1) A vessel not under command; and (2) A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver.
- (d) Seaplanes on the water. A seaplane on the water shall, in general, keep well clear of all vessels and avoid impeding their navigation. In cir-

cumstances, however, where risk of collision exists, she shall comply with the Rules of this part.

CONDUCT OF VESSELS IN RESTRICTED VISIBILITY

## §83.19 Conduct of vessels in restricted visibility (Rule 19).

- (a) Vessels to which rule applies. This Rule applies to vessels not in sight of one another when navigating in or near an area of restricted visibility.
- (b) Safe speed; engines ready for immediate maneuver. Every vessel shall proceed at a safe speed adapted to the prevailing circumstances and conditions of restricted visibility. A power-driven vessel shall have her engines ready for immediate maneuver.
- (c) Due regard to prevailing circumstances and conditions. Every vessel shall have due regard to the prevailing circumstances and conditions of restricted visibility when complying with Rules 4 through 10.
- (d) Detection of vessel by radar alone. A vessel which detects by radar alone the presence of another vessel shall determine if a close-quarters situation is developing or risk of collision exists. If so, she shall take avoiding action in ample time, provided that when such action consists of an alteration of course, so far as possible the following shall be avoided:
- (1) An alteration of course to port for a vessel forward of the beam, other than for a vessel being overtaken; and
- (2) An alteration of course toward a vessel abeam or abaft the beam.
- (e) Reduction of speed to minimum. Except where it has been determined that a risk of collision does not exist, every vessel which hears apparently forward

of her beam the fog signal of another vessel, or which cannot avoid a closequarters situation with another vessel forward of her beam, shall reduce her speed to the minimum at which she can be kept on course. She shall if necessary take all her way off and, in any event, navigate with extreme caution until danger of collision is over.

## Subpart C—Lights and Shapes

## §83.20 Application (Rule 20).

- (a) Compliance in all weathers. Rules in this part shall be complied with in all weathers.
- (b) Rules concerning lights complied with from sunset to sunrise; other lights. The Rules concerning lights shall be complied with from sunset to sunrise. and during such times no other lights shall be exhibited, except such lights as cannot be mistaken for the lights specified in these Rules or do not impair their visibility or distinctive character, or interfere with the keeping of a proper lookout.
- (c) Lights during daylight hours in restricted visibility; other circumstances. The lights prescribed by these Rules shall, if carried, also be exhibited from sunrise to sunset in restricted visibility and may be exhibited in all other circumstances when it is deemed necessarv.
- (d) Rules concerning shapes; compliance by day. The Rules concerning shapes shall be complied with by day.
- (e) Annex. The lights and shapes specified in these Rules shall comply with the provisions of Annex I of these Rules.

## §83.21 Definitions (Rule 21).

- (a) Masthead light means a white light placed over the fore and aft centerline of the vessel showing an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 225 degrees and so fixed as to show the light from right ahead to 22.5 degrees abaft the beam on either side of the vessel, except that on a vessel of less than 12 meters in length the masthead light shall be placed as nearly as practicable to the fore and aft centerline of the vessel.
- (b) Sidelights mean a green light on the starboard side and a red light on