§ 42.05–30  Existing vessel.

(a) As used in this part 42, for a vessel engaged on international voyages or on domestic voyages by sea, the term existing vessel means a vessel which is not a new vessel. With few exceptions an existing vessel is a vessel the keel of which was laid, or which was at a similar stage of construction, prior to July 21, 1968. (See § 42.05–50 for the definition of a new vessel.)

(b)–(c) [Reserved]

(d) As used in part 44 of this subchapter, for a vessel marked with load lines for special service on a coastwise or interisland voyage, the term existing vessel means one whose keel was laid prior to September 28, 1937. (See § 44.01–20 of this subchapter.)

(e) As used in part 45 of this subchapter, existing vessel in all regulations pertaining to a vessel engaged solely on Great Lakes voyages before April 14, 1973, means a vessel whose keel was laid before August 27, 1936. The regulations pertaining to these vessels that are in effect after April 14, 1973, do not use the term existing vessel.

(f) As used in part 46 of this subchapter, for a passenger vessel marked with subdivision load lines, the term existing vessel means a vessel whose keel was laid or was converted to such service prior to May 26, 1965. (See § 46.05–30 of this subchapter.)


§ 42.05–40  Great Lakes.

(a) This term means the Great Lakes of North America.

(b) As used in this part, the term solely navigating the Great Lakes includes any special service coastwise navigation performed by the vessel.

(c) In concurrence with related Canadian regulations, the waters of the St. Lawrence River west of a rhumb line along 63° W. longitude from Anticosti Island to the north shore of the St. Lawrence River shall be considered as a part of the Great Lakes. In addition, the Victoria Bridge, Montreal, Canada, is the dividing line between fresh water and salt water in the St. Lawrence River.

[USCG 2006–24371, 74 FR 11265, Mar. 16, 2009]

§ 42.05–45  International voyage.

(a) The term international voyage as used in this part shall have the same meaning as the term international voyage in Article 2(4) of the 1966 Convention. Except for vessels operating solely on the waters indicated in Article 5(2) of the 1966 Convention, an international voyage means a sea voyage from any country to a port outside such country, or conversely. For this purpose, every territory for the international relations of which any specific Contracting Government is responsible or for which the United Nations are the administering authority is regarded as a separate country.

(b) The 1966 Convention does not apply to vessels solely navigating the Great Lakes. Accordingly, such vessels shall not be considered as being on an international voyage for the purpose of this subchapter.

(c) For the purpose of administration of load line requirements in this subchapter, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Territory of Guam, the Virgin Islands, and all possessions and lands held by the United States under a protectorate or mandate shall each be considered to be a territory of the United States.

[CGFR 68–60, 33 FR 10051, July 12, 1968]

§ 42.05–47  Marine inspector or inspector.

These terms mean any person from the civilian or military branch of the Coast Guard assigned under the superintendent and direction of an Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, or any other person as may be designated for the performance of duties with respect to the inspection, enforcement, and administration of title 33, Revised Statutes, and acts amendatory thereof or