Coast Guard, DHS

§ 66.01–1 Basic provisions.

(b) 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.
§ 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.

§ 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.uscg.mil/forms/form_public_use.asp. 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.

§ 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.

§ 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.