

§ 2.30

another nation, as declared in Presidential Proclamation 7219 of September 2, 1999 (113 Stat. 2138).

§ 2.30 Exclusive Economic Zone.

(a) With respect to the United States, including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, and any other territory or possession over which the United States exercises sovereignty, *exclusive economic zone* means the zone seaward of and adjacent to the territorial sea, as defined in § 2.22(a), including the contiguous zone, and extending 200 nautical miles from the territorial sea baseline (except where otherwise limited by treaty or other agreement recognized by the United States) in which the United States has the sovereign rights and jurisdiction and all nations have the high seas freedoms mentioned in Presidential Proclamation 5030 of March 10, 1983.

(b) Under customary international law as reflected in Article 55 of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and with respect to other nations, *exclusive economic zone* means the waters seaward of and adjacent to the territorial sea, not extending beyond 200 nautical miles from the territorial sea baseline, as recognized by the United States.

[USCG-2001-9044, 68 FR 42598, July 18, 2003, as amended by USCG-2012-0306, 77 FR 37309, June 21, 2012]

§ 2.32 High seas.

(a) For purposes of special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States as defined in 18 U.S.C. 7, *high seas* means all waters seaward of the territorial sea baseline.

(b) For the purposes of section 2 of the Act of February 19, 1895, as amended (33 U.S.C. 151) and the Inland Navigational Rules Act of 1980 (33 U.S.C. Chapter 34), *high seas* means the waters seaward of any lines established under these statutes, including the lines described in part 80 of this chapter and 46 CFR part 7.

(c) For the purposes of 14 U.S.C. 89(a), 14 U.S.C. 86, 33 U.S.C. 409, and 33 U.S.C. 1471 *et seq.*, *high seas* includes the exclusive economic zones of the United

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States and other nations, as well as those waters that are seaward of territorial seas of the United States and other nations.

(d) Under customary international law as reflected in the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and without prejudice to high seas freedoms that may be exercised within exclusive economic zones pursuant to article 58 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and unless the context clearly requires otherwise (e.g., The International Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, 1969, including annexes thereto), *high seas* means all waters that are not the exclusive economic zone (as defined in § 2.30), territorial sea (as defined in § 2.22), or internal waters of the United States or any other nation.

[USCG-2001-9044, 68 FR 42598, July 18, 2003, as amended by USCG-2007-27887, 72 FR 45902, Aug. 16, 2007]

§ 2.34 Waters subject to tidal influence; waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide; mean high water.

(a) *Waters subject to tidal influence and waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide* are waters below mean high water. These terms do not include waters above mean high water caused by flood flows, storms, high winds, seismic waves, or other non-lunar phenomena.

(b) *Mean high water* is the average of the height of the diurnal high water at a particular location measured over a lunar cycle of 19 years.

§ 2.36 Navigable waters of the United States, navigable waters, and territorial waters.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, *navigable waters of the United States*, *navigable waters*, and *territorial waters* mean, except where Congress has designated them not to be navigable waters of the United States:

(1) Territorial seas of the United States;

(2) Internal waters of the United States that are subject to tidal influence; and

(3) Internal waters of the United States not subject to tidal influence that: