

### § 66.01-3

### 33 CFR Ch. I (7-1-11 Edition)

(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 in State waters for private aids to navigation (subpart 66.05).

(c) Coast Guard authorization of a private aid to navigation does not authorize any invasion of private rights, nor grant any exclusive privileges, nor does it obviate the necessity of complying with any other Federal, State or local laws or regulations.

(d) With the exception of radar beacons (racons) and shore based radar stations, operation of electronic aids to navigation as private aids will not be authorized.

[CGFR 68-152, 33 FR 19816, Dec. 27, 1968, as amended by CGD 85-057, 51 FR 11448, Apr. 3, 1986; USCG-2009-0416, 74 FR 27437, June 10, 2009]

#### § 66.01-3 Delegation of authority to District Commanders.

(a) Under Section 888 of Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135, the Commandant delegates to the District Commanders within the confines of their respective districts (see Part 3 of this chapter for descriptions) the authority to grant permission to establish and maintain, discontinue, change or transfer ownership of private aids to maritime navigation, and otherwise administer the requirements of this subpart.

(b) The decisions of the District Commander may be appealed within 30 days from the date of decision. The decision of the Commandant in any case is final.

[CGFR 68-152, 33 FR 19816, Dec. 27, 1968, as amended by USCG-1998-3799, 63 FR 35526, June 30, 1998; USCG-2003-14505, 68 FR 9535, Feb. 28, 2003]

#### § 66.01-5 Application procedure.

To establish and maintain, discontinue, change, or transfer ownership of a private aid to navigation, you must apply to the Commander of the Coast Guard District in which the aid is or will be located. You can find application form CG-2554 at <http://www.uscgboating.org/safety/aton/aids.htm>. You must complete all parts

of the form applicable to the aid concerned, and must forward the application to the District Commander. You must include the following information:

(a) The proposed position of the aid to navigation by two or more horizontal angles, bearings and distance from charted landmarks, or the latitude and longitude as determined by GPS or differential GPS. Attach a section of chart or sketch showing the proposed position.

(b) The name and address of the person at whose expense the aid will be maintained.

(c) The name and address of the person who will maintain the aid to navigation.

(d) The time and dates during which it is proposed to operate the aid.

(e) The necessity for the aid.

(f) For lights: The color, characteristic, range, effective intensity, height above water, and description of illuminating apparatus. Attach a copy of the manufacturer's data sheet to the application.

(g) For sound signals: Type (whistle, horn, bell, etc.) and characteristic.

(h) For buoys or daybeacons: Shape, color, number, or letter, depth of water in which located or height above water.

(i) For racons: Manufacturer and model number of racon, height above water of desired installation, and requested coding characteristic. Equipment must have FCC authorization.

[CGFR 68-152, 33 FR 19816, Dec. 27, 1968, as amended by CGD 85-057, 51 FR 11448, Apr. 3, 1986; USCG-2000-7466, 68 FR 68238, Dec. 8, 2003; USCG-2000-7466, 69 FR 12541, Mar. 17, 2004; USCG-2001-10714, 69 FR 24982, May 5, 2004; USCG-2008-0179, 73 FR 35002, June 19, 2008]

#### § 66.01-10 Characteristics.

The characteristics of a private aid to navigation must conform to those prescribed by the United States Aids to Navigation System set forth in subpart B of part 62 of this subchapter.

[USCG-2000-7466, 68 FR 68238, Dec. 8, 2003]

#### § 66.01-11 Lights.

(a) Except for range and sector lights, each light approved as a private aid to navigation must:

(1) Have at least the effective intensity required by this subpart

omnidirectionally in the horizontal plane, except at the seams of its lens-mold.

(2) Have at least 50% of the effective intensity required by this subpart within ±2° of the horizontal plane.

(3) Have a minimum effective intensity of at least 1 candela for a range of 1 nautical mile, 3 candelas for one of 2 nautical miles, 10 candelas for one of 3 nautical miles, and 54 candelas for one of 5 nautical miles. The District Commander may change the requirements for minimum intensity to account for local environmental conditions. For a flashing light this intensity is determined by the following formula:

$$I_e = G / (0.2 + t_2 - t_1)$$

Where:

$I_e$  = Effective intensity

$G$  = The integral of the instantaneous intensity of the flashed light with respect to time

$t_1$  = Time in seconds at the beginning of the flash

$t_2$  = Time in seconds at the end of the flash  
 $t_2 - t_1$  is greater than or equal to 0.2 seconds.

(4) Unless the light is a prefocused lantern, have a means of verifying that the source of the light is at the focal point of the lens.

(5) Emit a color within the angle of 50% effective intensity with color coordinates lying within the boundaries defined by the corner coordinates in Table 66.01-11(5) of this part when plotted on the Standard Observer Diagram of the International Commission on Illumination (CIE).

TABLE 66.01-11(5)—COORDINATES OF CHROMATICITY

Color	Coordinates of chromaticity	
	x axis	y axis
White .....	0.500	0.382
	0.440	0.382
	0.285	0.264
	0.285	0.332
	0.453	0.440
Green .....	0.500	0.440
	0.305	0.689
	0.321	0.494
	0.228	0.351
Red .....	0.028	0.385
	0.735	0.265
	0.721	0.259
	0.645	0.335
	0.665	0.335
Yellow .....	0.618	0.382
	0.612	0.382

TABLE 66.01-11(5)—COORDINATES OF CHROMATICITY—Continued

Color	Coordinates of chromaticity	
	x axis	y axis
	0.555	0.435
	0.560	0.440

(6) Have a recommended interval for replacement of the source of light that ensures that the lantern meets the minimal required intensity stated in paragraph (a)(3) of this section in case of degradation of either the source of light or the lens.

(7) Have autonomy of at least 10 days if the light has a self-contained power system. Power production for the prospective position should exceed the load during the worst average month of insolation. The literature concerning the light must clearly state the operating limits and service intervals. Low-voltage disconnects used to protect the battery must operate so as to prevent sporadic operation at night.

(b) The manufacturer of each light approved as a private aid to navigation must certify compliance by means of an indelible plate or label affixed to the aid that meets the requirements of § 66.01-14.

[USCG-2000-7466, 68 FR 68238, Dec. 8, 2003]

**§ 66.01-12 May I continue to use the private aid to navigation I am currently using?**

If, after March 8, 2004, you modify, replace, or install any light that requires a new application as described in § 66.01-5, you must comply with the rules in this part.

[USCG-2000-7466, 68 FR 68239, Dec. 8, 2003]

**§ 66.01-13 When must my newly manufactured equipment comply with these rules?**

After March 8, 2004, equipment manufactured for use as a private aid to navigation must comply with the rules in this part.

[USCG-2000-7466, 68 FR 68239, Dec. 8, 2003]

**§ 66.01-14 Label affixed by manufacturer.**

(a) Each light, intended or used as a private aid to navigation authorized by