

Transportation Security Administration under 49 CFR part 1572; or

(6) Seafarer's Identification Document (SID) issued by or under the authority of the government of a country that has ratified the International Labour Organization Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention (Revised), 2003 (ILO 185), meeting all the requirements of ILO 185.

Commercial service means any type of trade or business involving the transportation of goods or individuals, except service performed by a combatant vessel.

Crewmember means all persons carried onboard a vessel to provide: navigation services; maintenance of the vessel, its machinery, or systems; arrangements essential for propulsion or safe navigation; or services for other persons onboard.

Foreign vessel means a vessel of foreign registry or operated under the authority of a country except the United States.

Navigable waters of the United States means the same as this term is defined in 33 CFR 2.36(a). This includes a 12-nautical-mile wide U.S. territorial sea as measured from the baseline, U.S. internal waters subject to tidal influence, and certain U.S. internal waters not subject to tidal influence.

Operator means any person including, but not limited to, an owner, a charterer, or another contractor who conducts, or is responsible for, the operation of a vessel.

Passport means any travel document issued by competent authority showing the bearer's origin, identity, and nationality if any, which is valid for the admission of the bearer into a foreign country.

Port or place of departure means any port or place in which a vessel is anchored or moored.

Port or place of destination means any port or place in which a vessel is bound to anchor or moor.

§ 160.315 Crewmember identification requirement.

(a) A crewmember subject to this subpart must carry and present on demand an acceptable identification. An operator subject to this subpart must ensure that every crewmember on the

vessel has an acceptable identification in his or her possession when the vessel is in the navigable waters of the United States. For purposes of this section, a crewmember may secure his or her acceptable identification with the vessel's master, so long as the identification can be presented on demand.

(b) Compliance with the requirements in this section does not relieve vessel crewmembers and operators of any requirements under the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) or INA implementing regulations. Likewise, compliance with INA requirements does not relieve vessel crewmembers and operators of the requirements in this section.

§ 160.320 Sanctions and vessel control.

Failure to comply with this subpart will subject the crewmember and operator to a civil penalty under 46 U.S.C. 70119 and the vessel to control under 46 U.S.C. 70002.

[USCG-2007-28648, 74 FR 19140, Apr. 28, 2009, as amended by USCG-2020-0304, 85 FR 58280, Sept. 18, 2020]

PART 161—VESSEL TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

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AUTHORITY: 46 U.S.C. 70001, 70002, 70003, 70034, 70114, 70119; Pub. L. 107–295, 116 Stat. 2064; DHS Delegation No. 00170.1, Revision No. 01.3.

SOURCE: CGD 90–020, 59 FR 36324, July 15, 1994, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Vessel Traffic Services

GENERAL RULES

§ 161.1 Purpose and Intent.

(a) The purpose of this part is to promulgate regulations implementing and enforcing certain sections of the 46 U.S.C. Chapter 700 “Ports and Waterways Safety setting up a national system of Vessel Traffic Services that will enhance navigation, vessel safety, and marine environmental protection, and promote safe vessel movement by reducing the potential for collisions, rammings, and groundings, and the loss of lives and property associated with these incidents within VTS areas established hereunder.

(b) Vessel Traffic Services provide the mariner with information related to the safe navigation of a waterway. This information, coupled with the mariner’s compliance with the provisions set forth in this part, enhances the safe routing of vessels through congested waterways or waterways of particular hazard. Under certain circumstances, a VTS may issue directions to control the movement of vessels in order to minimize the risk of

collision between vessels, or damage to property or the environment.

(c) The owner, operator, charterer, master, or person directing the movement of a vessel remains at all times responsible for the manner in which the vessel is operated and maneuvered, and is responsible for the safe navigation of the vessel under all circumstances. Compliance with these rules or with a direction of the VTS is at all times contingent upon the exigencies of safe navigation.

(d) Nothing in this part is intended to relieve any vessel, owner, operator, charterer, master, or person directing the movement of a vessel from the consequences of any neglect to comply with this part or any other applicable law or regulation (e.g., the International Regulations for Prevention of Collisions at Sea, 1972 (72 COLREGS) or the Inland Navigation Rules) or of the neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of seamen, or by the special circumstances of the case.

[CGD 90–020, 59 FR 36324, July 15, 1994, as amended by USCG–2020–0304, 85 FR 58280, Sept. 18, 2020]

§ 161.2 Definitions.

For the purposes of this part:

Center means a Vessel Traffic Center or Vessel Movement Center.

Cooperative Vessel Traffic Services (CVTS) means the system of vessel traffic management established and jointly operated by the United States and Canada within adjoining waters. In addition, CVTS facilitates traffic movement and anchorages, avoids jurisdictional disputes, and renders assistance in emergencies in adjoining United States and Canadian waters.

Hazardous Vessel Operating Condition means any condition related to a vessel’s ability to safely navigate or maneuver, and includes, but is not limited to:

(1) The absence or malfunction of vessel operating equipment, such as propulsion machinery, steering gear, radar system, gyrocompass, depth sounding device, automatic radar plotting aid (ARPA), radiotelephone, Automatic Identification System equipment, navigational lighting, sound signaling devices or similar equipment.

(2) Any condition on board the vessel likely to impair navigation, such as lack of current nautical charts and publications, personnel shortage, or similar condition.

(3) Vessel characteristics that affect or restrict maneuverability, such as cargo or tow arrangement, trim, loaded condition, underkeel or overhead clearance, speed capabilities, power availability, or similar characteristics, which may affect the positive control or safe handling of the vessel or the tow.

Navigable waters means all navigable waters of the United States including the territorial sea of the United States, extending to 12 nautical miles from United States baselines, as described in Presidential Proclamation No. 5928 of December 27, 1988.

Precautionary Area means a routing measure comprising an area within defined limits where vessels must navigate with particular caution and within which the direction of traffic may be recommended.

Towing Vessel means any commercial vessel engaged in towing another vessel astern, alongside, or by pushing ahead.

Published means available in a widely-distributed and publicly available medium (e.g., VTS User's Manual, ferry schedule, Notice to Mariners).

Vessel Movement Center (VMC) means the shore-based facility that operates the vessel tracking system for a Vessel Movement Reporting System (VMRS) area or zone within such an area. The VMC does not necessarily have the capability or qualified personnel to interact with marine traffic, nor does it necessarily respond to traffic situations developing in the area, as does a Vessel Traffic Service (VTS).

Vessel Movement Reporting System (VMRS) means a mandatory reporting system used to monitor and track vessel movements. This is accomplished by a vessel providing information under established procedures as set forth in this part in the areas defined in Table 161.12(c) (VTS and VMRS Centers, Call Signs/MMSI, Designated Frequencies, and Monitoring Areas).

Vessel Movement Reporting System (VMRS) User means a vessel, or an owner, operator, charterer, Master, or person directing the movement of a

vessel that is required to participate in a VMRS.

Vessel Traffic Center (VTC) means the shore-based facility that operates the vessel traffic service for the Vessel Traffic Service area or zone within such an area.

Vessel Traffic Services (VTS) means a service implemented by the United States Coast Guard designed to improve the safety and efficiency of vessel traffic and to protect the environment. The VTS has the capability to interact with marine traffic and respond to traffic situations developing in the VTS area.

Vessel Traffic Service Area or VTS Area means the geographical area encompassing a specific VTS area of service. This area of service may be subdivided into zones for the purpose of allocating responsibility to individual Vessel Traffic Centers or to identify different operating requirements.

NOTE: Although regulatory jurisdiction is limited to the navigable waters of the United States, certain vessels will be encouraged or may be required, as a condition of port entry, to report beyond this area to facilitate traffic management within the VTS area.

VTS Special Area means a waterway within a VTS area in which special operating requirements apply.

VTS User means a vessel or an owner, operator, charterer, Master, or person directing the movement of a vessel within a VTS Area that is:

(1) Subject to the Vessel Bridge-to-Bridge Radiotelephone Act;

(2) Required to participate in a VMRS; or

(3) Equipped with a required Coast Guard type-approved Automatic Identification System (AIS).

VTS User's Manual means the manual established and distributed by the VTS to provide the mariner with a description of the services offered and rules in force for that VTS. Additionally, the manual may include chartlets showing the area and zone boundaries, general navigational information about the area, and procedures, radio frequencies,

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reporting provisions and other information which may assist the mariner while in the VTS area.

[CGD 90-020, 59 FR 36324, July 15, 1994, as amended by CGE 97-023, 62 FR 33364, June 19, 1997; USCG-2003-14757, 68 FR 39364, July 1, 2003; USCG-1998-4399, 75 FR 66314, Oct. 28, 2010; USCG-2005-21869, 80 FR 5334, Jan. 30, 2015; 80 FR 17327, Apr. 1, 2015; USCG-2018-0874, 84 FR 30880, June 28, 2019]

§ 161.3 Applicability.

The provisions of this subpart shall apply to each VTS User and may also apply to any vessel while underway or at anchor on the navigable waters of the United States within a VTS area, to the extent the VTS considers necessary.

§ 161.4 Requirement to carry the rules.

Each VTS User shall carry on board and maintain for ready reference a copy of these rules.

NOTE 1 TO § 161.4: These rules are contained in the applicable U.S. Coast Pilot, the VTS User's Manual which may be obtained by contacting the appropriate VTS or downloaded from the Coast Guard Navigation Center website (<https://www.navcen.uscg.gov>).

[CGD 90-020, 59 FR 36324, July 15, 1994, as amended by USCG-2018-0874, 84 FR 30880, June 28, 2019]

§ 161.5 Deviations from the rules.

(a) Requests to deviate from any provision in this part, either for an extended period of time or if anticipated before the start of a transit, must be submitted in writing to the appropriate District Commander. Upon receipt of the written request, the District Commander may authorize a deviation if it is determined that such a deviation provides a level of safety equivalent to that provided by the required measure or is a maneuver considered necessary for safe navigation under the circumstances. An application for an authorized deviation must state the need and fully describe the proposed alternative to the required measure.

(b) Requests to deviate from any provision in this part due to circumstances that develop during a transit or immediately preceding a transit may be made to the appropriate VTC. Requests to deviate must be made as

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far in advance as practicable. Upon receipt of the request, the VTC may authorize a deviation if it is determined that, based on vessel handling characteristics, traffic density, radar contacts, environmental conditions and other relevant information, such a deviation provides a level of safety equivalent to that provided by the required measure or is a maneuver considered necessary for safe navigation under the circumstances.

[CGD 90-020, 59 FR 36324, July 15, 1994, as amended by USCG-2005-21531, 70 FR 36350, June 23, 2005; USCG-2005-21869, 80 FR 5334, Jan. 30, 2015; USCG-2018-0874, 84 FR 30880, June 28, 2019]

§ 161.6 Preemption.

The regulations in this part have preemptive impact over State laws or regulations on the same subject matter. The Coast Guard has determined, after considering the factors developed by the Supreme Court in *U.S. v. Locke*, 529 U.S. 89 (2000), that by enacting 46 U.S.C. Chapter 700 'Ports and Waterways Safety', Congress intended that Coast Guard regulations preempt State laws or regulations regarding vessel traffic services in United States ports and waterways.

[USCG-1998-4399, 75 FR 66314, Oct. 28, 2010, as amended by USCG-2020-0304, 85 FR 58280, Sept. 18, 2020]

SERVICES, VTS MEASURES, AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

§ 161.10 Services.

To enhance navigation and vessel safety, and to protect the marine environment, a VTS may issue advisories, or respond to vessel requests for information, on reported conditions within the VTS area, such as:

- (a) Hazardous conditions or circumstances;
- (b) Vessel congestion;
- (c) Traffic density;
- (d) Environmental conditions;
- (e) Aids to navigation status;
- (f) Anticipated vessel encounters;
- (g) Another vessel's name, type, position, hazardous vessel operating conditions, if applicable, and intended navigation movements, as reported;
- (h) Temporary measures in effect;

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(i) A description of local harbor operations and conditions, such as ferry routes, dredging, and so forth;

(j) Anchorage availability; or

(k) Other information or special circumstances.

§ 161.11 VTS measures.

(a) A VTS may issue measures or directions to enhance navigation and vessel safety and to protect the marine environment, such as, but not limited to:

(1) Designating temporary reporting points and procedures;

(2) Imposing vessel operating requirements; or

(3) Establishing vessel traffic routing schemes.

(b) During conditions of vessel congestion, restricted visibility, adverse weather, or other hazardous circumstances, a VTS may control, supervise, or otherwise manage traffic, by specifying times of entry, movement, or departure to, from, or within a VTS area.

§ 161.12 Vessel operating requirements.

(a) Subject to the exigencies of safe navigation, a VTS User shall comply

with all measures established or directions issued by a VTS.

(b) If, in a specific circumstance, a VTS User is unable to safely comply with a measure or direction issued by the VTS, the VTS User may deviate only to the extent necessary to avoid endangering persons, property or the environment. The deviation shall be reported to the VTS as soon as is practicable.

(c) When not exchanging voice communications, a VTS User must maintain a listening watch as required by § 26.04(e) of this chapter on the VTS frequency designated in Table 1 to § 161.12(c) (VTS and VMRS Centers, Call Signs/MMSI, Designated Frequencies, and Monitoring Areas). In addition, the VTS User must respond promptly when hailed and communicate in the English language.

NOTE TO § 161.12(c): As stated in 47 CFR 80.148(b), a very high frequency watch on Channel 16 (156.800 MHz) is not required on vessels subject to the Vessel Bridge-to-Bridge Radiotelephone Act and participating in a Vessel Traffic Service (VTS) system when the watch is maintained on both the vessel bridge-to-bridge frequency and a designated VTS frequency.

TABLE 1 TO § 161.12(c)—VTS AND VMRS CENTERS, CALL SIGNS/MMSI, DESIGNATED FREQUENCIES, AND MONITORING AREAS

Designation	VTS and VMRS Centers	Center call sign and MMSI ¹	Designated frequency (channel designation)—purpose ²	Monitoring area ^{3 4}
(1)	Berwick Bay—	<i>Berwick Traffic</i> 003669950.	156.550 MHz (Ch. 11).	The waters south of 29°45.00' N., west of 91°10.00' W., north of 29°37.00' N., and east of 91°18.00' W.
(2)	Buzzards Bay—	<i>Buzzards Bay Control</i> ⁵ .	156.550 MHz (Ch. 11).	The waters east and north of a line drawn from the southern tangent of Sakonnet Point, Rhode Island, in approximate position latitude 41°27.20' N., longitude 71°11.70' W., to the Buzzards Bay Entrance Light in approximate position latitude 41°23.48' N., longitude 71°02.5' W., and then to the southwestern tangent of Cuttyhunk Island, Massachusetts, at approximate position latitude 41°24.60' N., longitude 70°57.00' W., and including all of the Cape Cod Canal to its eastern entrance, except that the area of New Bedford Harbor within the confines (north of) the hurricane barrier, and the passages through the Elizabeth Islands, is not considered to be "Buzzards Bay".

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TABLE 1 to § 161.12(c)—VTS AND VMRS CENTERS, CALL SIGNS/MMSI, DESIGNATED FREQUENCIES, AND MONITORING AREAS—Continued

Designation	VTS and VMRS Centers	Center call sign and MMSI ¹	Designated frequency (channel designation)—purpose ²	Monitoring area ^{3 4}
(3)	Houston-Galveston—	.....	.....	The navigable waters north of 29°00.00' N., west of 94°20.00' W., south of 29°49.00' N., and east of 95°20.00' W.
(i) .....	.....	<i>Houston Traffic</i> 003669954.	156.550 MHz (Ch. 11). 156.250 MHz (Ch. 5A)—For Sailing Plans only.	The navigable waters north of a line extending due west from the southernmost end of Exxon Dock #1 (20°43.37' N., 95°01.27' W.).
(ii) .....	.....	<i>Houston Traffic</i>	156.600 MHz (Ch. 12). 156.250 MHz (Ch. 5A)—For Sailing Plans only.	The navigable waters south of a line extending due west from the southernmost end of Exxon Dock #1 (29°43.37' N., 95°01.27' W.).
(4)	Los Angeles-Long Beach—	<i>San Pedro Traffic</i> 03660465.	156.700 MHz (Ch. 14).	<i>Vessel Movement Reporting System Area:</i> The navigable waters within a 25 nautical mile radius of Point Fermin Light (33°42.30' N., 118°17.60' W.).
(5)	Louisville—	<i>Louisville Traffic</i> 003669732.	156.650 MHz (Ch. 13).	The waters of the Ohio River between McAlpine Locks (Mile 606) and Twelve Mile Island (Mile 593), only when the McAlpine upper pool gauge is at approximately 13.0 feet or above.
(6)	Lower Mississippi River—	.....	.....	.....
(i) .....	.....	<i>New Orleans Traffic</i> 0036699952.	156.550 MHz (Ch. 11).	The navigable waters of the Lower Mississippi River below 29°55.30' N., 89°55.60' W. (Saxonholm Light) at 86.0 miles Above Head of Passes (AHP), extending down river to Southwest Pass, and, within a 12 nautical mile radius around 28°54.30' N., 89°25.70' W. (Southwest Pass Entrance Light) at 20.1 miles Below Head of Passes (BHP).
(ii) .....	.....	<i>New Orleans Traffic</i> .	156.600 MHz (Ch. 12).	The navigable waters of the Lower Mississippi River bounded on the north by a line drawn perpendicular on the river at 29°55.50' N., 90°12.77' W. (Upper Twelve Mile Point) at 109.0 miles AHP and on the south by a line drawn perpendicularly at 29°55.30' N., 89°55.60' W. (Saxonholm Light) at 86.0 miles AHP.
(iii)	<i>New Orleans Traffic</i> .	156.250 MHz (Ch. 05A).	The navigable waters of the Lower Mississippi River below 30°38.70' N., 91°17.50' W. (Port Hudson Light) at 254.5 miles AHP bounded on the south by a line drawn perpendicular on the river at 29°55.50' N., 90°12.77' W. (Upper Twelve Mile Point) at 109.0 miles AHP.
(7)	New York—

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TABLE 1 TO § 161.12(c)—VTS AND VMRS CENTERS, CALL SIGNS/MMSI, DESIGNATED FREQUENCIES, AND MONITORING AREAS—Continued

Designation	VTS and VMRS Centers	Center call sign and MMSI ¹	Designated frequency (channel designation)—purpose ²	Monitoring area ^{3 4}
(i)	<i>New York Traffic</i> 003669951.	156.550 MHz (Ch. 11)—For Sailing Plans only. 156.600 MHz (Ch. 12)—For vessels at anchor.	The area consists of the navigable waters of the Lower New York Bay bounded on the east by a line drawn from Norton Point to Breezy Point; on the south by a line connecting the entrance buoys at the Ambrose Channel, Swash Channel, and Sandy Hook Channel to Sandy Hook Point; and on the southeast including the waters of Sandy Hook Bay south to a line drawn at latitude 40°25.00' N.; then west in the Raritan Bay to the Raritan River Railroad Bridge, then north into waters of the Arthur Kill and Newark Bay to the Lehigh Valley Draw Bridge at latitude 40°41.90' N.; and then east including the waters of the Kill Van Kull (KVK) and the Upper New York Bay north to a line drawn east-west from the Holland Tunnel ventilator shaft at latitude 40°43.70' N., longitude 74°01.60' W., in the Hudson River; and then continuing east including the waters of the East River to the Throgs Neck Bridge, excluding the Harlem River.
(ii)	<i>New York Traffic ...</i>	156.700 MHz (Ch. 14).	The navigable waters of the Lower New York Bay west of a line drawn from Norton Point to Breezy Point; and north of a line connecting the entrance buoys of Ambrose Channel, Swash Channel, and Sandy Hook Channel, to Sandy Hook Point; on the southeast including the waters of the Sandy Hook Bay south to a line drawn at latitude 40°25.00' N.; then west into the waters of Raritan Bay East Reach to a line drawn from Great Kills Light south through Raritan Bay East Reach LGB #14 to Comfort Point, New Jersey; then north including the waters of the Upper New York Bay south of 40°42.40' N. (Brooklyn Bridge) and 40°43.70' N. (Holland Tunnel Ventilator Shaft); west through the KVK into the Arthur Kill north of 40°38.25' N. (Arthur Kill Railroad Bridge); then north into the waters of the Newark Bay, south of 40°41.95' N. (Lehigh Valley Draw Bridge).

TABLE 1 TO § 161.12(c)—VTS AND VMRS CENTERS, CALL SIGNS/MMSI, DESIGNATED FREQUENCIES, AND MONITORING AREAS—Continued

Designation	VTS and VMRS Centers	Center call sign and MMSI ¹	Designated frequency (channel designation)—purpose ²	Monitoring area ^{3,4}
(iii) .....	.....	<i>New York Traffic ...</i>	156.600 MHz (Ch. 12).	The navigable waters of the Raritan Bay south to a line drawn at latitude 40°26.00' N.; then west of a line drawn from Great Kills Light south through the Raritan Bay East Reach LGB #14 to Point Comfort, New Jersey; then west to the Raritan River Railroad Bridge; and north including the waters of the Arthur Kill to 40°28.25' N. (Arthur Kill Railroad Bridge); including the waters of the East River north of 40°42.40' N. (Brooklyn Bridge) to the Throgs Neck Bridge, excluding the Harlem River.
(8)	Port Arthur—	.....	.....	.....
(i) .....	.....	<i>Port Arthur Traffic</i> 003669955.	156.050 MHz (Ch. 01A).	The navigable waters of the Sabine-Neches Canal south of 29°52.70' N.; Port Arthur Canal; Sabine Pass Channel; Sabine Bank Channel; Sabine Outer Bar Channel; the offshore safety fairway; and the ICW from High Island to its intersection with the Sabine-Neches Canal.
(ii) .....	.....	<i>Port Arthur Traffic</i>	156.275 MHz (Ch. 65A).	The navigable waters of the Neches River; Sabine River; and Sabine-Neches Waterway north of 29°52.70' N.; and the ICW from its intersection with the Sabine River to MM 260.
(iii) .....	.....	<i>Port Arthur Traffic</i>	156.675 MHz (Ch. 73) ⁶ .	The navigable waters of the Calcasieu Channel; Calcasieu River Channel; and the ICW from MM 260 to MM 191.
(9)	Prince William Sound—	<i>Valdez Traffic</i> 003669958.	156.650 MHz (CH. 13).	The navigable waters south of 61°05.00' N., east of 147°20.00' W., north of 60°00.00' N., and west of 146°30.00' W.; and, all navigable waters in Port Valdez.
(10)	Puget Sound— ⁷	.....	.....	.....
(i)	<i>Seattle Traffic—</i> 003669957.	156.700 MHz (Ch. 14).	The waters of Puget Sound, Hood Canal and adjacent waters south of a line connecting Nodule Point and Bush Point in Admiralty Inlet and south of a line drawn due east from the southernmost tip of Possession Point on Whidbey Island to the shoreline.

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TABLE 1 TO § 161.12(c)—VTS AND VMRS CENTERS, CALL SIGNS/MMSI, DESIGNATED FREQUENCIES, AND MONITORING AREAS—Continued

Designation	VTS and VMRS Centers	Center call sign and MMSI ¹	Designated frequency (channel designation)—purpose ²	Monitoring area ^{3 4}
(ii)	<i>Seattle Traffic—</i>	156.250 MHz (Ch. 5A).	The U.S. waters of the Salish Sea east of 124°40.00' W. including waters south and east of a line drawn from Church Point on Vancouver Island, to Race Rocks Light, due east to the intersection of the U.S./Canadian border at 48°17.88' N., 123°14.1' W., north-easterly to Hein Bank in position 48°21.094' N., 123°02.672' W., northerly to Cattle Point Light on San Juan Island, along the shoreline to Lime Kiln Light, to Kellett Bluff Light on Henry Island, along the shoreline to the tip of McCracken Point at the northernmost point of Henry Island, to the southernmost point on Stuart Island in position 48°39.46' N., 123°11.08' W., along the shoreline to Turn Point Light, to Sandy Point on Waldron Island, along the shoreline to Point Hammond, to Patos Island Light, to Alden Bank in position 48°50.39' N., 122°52.227' W., then due north to Boundary Bay in position 49°00.125' N., 122°52.228' W., then due east along the international boundary to the shoreline in Semiahmoo Bay line connecting Nodule Point and Bush Point and all waters east of Whidbey Island north of a line drawn due east from the southernmost tip of Possession Point on Whidbey Island to the shoreline.
(iii)	<i>Prince Rupert Traffic—</i> 003160013.	156.725 MHz (Ch. 74).	The waters west of 124°40.00' W. within 12 nautical miles of the coast of Vancouver Island including the waters north of 48°00.00' N., and east of 125°15.00' W.

TABLE 1 to § 161.12(c)—VTS AND VMRS CENTERS, CALL SIGNS/MMSI, DESIGNATED FREQUENCIES, AND MONITORING AREAS—Continued

Designation	VTS and VMRS Centers	Center call sign and MMSI ¹	Designated frequency (channel designation)—purpose ²	Monitoring area ^{3 4}
(iv) .....	.....	<i>Victoria Traffic</i> —003160010.	156.550 MHz (Ch. 11).	The waters of the Strait of Georgia, including Vancouver Harbor, Boundary Pass, and Haro Strait north and west of a line drawn from Church Point on Vancouver Island, to Race Rocks Light, due easterly to the intersection of the U.S./Canadian border at 48°17.883' N., 123°14.1' W., north-easterly to Hein Bank in position 48°21.093' N., 123°02.762' W., northerly to Cattle Point Light on San Juan Island, along the shoreline to Lime Kiln Light, to Kellett Bluff Light on Henry Island, along the shoreline to the tip of McCracken Point at the northernmost point of Henry Island, to the southernmost point on Stuart Island in position 48°39.467' N., 123°11.083' W., along the shoreline to Turn Point Light, to Sandy Point on Waldron Island, along the shoreline to Point Hammond, to Patos Island Light, to Alden Bank in position 48°50.389' N., 122°52.227' W., then due north to Boundary Bay in position 49°00.125' N., 122°52.227' W., then due east along the international boundary to the shoreline in Semiahmoo Bay.
(11) (i)	San Francisco—	<i>San Francisco Traffic</i> 003669956.	156.700 MHz (Ch. 14).	The navigable waters of the San Francisco Offshore Precautionary Area, the navigable waters shoreward of the San Francisco Offshore Precautionary Area east of 122°42.00' W. and north of 37°40.00' N. extending eastward through the Golden Gate, and the navigable waters of San Francisco Bay and as far east as the port of Stockton on the San Joaquin River, as far north as the port of Sacramento on the Sacramento River.
(ii) .....	.....	<i>San Francisco Traffic</i> .	156.600 MHz (Ch. 12).	The navigable waters within a 38 nautical mile radius of Mount Tamalpais (37°55.80' N., 122°34.60' W.) west of 122°42.00' W. and south of 37°40.00' N. and excluding the San Francisco Offshore Precautionary Area.
(12)	St. Marys River—	<i>Soo Traffic</i> 003669953.	156.600 MHz (Ch. 12).	The waters of the St. Marys River and lower Whitefish Bay from 45°57.00' N. (De Tour Reef Light) to the south, to 46°38.70' N. (Ile Parisienne Light) to the north, except the waters of the St. Marys Falls Canal and to the east along a line from La Pointe to Sims Point, within Potagannissing Bay and Worsley Bay.

Notes:

¹ Maritime Mobile Service Identifier (MMSI) is a unique nine-digit number assigned that identifies ship stations, ship earth stations, coast stations, coast earth stations, and group calls for use by a digital selective calling (DSC) radio, an INMARSAT ship earth station or AIS. AIS requirements are set forth in § 161.21. The requirements set forth in §§ 161.21 and 164.46 of this subchapter apply in those areas denoted with an MMSI number, except for Louisville and Los Angeles/Long Beach.

²In the event of a communication failure, difficulties or other safety factors, the Center may direct or permit a user to monitor and report on any other designated monitoring frequency or the bridge-to-bridge navigational frequency, 156.650 MHz (Channel 13) or 156.375 MHz (Channel 67), to the extent that doing so provides a level of safety beyond that provided by other means. The bridge-to-bridge navigational frequency, 156.650 MHz (Ch. 13) is used in certain monitoring areas where the level of reporting does not warrant a designated frequency.

³All geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) are expressed in North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83).

⁴Some monitoring areas extend beyond navigable waters. Although not required, users are strongly encouraged to maintain a listening watch on the designated monitoring frequency in these areas. Otherwise, they are required to maintain watch as stated in 47 CFR 80.148.

⁵In addition to the vessels denoted in § 161.16, requirements set forth in subpart B of this part also apply to any vessel transiting VMRS Buzzards Bay required to carry a bridge-to-bridge radiotelephone by part 26 of this chapter.

⁶Until otherwise directed, full VTS services will not be available in the Calcasieu Channel, Calcasieu River Channel, and the ICW from MM 260 to MM 191. Vessels may contact Port Arthur Traffic on the designated VTS frequency to request advisories, but are not required to monitor the VTS frequency in this zone.

⁷A Cooperative Vessel Traffic Service was established by the United States and Canada within adjoining waters. The appropriate Center administers the rules issued by both nations; however, enforces only its own set of rules within its jurisdiction. Note: the bridge-to-bridge navigational frequency, 156.650 MHz (Ch. 13), is not so designated in Canadian waters, therefore users are encouraged and permitted to make passing arrangements on the designated monitoring frequencies.

(d) As soon as is practicable, a VTS User shall notify the VTS of any of the following:

(1) A marine casualty as defined in 46 CFR 4.05–1;

(2) Involvement in the ramming of a fixed or floating object;

(3) A pollution incident as defined in § 151.15 of this chapter;

(4) A defect or discrepancy in an aid to navigation;

(5) A hazardous condition as defined in § 160.202 of this chapter;

(6) Improper operation of vessel equipment required by part 164 of this chapter;

(7) A situation involving hazardous materials for which a report is required by 49 CFR 176.48; and

(8) A hazardous vessel operating condition as defined in § 161.2.

[CGD 90–020, 59 FR 36324, July 15, 1994]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 161.12, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.govinfo.gov.

§ 161.13 VTS Special Area operating requirements.

The following operating requirements apply within a VTS Special Area:

(a) A VTS User shall, if towing astern, do so with as short a hawser as safety and good seamanship permits.

(b) A VMRS User shall: (1) Not enter or get underway in the area without prior approval of the VTS;

(2) Not enter a VTS Special Area if a hazardous vessel operating condition or circumstance exists;

(3) Not meet, cross, or overtake any other VMRS User in the area without prior approval of the VTS; and

(4) Before meeting, crossing, or overtaking any other VMRS User in the area, communicate on the designated vessel bridge-to-bridge radiotelephone frequency, intended navigation movements, and any other information necessary in order to make safe passing arrangements. This requirement does not relieve a vessel of any duty prescribed by the International Regulations for Prevention of Collisions at Sea, 1972 (72 COLREGS) or the Inland Navigation Rules.

Subpart B—Vessel Movement Reporting System

§ 161.15 Purpose and intent.

(a) A Vessel Movement Reporting System (VMRS) is a system used to monitor and track vessel movements within a VTS or VMRS area. This is accomplished by requiring that vessels provide information under established procedures as set forth in this part, or as directed by the Center.

(b) To avoid imposing an undue reporting burden or unduly congesting radiotelephone frequencies, reports shall be limited to information which is essential to achieve the objectives of the VMRS. These reports are consolidated into three reports (sailing plan, position, and final).

[CGD 90–020, 59 FR 36324, July 15, 1994, as amended by USCG–2003–14757, 68 FR 39366, July 1, 2003; USCG–2011–0257, 76 FR 31838, June 2, 2011]

§ 161.16 Applicability.

Unless otherwise stated, the provisions of this subpart apply to the following vessels and VMRS Users:

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(a) Every power-driven vessel of 40 meters (approximately 131 feet) or more in length, while navigating;

(b) Every towing vessel of 8 meters (approximately 26 feet) or more in length, while navigating; or

(c) Every vessel certificated to carry 50 or more passengers for hire, when engaged in trade.

[CGD 90–020, 59 FR 36324, July 15, 1994, as amended by USCG–2003–14757, 68 FR 39366, July 1, 2003]

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§ 161.18 Reporting requirements.

(a) A Center may: (1) Direct a vessel to provide any of the information set forth in Table 161.18(a) (IMO Standard Ship Reporting System);

TABLE 161.18(a)—THE IMO STANDARD SHIP REPORTING SYSTEM

A	ALPHA	Ship	Name, call sign or ship station identity, and flag.
B	BRAVO	Dates and time of event	A 6 digit group giving day of month (first two digits), hours and minutes (last four digits). If other than UTC state time zone used.
C	CHARLIE	Position	A 4 digit group giving latitude in degrees and minutes suffixed with N (north) or S (south) and a 5 digit group giving longitude in degrees and minutes suffixed with E (east) or W (west); or
D	DELTA	Position	True bearing (first 3 digits) and distance (state distance) in nautical miles from a clearly identified landmark (state landmark).
E	ECHO	True course	A 3 digit group.
F	FOXTROT	Speed in knots and tenths of knots.	A 3 digit group.
G	GOLF	Port of Departure	Name of last port of call.
H	HOTEL	Date, time and point of entry system.	Entry time expressed as in (B) and into the entry position expressed as in (C) or (D).
I	INDIA	Destination and expected time of arrival.	Name of port and date time group expressed as in (B).
J	JULIET	Pilot	State whether a deep sea or local pilot is on board.
K	KILO	Date, time and point of exit from system.	Exit time expressed as in (B) and exit position expressed as in (C) or (D).
L	LIMA	Route information	Intended track.
M	MIKE	Radio	State in full names of communications stations/frequencies guarded.
N	NOVEMBER	Time of next report	Date time group expressed as in (B).
O	OSCAR	Maximum present static draught in meters.	4 digit group giving meters and centimeters.
P	PAPA	Cargo on board	Cargo and brief details of any dangerous cargoes as well as harmful substances and gases that could endanger persons or the environment.
Q	QUEBEC	Defects, damage, deficiencies or limitations.	Brief detail of defects, damage, deficiencies or other limitations.
R	ROMEO	Description of pollution or dangerous goods lost.	Brief details of type of pollution (oil, chemicals, etc.) or dangerous goods lost overboard; position expressed as in (C) or (D).
S	SIERRA	Weather conditions	Brief details of weather and sea conditions prevailing.
T	TANGO	Ship's representative and/or owner.	Details of name and particulars of ship's representative and/or owner for provision of information.
U	UNIFORM	Ship size and type	Details of length, breadth, tonnage, and type, etc., as required.
V	VICTOR	Medical personnel	Doctor, physician's assistant, nurse, no medic.
W	WHISKEY	Total number of persons on board.	State number.

TABLE 161.18(a)—THE IMO STANDARD SHIP REPORTING SYSTEM—Continued

X	XRAY	Miscellaneous	Any other information as appropriate. [<i>i.e.</i> , a detailed description of a planned operation, which may include: its duration; effective area; any restrictions to navigation; notification procedures for approaching vessels; in addition, for a towing operation: configuration, length of the tow, available horsepower, etc.; for a dredge or floating plant: configuration of pipeline, mooring configuration, number of assist vessels, etc.].
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(2) Establish other means of reporting for those vessels unable to report on the designated frequency; or

(3) Require reports from a vessel in sufficient time to allow advance vessel traffic planning.

(b) All reports required by this part shall be made as soon as is practicable on the frequency designated in Table 161.12(c) (VTS and VMRS Centers, Call Signs/MMSI, Designated Frequencies, and Monitoring Areas).

(c) When not exchanging communications, a VMRS User must maintain a listening watch as described in § 26.04(e) of this chapter on the frequency designated in Table 161.12(c) (VTS and VMRS Centers, Call Signs/MMSI, Designated Frequencies, and Monitoring Areas). In addition, the VMRS User must respond promptly when hailed and communicate in the English language.

NOTE: As stated in 47 CFR 80.148(b), a VHF watch on Channel 16 (156.800 MHz) is not required on vessels subject to the Vessel Bridge-to-Bridge Radiotelephone Act and participating in a Vessel Traffic Service (VTS) system when the watch is maintained on both the vessel bridge-to-bridge frequency and a designated VTS frequency.

(d) A vessel must report:

(1) Any significant deviation from its Sailing Plan, as defined in § 161.19, or from previously reported information; or

(2) Any intention to deviate from a VTS issued measure or vessel traffic routing system.

(e) When reports required by this part include time information, such information shall be given using the

local time zone in effect and the 24-hour military clock system.

[CGD 90-020, 59 FR 36324, July 15, 1994, as amended by USCG-2003-14757, 68 FR 39366, July 1, 2003; USCG-2015-0433, 80 FR 44282, July 27, 2015]

§ 161.19 Sailing Plan (SP).

Unless otherwise stated, at least 15 minutes before navigating a VTS area, a vessel must report the:

- (a) Vessel name and type;
- (b) Position;
- (c) Destination and ETA;
- (d) Intended route;
- (e) Time and point of entry; and
- (f) Dangerous cargo on board or in its tow, as defined in § 160.202 of this chapter.

[CGD 90-020, 59 FR 36324, July 15, 1994, as amended by USCG-2011-1024, 78 FR 51671, Aug. 21, 2013; USCG-2005-21869, 80 FR 5334, Jan. 30, 2015]

§ 161.20 Position Report (PR).

A vessel must report its name and position:

- (a) Upon point of entry into a VMRS area;
- (b) At designated reporting points as set forth in subpart C; or
- (c) When directed by the Center.

[CGD 90-020, 59 FR 36324, July 15, 1994, as amended by USCG-2003-14757, 68 FR 39366, July 1, 2003]

§ 161.21 Automated reporting.

(a) Unless otherwise directed, vessels equipped with an Automatic Identification System (AIS) are required to make continuous, all stations, AIS broadcasts, in lieu of voice Position Reports, to those Centers denoted in Table 161.12(c) of this part.

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(b) Should an AIS become non-operational, while or prior to navigating a VMRS area, it should be restored to operating condition as soon as possible, and, until restored a vessel must:

- (1) Notify the Center;
- (2) Make voice radio Position Reports at designated reporting points as required by § 161.20(b) of this part; and
- (3) Make any other reports as directed by the Center.

[USCG-2003-14757, 68 FR 39366, July 1, 2003]

§ 161.22 Final Report (FR).

A vessel must report its name and position:

- (a) On arrival at its destination; or
- (b) When leaving a VTS area.

§ 161.23 Reporting exemptions.

(a) Unless otherwise directed, the following vessels are exempted from providing Position and Final Reports due to the nature of their operation:

- (1) Vessels on a published schedule and route;
- (2) Vessels operating within an area of a radius of three nautical miles or less; or
- (3) Vessels escorting another vessel or assisting another vessel in maneuvering procedures.

(b) A vessel described in paragraph (a) of this section must:

- (1) Provide a Sailing Plan at least 5 minutes but not more than 15 minutes before navigating within the VMRS area; and
- (2) If it departs from its promulgated schedule by more than 15 minutes or changes its limited operating area, make the established VMRS reports, or report as directed.

[CGD 90-020, 59 FR 36324, July 15, 1994, as amended by CGD 97-023, 62 FR 33364, June 19, 1997; USCG-2003-14757, 68 FR 39367, July 1, 2003]

Subpart C—Vessel Traffic Service and Vessel Movement Reporting System Areas and Reporting Points

NOTE: All geographic coordinates contained in part 161 (latitude and longitude) are expressed in North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83).

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§ 161.25 Vessel Traffic Service New York Area.

The area consists of the navigable waters of the Lower New York Harbor bounded on the east by a line drawn from Norton Point to Breezy Point; on the south by a line connecting the entrance buoys at the Ambrose Channel, Swash Channel, and Sandy Hook Channel to Sandy Hook Point; and on the southeast including the waters of Sandy Hook Bay south to a line drawn at latitude 40°25' N.; then west into waters of the Raritan Bay to the Raritan River Rail Road Bridge; and then north including the waters of the Arthur Kill and Newark Bay to the Lehigh Valley Draw Bridge at latitude 40°41.9' N.; and then east including the waters of the Kill Van Kull and Upper New York Bay north to a line drawn east-west from the Holland Tunnel Ventilator Shaft at latitude 40°43.7' N., longitude 74°01.6' W. in the Hudson River; and then continuing east including the waters of the East River to the Throgs Neck Bridge, excluding the Harlem River.

NOTE: Although mandatory participation in VTSNY is limited to the area within the navigable waters of the United States, VTSNY will provide services beyond those waters. Prospective users are encouraged to report beyond the area of required participation in order to facilitate advance vessel traffic management in the VTS area and to receive VTSNY advisories and/or assistance.

[CGD 92-052, 61 FR 45327, Aug. 29, 1996]

§ 161.30 Vessel Traffic Service Louisville.

The VTS area consists of the navigable waters of the Ohio River between McAlpine Locks (Mile 606.8) and Twelve Mile Island (Mile 593), only when the McAlpine upper pool gauge is at 13.0 feet or above.

[CGD 90-020, 59 FR 36324, July 15, 1994, as amended by USCG-1998-3799, 63 FR 35531, June 30, 1998]

§ 161.35 Vessel Traffic Service Houston/Galveston.

(a) The VTS area consists of the following major waterways and portions of connecting waterways: Galveston Bay Entrance Channel; Outer Bar Channel; Inner Bar Channel; Bolivar Roads Channel; Galveston Channel;

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Gulf ICW and Galveston-Freeport Cut-Off from Mile 346 to Mile 352; Texas City Channel; Texas City Turning Basin; Texas City Canal Channel; Texas City Canal Turning Basin; Houston Ship Channel; Bayport Channel; Bayport Turning Basin; Houston Turning Basin; and the following precautionary areas associated with these waterways.

(b) *Precautionary areas.*

TABLE 161.35(b)—VTS HOUSTON/GALVESTON PRECAUTIONARY AREAS

Precautionary area name	Radius (yds.)	Center point	
		Latitude	Longitude
Bolivar Roads	4000	29°20.9' N	94°47.0' W
Red Fish Bar	4000	29°29.8' N	94°51.9' W
Bayport Channel.	4000	29°36.7' N	94°57.2' W

TABLE 161.35(b)—VTS HOUSTON/GALVESTON PRECAUTIONARY AREAS—Continued

Precautionary area name	Radius (yds.)	Center point	
		Latitude	Longitude
Morgans Point	2000	29°41.0' N	94°59.0' W
Upper San Jacinto Bay.	1000	29°42.3' N	95°01.1' W
Baytown	1000	29°43.6' N	95°01.4' W
Lynchburg	1000	29°45.8' N	95°04.8' W
Carpenters Bayou.	1000	29°45.3' N	95°05.6' W
Jacintoport	1000	29°44.8' N	95°06.0' W
Greens Bayou	1000	29°44.8' N	95°10.2' W
Hunting Bayou	1000	29°44.3' N	95°12.1' W
Sims Bayou ...	1000	29°43.2' N	95°14.4' W
Brady Island ..	1000	29°43.5' N	95°16.4' W
Buffalo Bayou	1000	29°45.0' N	95°17.3' W

NOTE: Each Precautionary Area encompasses a circular area of the radius denoted.

(c) *Reporting points.*

TABLE 161.35(c)—VTS HOUSTON/GALVESTON REPORTING POINTS

Designator	Geographic name	Geographic description	Latitude/ longitude	Notes
1	Galveston Bay Entrance Channel.	Galveston Bay Entrance CH Lighted Buoy (LB) "1C".	29°18.2' N; 94°37.6' W	
2	Galveston Bay Entrance Channel.	Galveston Bay Entrance Channel LB 11 and 12.	29°20.6' N; 94°44.6' W	
E	Bolivar Land Cut	Mile 349 Intracoastal Waterway (ICW).	29°22.5' N; 94°46.9' W	Tows entering HSC also report at HSC LB 25 & 26.
W	Pelican Cut	Mile 351 ICW	29°21.4' N; 94°48.5' W	Tows entering HSC also report at HSC LB 25 & 26.
G	Galveston Harbor	Galveston Channel Lt. 2	29°20.2' N; 94°46.6' W	Coast Guard Base.
T	Texas City Channel	Texas City Channel Lt. 12	29°22.4' N; 94°50.9' W	
X	Houston Ship Channel ICW Intersection.	Houston Ship Channel (HSC) LB 25 and 26.	29°22.2' N; 94°48.1' W	Tow entering HSC from ICW or Texas Cut Only.
3	Lower Galveston Bay	HSC Lt. 31 and LB 32	29°23.8' N; 94°48.9' W	
4	Red Fish Bar	HSC Lt. 53 & 54	29°30.3' N; 94°52.4' W	
P	Bayport Ship Channel	Bayport Ship Channel Lt. 8 and 9.	29°36.8' N; 94°59.5' W	Bayport Land Cut.
4A	Upper Galveston Bay	HSC Lt. 69 and 70	29°34.7' N; 94°55.8' W	Tows only.
5	Morgan's Point	HSC Lt. 91	29°41.0' N; 94°59.0' W	
6	Exxon	HSC Lt. 109A	29°43.5' N; 95°01.4' W	
7	Lynchburg	Ferry crossing	29°45.8' N; 95°04.8' W	
8	Shell Oil	Boggy Bayou	29°44.1' N; 95°08.0' W	
9	Greens Bayou	HSC Lt. 152	29°44.8' N; 95°10.1' W	
10	Hunting Bayou	Hunting Bayou Turning Basin.	29°44.4' N; 95°12.1' W	
11	Lyondell	Sims Bayou Turning Basin.	29°43.2' N; 95°14.4' W	
12	I-610 Bridge	I-610 Bridge	29°43.5' N; 95°16.0' W	
13	Buffalo Bayou	Houston Turning Basin	29°45.0' N; 95° 17.4' W	

[CGD 90-020, 59 FR 36324, July 15, 1994, as amended by CGD 95-033, 60 FR 28331, May 31, 1995; USCG-2000-7223, 65 FR 40058, June 29, 2000; USCG-2007-27887, 72 FR 45904, Aug. 16, 2007]

§ 161.40 Vessel Traffic Service Berwick Bay.

(a) The VTS area consists of the navigable waters of the following segments of waterways: the Intracoastal Waterway (ICW) Morgan City to Port Allen

Alternate Route from Mile Marker 0 to Mile Marker 5; the ICW from Mile Marker 93 west of Harvey Lock (WHL) to Mile Marker 102 WHL; the Atchafalaya River Route from Mile Marker 113 to Mile Marker 122; from

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Bayou Shaffer Junction (ICW Mile Marker 94.5 WHL) south one statute mile along Bayou Shaffer; and from Berwick Lock northwest one statute mile along the Lower Atchafalaya River.

(b) *VTS Special Area*. The Berwick Bay VTS Special Area consists of those waters within a 1000 yard radius of the Burlington Northern/Santa Fe Railroad Bridge located at Mile .03 MC/PA.

(c) *Reporting Points*.

TABLE 161.40(c)—VTS BERWICK BAY REPORTING POINTS

Designator	Geographic name	Geographic description	Latitude/longitude	Notes
1	Stouts Pass	Stouts Point Light “1” Mile 113–Atchafalaya River.	29°43’47” N 91°13’25” W	If transiting the Lock.
2	Berwick Lock	Mile 1.9 MC/PA	29°43’10” N 91°13’28” W	
3	Conrad’s Point Junction	Buoy “1” Mile 1.5 MC/PA ..	29°42’32” N 91°13’14” W	
4	Swift Ships Flat Lake Junction.	Mile 3 MC/PA	29°43’26” N 91°12’22” W	
5	Burlington Northern/Santa Fe Railroad Bridge.	Mile 0.3 MC/PA	29°41’34” N 91°12’44” W	
6	20 Grant Point Junction	Bayou Boeuf-Atchafalaya R. Mile 95.5 ICW.	29°41’18” N 91°12’36” W	
7	ICW	Overhead Power Cable Mile 96.5 ICW.	29°40’43” N 91°13’18” W	
8	Wax Bayou Junction	Light “A” Mile 98.2W ICW	29°39’29” N 91°14’46” W	
9	Shaffer Junction	ICW-Bayou Shaffer Mile 94.5 ICW.	29°41’10” N 91°11’38” W	

[CGD 90–020, 59 FR 36324, July 15, 1994, as amended by CGD 95–033, 60 FR 28332, May 31, 1995; USCG–1998–3799, 63 FR 35531, June 30, 1998; USCG–2009–0416, 74 FR 27441, June 10, 2009]

§ 161.45 Vessel Traffic Service St. Marys River.

(a) The VTS area consists of the navigable waters of the St. Marys River and lower Whitefish Bay from 45°57’ N. (De Tour Reef Light) to the south, to

46°38.7’ N. (Ile Parisienne Light) to the north, except the waters of the St. Marys Falls Canal, and to the east along a line from La Pointe to Sims Point, within Potagannissing Bay and Worsley Bay.

(b) *Reporting Points*.

TABLE 1 TO § 161.45(b)—VTS ST. MARYS RIVER REPORTING POINTS

Designator	Geographic name	Geographic description	Latitude/longitude	Notes
1	Ile Parisienne	Ile Parisienne Light	46°37.3’ N; 84°45.9’ W ...	Downbound Only.
2	Gros Cap Reef	Gros Cap Reefs Light	46°30.6’ N; 84°37.1’ W ...	Upbound Only.
3	Round Island	Round Island Light 32	46°26.9’ N; 84°31.7’ W.	
4	Pointe Louise	Pointe Louise Light	46°27.8’ N; 84°28.2’ W.	
5	West End of Locks	West Center Pierhead Light ..	46°30.2’ N; 84°22.2’ W ...	Upbound Only.
6	East End of Locks	East Center Pierhead Light ..	46°30.1’ N; 84°20.3’ W ...	Downbound Only.
7	Mission Point	Light 99	46°29.2’ N; 84°18.1’ W.	
8	Six Mile Point	Six Mile Point	46°26.1’ N; 84°15.4’ W.	
9	Ninemile Point	Light 80	46°23.5’ N; 84°14.1’ W.	
10	West Neebish Channel	Light 29	46°16.9’ N; 84°12.5’ W ...	Downbound Only.
11	Munuscong Lake Junction ...	Lighted Junction Buoy	46°10.8’ N; 84°05.6’ W.	
12	De Tour Reef	De Tour Reef Light	46°56.9’ N; 83°53.7’ W.	

[CGD 90–020, 59 FR 36324, July 15, 1994, as amended by CGD 95–033, 60 FR 28332, May 31, 1995; USCG–1998–3799, 63 FR 35531, June 30, 1998; USCG–2016–0498, 82 FR 35088, July 28, 2017]

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§ 161.50 Vessel Traffic Service San Francisco.

The VTS area consists of all the navigable waters of San Francisco Bay Region south of the Mare Island Causeway Bridge and the Petaluma River Entrance Channel Daybeacon 19 and Petaluma River Entrance Channel Light 20 and north of the Dumbarton Bridge; its seaward approaches within a 38 nautical mile radius of Mount Tamalpais (37°55.8' N., 122°34.6' W.); and its navigable tributaries as far east as the port of Stockton on the San Joaquin River, as far north as the port of Sacramento on the Sacramento River.

[CGD 90-020, 59 FR 36324, July 15, 1994, as amended by CGD 95-033, 60 FR 28332, May 31, 1995; USCG-2016-0498, 82 FR 35088, July 28, 2017]

§ 161.55 Vessel Traffic Service Puget Sound and the Cooperative Vessel Traffic Service for the Juan de Fuca Region.

The Vessel Traffic Service Puget Sound area consists of the U.S. navigable waters of the Salish Sea from a line drawn from the Washington State coastline at 48°23.133' N., 124°43.616' W. on Cape Flattery to the Cape Flattery Light at 48°23.5' N., 124°44.2' W. on Tatoosh Island, due west to the U.S. Territorial Sea Boundary; thence northward along the U.S. Territorial Sea Boundary to its intersection with the U.S./Canada International Boundary; thence east along the U.S./Canada International Boundary to 49°00.1' N., 122°45.3' W. (International Boundary Range C Rear Light).

(a) Vessel Traffic Service Puget Sound participates in a U.S./Canadian Cooperative Vessel Traffic Service (CVTS) to jointly manage vessel traffic in the Juan de Fuca Region. The CVTS for the Juan de Fuca Region consists of all navigable waters of the Salish Sea, bounded on the northwest by 48°35.749' N.; and on the southwest by 48°23.5' N.; and on the west by the rhumb line joining 48°35.749' N., 124°47.5' W. with 48°23.5' N., 124°48.616' W.; and on the northeast by a line drawn along 49° N. from Vancouver Island to Semiahmoo Bay; and on the southeast, by a line drawn from McCurdy Point on the Quimper Peninsula to Point Partridge on Whidbey Island. Canadian and United States Ves-

sel Traffic Centers (Prince Rupert, B.C., Canada; Vancouver, B.C., Canada; and Seattle, WA) manage traffic within the CVTS area irrespective of the International Boundary.

(b) VTS Special Area: The Eastern San Juan Island Archipelago VTS Special Area consists of all waters of the eastern San Juan Island Archipelago including: Rosario Strait bounded to the south by latitude 48°26.40' N. (the center of the Precautionary Area "RB") extending from Lopez Island to Fidalgo Island, and to the north by latitude 48°40.57' N. (the center of the Precautionary Area "C") extending from Orcas Island to Lummi Island; Guemes Channel; Bellingham Channel; Padilla Bay and southern Bellingham Bay (Samish Bay) south of latitude 48°38.42' N.

NOTE: The center of precautionary area "RB" is not marked by a buoy. All precautionary areas are depicted on National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) nautical charts.

(c) Additional VTS Special Area Operating Requirements. The following additional requirements are applicable in the Eastern San Juan Island Archipelago VTS Special Area:

(1) A vessel engaged in towing shall not impede the passage of a vessel of 40,000 dead weight tons or more.

(2) A vessel of less than 40,000 dead weight tons is exempt from the provision set forth in §161.13(b)(1) of this part.

(3) A vessel of less than 100 meters in length is exempt from the provisions set forth in §161.13(b)(3) of this part.

(4) Approval will not be granted for:

(i) A vessel of 100 meters or more in length to meet or overtake a vessel of 40,000 dead weight tons or more;

(ii) A vessel of 40,000 dead weight tons or more to meet or overtake a vessel of 100 meters or more in length;

(iii) A vessel of 100 meters or more in length to cross or operate within 2,000 yards (except when crossing astern) of a vessel of 40,000 deadweight tons or more; or

(iv) A vessel of 40,000 dead weight tons or more to cross or operate within 2,000 yards (except when crossing astern) of a vessel of 100 meters or more in length.

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(d) Reporting Point. Inbound vessels in the Strait of Juan de Fuca upon crossing 124–W.

[CGD 90–020, 59 FR 36324, July 15, 1994, as amended by USCG–1998–3799, 63 FR 35531, June 30, 1998; USCG–2011–1024, 78 FR 51671, Aug. 21, 2013; USCG–2014–0410, 79 FR 38442, July 7, 2014; USCG–2016–0498, 82 FR 35088, July 28, 2017; USCG–2018–0874, 84 FR 30880, June 28, 2019]

§ 161.60 Vessel Traffic Service Prince William Sound.

(a) The VTS area consists of the navigable waters of the United States north of a line drawn from Cape Hinchinbrook Light to Schooner Rock Light, comprising that portion of Prince William Sound between 146°30' W. and 147°20' W. and includes Valdez Arm, Valdez Narrows and Port Valdez.

(b) The Valdez Arm VTS Special Area consists of the waters of the Valdez Arm Traffic Separation Scheme (described in § 167.1703 of this chapter); the waters northeast of a line drawn from shoreline to shoreline through the points 60°58.04' N, 146°46.52' W and 60°58.93' N, 146°48.86' W; and southwest of a line bearing 307° True from Tongue Point at 61°02.10' N, 146°40.00' W.

(c) The Valdez Narrows VTS Special Area consists of those waters of Valdez Arm, Valdez Narrows, and Port Valdez northeast of a line bearing 307° True

from Tongue Point at 61°02'06" N., 146°40' W.; and southwest of a line bearing 307° True from Entrance Island Light at 61°05'06" N., 146°36'42" W.

(d) Additional VTS Special Area Operating Requirements. The following additional requirements are applicable in the Valdez Narrows VTS Special Area:

(1) No VMRS User shall proceed north of 61° N. without prior approval of the VTS.

(2) For a vessel listed in paragraph (d)(3) of this section—

(i) Approval to enter this area will not be granted to a vessel when a tank vessel of more than 20,000 deadweight tons is navigating therein;

(ii) A northbound vessel shall remain south of 61° N. until the VTS has granted permission to proceed; and

(iii) A southbound vessel shall remain in Port Valdez east of 146°35' W. and north of 61°06' N. until the VTS has granted permission to proceed.

(3) Paragraph (d)(2) of this section applies to—

(i) A vessel of 1600 gross tons or more; and

(ii) A towing vessel of 8 meters or more in length, except for a vessel performing duties as an escort vessel as defined in 33 CFR Part 168.

(e) Reporting Points.

TABLE 161.60(d)—VTS PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND REPORTING POINTS

Designator	Geographic name	Geographic description	Latitude/longitude	Notes
1A	Cape Hinchinbrook	Cape Hinchinbrook	60°16'18" N; 146°45'30" W ..	Northbound Only.
1B	Schooner Rock	Schooner Rock	60°18'42" N; 146°51'36" W ..	Southbound Only.
2A	Naked Island	Naked Island	60°40'00" N; 147°01'24" W ..	Northbound Only.
2B	Naked Island	Naked Island	60°40'00" N; 147°05'00" W ..	Southbound Only.
3A	Bligh Reef	Bligh Reef Light (Pilot Embark)	60°50'36" N; 146°57'30" W ..	Northbound Only.
3B	Bligh Reef	Bligh Reef Light (Pilot Disembark)	60°51'00" N; 147°01'24" W ..	Southbound Only.
4A	Rocky Point	Rocky Point	60°57'48" N; 146°47'30" W ..	Northbound Only.
4B	Rocky Point	Rocky Point	60°57'48" N; 146°50'00" W ..	Southbound Only.
5	Entrance Island	Entrance Island Light	61°05'24" N; 146°37'30" W..	

[CGD 90–020, 59 FR 36324, July 15, 1994, as amended by CGD 95–033, 60 FR 28332, May 31, 1995; USCG–1998–3799, 63 FR 35532, June 30, 1998; USCG–2001–10254, 67 FR 53742, Aug. 19, 2002; USCG–2015–0433, 80 FR 44282, July 27, 2015; USCG–2023–0759, 89 FR 22948, Apr. 3, 2024]

§ 161.65 Vessel Traffic Service Lower Mississippi River.

(a) The Vessel Traffic Service (VTS) area consists of navigable waters of the Lower Mississippi River (LMR) below 30°38.7' N 91°17.5' W (Port Hudson Light at 254.5 miles Above Head of Passes

(AHP)), the Southwest Pass, and those within a 12-nautical mile radius around 28°54.3' N 89°25.7' W (Southwest Pass Entrance Light at 20.1 miles Below Head of Passes).

(b) The Algiers Point VTS Special Area consists of the navigable waters

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of the LMR bounded on the north by a line drawn from 29°57.62' N 90°02.61' W to 29°57.34' N 90°02.60' W and on the south by a line drawn from 29°56.89' N 90°03.72' W to 29°56.93' N 90°03.34' W (95.0 and 93.5 miles AHP) during periods of high water—that is, when the Carrollton Gage reads 8.0 feet or above on a rising stage or 9.0 feet or above on a falling stage, or under any other water conditions the Captain of the Port (COTP) deems necessary.

(c) *Additional Algiers Point VTS Special Area Operating Requirements.* The following additional requirements are applicable in the Algiers Point VTS Special Area:

(1) A vessel movement reporting system (VMRS) user must abide by the signals of the Governor Nicholls Street Wharf, 29°57.6' N 90°03.4' W, and Gretna, 29°55.5' N 90°03.7' W, Control Lights (94.3 and 96.6 miles AHP, respectively) in the following manner:

(i) *Green Light*—May proceed as intended.

(ii) *Red Light*—Do not proceed, unless otherwise directed by the VTS.

(iii) *No Light*—Do not proceed, immediately notify VTS and await further directions.

NOTE TO §161.65(c)(1): To provide advance notification to downbound vessels, a traffic repeater signal of Gretna Light is located at Westwego, LA, 29°54.8' N; 90°08.3' W (101.4 miles AHP).

(2) A vessel awaiting a signal change or VTS directions must keep clear of other vessels transiting the area.

(d) The Eighty-one Mile Point VTS Special Area consists of navigable waters of the LMR between 167.5 miles AHP and 187.9 miles AHP.

(e) *Additional Eighty-one Mile Point VTS Special Area Operating Requirements.* The following additional requirements are applicable in the Eighty-one Mile Point VTS Special Area:

(1) Prior to proceeding upriver past 167.5 miles AHP, Sunshine Bridge, ves-

sels must contact VTS New Orleans on VHF Channel 5A to check-in. Vessels must provide name and destination, confirm proper operation of their automated identification system (AIS) if required under 33 CFR 164.46, and, if applicable, size of tow and number of loaded and empty barges. At 173.7 miles AHP, Bringier Point Light, ascending vessels must contact VTS New Orleans and provide a follow-on position check. At both check-in and follow-on position check, VTS New Orleans will advise the vessel on traffic approaching Eighty-one Mile Point.

(2) Prior to proceeding downriver past 187.9 miles AHP COS-MAR Lights, vessels must contact VTS New Orleans on VHF Channel 5A to check-in. Vessels must provide name and destination, confirm proper operation of their AIS if required under 33 CFR 164.46, and, if applicable, size of tow and number of loaded and empty barges. At 183.9 miles AHP, Wyandotte Chemical Dock Lights, descending vessels must contact VTS New Orleans and provide a follow-on position check. At both check-in and follow-on position check, VTS New Orleans will advise the vessel on traffic approaching Eighty-one Mile Point.

(3) All vessels getting underway between miles 167.5 and 187.9 AHP must check-in with VTS New Orleans on VHF Channel 5A immediately prior to getting underway and must comply with the respective ascending and descending check-in and follow-on points listed in paragraphs (e)(1) and (2) of this section.

(4) Fleet vessels must checkin with VTS New Orleans if they leave their respective fleet or if they move into the main channel. Fleet vessels are not required to checkin if they are operating exclusively within their fleet.

(f) *Reporting Points.* Table 161.65(f) lists the VTS Lower Mississippi River Reporting Points.

TABLE 161.65(f)—VTS LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVER REPORTING POINTS

Designator	Geographic name	Geographic description	Latitude/longitude/mile marker	Notes
A	Algiers Canal Forebay ...	88.0 AHP	29°55.40' N; 89°57.7' W	Upbound transiting Algiers Point Special Area.
B	Industrial Canal	92.7 AHP	29°57.2' N; 90°01.68' W	Upbound transiting Algiers Point Special Area.

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TABLE 161.65(f)—VTS LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVER REPORTING POINTS—Continued

Designator	Geographic name	Geographic description	Latitude/longitude/mile marker	Notes
C	Crescent Towing Smith Fleet.	93.5 AHP	29°57.50' N; 90°02.62' W	Upbound Towing vessels transiting Algiers Point Special Area.
D	Marlex Terminal (Naval Ships).	99.0 AHP	29°54.65' N; 90°05.87' W	Downbound transiting Algiers Point Special Area.
E	Huey P Long Bridge	106.1 AHP	29°56.6' N; 90°10.1' W	Downbound transiting Algiers Point Special Area.

[USCG–1998–4399, 75 FR 66314, Oct. 28, 2010, as amended at 76 FR 31230, May 31, 2011]

§ 161.70 Vessel Traffic Service Port Arthur.

(a) The VTS area consists of the navigable waters of the United States to the limits of the territorial seas bound by the following points: 30°10.00' N., 92°37.00' W.; then south to 29°10.00' N., 92°37.00' W.; then west to 29°10.00' N., 93°52.25' W.; then northwest to 29°33.70' N., 94°21.25' W.; then north to 30°10.00' N., 94°21.25' W.; then east along the

30°10' N. latitude to the origination point.

NOTE: Although mandatory participation in VTS Port Arthur is limited to the area within the navigable waters of the United States, prospective users are encouraged to report at the safe water marks in order to facilitate vessel traffic management in the VTS Area and to receive advisories or navigational assistance.

(b) *Precautionary areas.*

TABLE 161.70(b)—VTS PORT ARTHUR PRECAUTIONARY AREAS

Precautionary area name	Radius	Center point latitude	Center point longitude
Petco Bend ⁽¹⁾	2000 yds	30°00.80' N.	93°57.60' W.
Black Bayou ⁽¹⁾	2000 yds	30°00.00' N.	93°46.20' W.
Orange Cut ⁽¹⁾	2000 yds	30°03.25' N.	93°43.20' W.
Neches River Intersection ⁽¹⁾	2000 yds	29°58.10' N.	93°51.25' W.
Texaco Island Intersection ⁽¹⁾	2000 yds	29°49.40' N.	94°57.55' W.
Sabine-Neches Waterway	N/A	All waters of the Sabine-Neches Waterway between the Texaco Island Precautionary Area and the Humble Island Precautionary Area.	

¹ Precautionary Area encompasses a circular area of the radius denoted around the center point with the exception of the Sabine-Neches Waterway.

(c) *Reporting points (Inbound).*

TABLE 161.70(c)—INBOUND

Designator	Geographic name	Geographic description	Latitude/longitude	Notes
1	Sabine Bank Channel “SB” Buoy.	Sabine Bank Sea Buoy	29°25.00' N. 93°40.00' W.	Sailing Plan Report
2	Sabine Pass Buoys “29/30”	Sabine Pass Buoys “29/30”	29°35.90' N. 93°48.20' W.	
3	Port Arthur Canal Light “43”	Keith Lake	29°46.50' N. 93°56.47' W.	
4	North Forty GIWW Mile 279	North Forty	29°56.40' N. 93°52.10' W.	
5	FINA Highline Neches River Light “19”.	FINA Highline	29°59.10' N. 93°54.30' W.	
6	Ready Reserve Fleet Highline ...	Channel at Cove Mid-Point	30°00.80' N. 93°59.90' W.	
7	Sabine River MM 268	268 Highline	30°02.20' N. 93°44.30' W.	

(d) *Reporting points (Outbound).*

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TABLE 161.70(d)—OUTBOUND

Designator	Geographic name	Geographic description	Latitude/ longitude	Notes
1	Sabine River Light "2"	Black Bayou	30°00.00' N. 93°46.25' W.	Zone Shift
2	Ready Reserve Fleet Highline ...	Channel at Cove Mid-Point	30°00.80' N. 93°59.90' W.	
3	FINA Highline Neches River Light "19"	FINA Highline	29°59.09' N. 93°54.30' W.	
4	GIWW Mile 285	The School House	29°52.70' N. 93°55.55' W.	
5	Port Arthur Canal Light "43"	Keith Lake	29°46.50' N. 93°56.47' W.	
6	Sabine Pass Buoys "29/30"	Sabine Pass Buoys "29/30"	29°35.90' N. 93°48.20' W.	
7	Sabine Bank Channel "SB" Buoy.	Sabine Bank Sea Buoy	29°25.00' N. 93°40.00' W.	Final Report

(e) Reporting points (Eastbound).

TABLE 161.70(e)—EASTBOUND (ICW)

Designator	Geographic name	Geographic description	Latitude/ longitude	Notes
1	GIWW Mile 295	ICW MM 295	29°47.25' N. 94°01.10' W.	Sailing Plan Re- port
2	North Forty GIWW Mile 279	North Forty	29°56.40' N. 93°52.10' W.	
3	Sabine River MM 268	268 Highline	30°02.20' N. 93°44.30' W.	Final Report
4	GIWW Mile 260	260 Highline	30°03.50' N. 93°37.50' W.	

(f) Reporting points (Westbound).

TABLE 161.70(f)—WESTBOUND (ICW)

Designator	Geographic name	Geographic description	Latitude/ longitude	Notes
1	GIWW Mile 260	260 Highline	30°03.50' N. 93°37.50' W.	Sailing Plan Re- port
2	Sabine River Light "2"	Black Bayou	30°00.03' N. 93°46.18' W.	
3	GIWW Mile 285	The School House	29°52.71' N. 93°55.55' W.	Zone Shift
4	GIWW Mile 295	ICW MM 295	29°46.20' N. 94°02.60' W.	Final Report

(g) Reporting points (Offshore Safety Fairway).

TABLE 161.70(g)—OFFSHORE SAFETY FAIRWAY

Designator	Geographic name	Geographic description	Latitude/ longitude	Notes
1	Sabine Pass Safety Fairway— East.	East Dogleg	29°35.00' N. 93°28.00' W.	
2	Sabine Pass Safety Fairway— West.	West Dogleg	29°28.00' N. 93°58.00' W.	

[78 FR 51671, Aug. 21, 2013, as amended by USCG–2018–0874, 84 FR 30881, June 28, 2019]

PART 162—INLAND WATERWAYS NAVIGATION REGULATIONS

Sec.

162.1 General.

162.5 Definitions.

162.15 Manhasset Bay, N.Y.; seaplane restricted area.

162.20 Flushing Bay near La Guardia Airport, Flushing, N.Y.; restricted area.

162.30 Channel of Tuckerton Creek, N.J.; navigation.

162.35 Channel of Christina River, Del.; navigation.

162.40 Inland waterway from Delaware River to Chesapeake Bay, Del. and Md. (Chesapeake and Delaware Canal).

162.65 All waterways tributary to the Atlantic Ocean south of Chesapeake Bay and all waterways tributary to the Gulf of America east and south of St. Marks, Fla.

162.75 All waterways tributary to the Gulf of America (except the Mississippi River, its tributaries, South and Southwest Passes and the Atchafalaya River) from St. Marks, Fla., to the Rio Grande.

162.80 Mississippi River below mouth of Ohio River, including South and Southwest Passes.

162.85 Yazoo Diversion Canal, Vicksburg, Miss., from its mouth at Kleinston Landing to Fisher Street; navigation.

162.90 White River, Arkansas Post Canal, Arkansas River, and Verdigris River between Mississippi River, Ark., and Catoosa, Okla.; use, administration, and navigation.

162.100 Ohio River at Louisville, KY.

162.105 Missouri River; administration and navigation.

162.110 Duluth-Superior Harbor, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

162.115 Keweenaw Waterway, Mich.

162.117 St. Marys River, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

162.120 Harbors on Lake Michigan.

162.125 Sturgeon Bay and the Sturgeon Bay Ship Canal, Wisc.

162.130 Connecting waters from Lake Huron to Lake Erie; general rules.

162.132 Connecting waters from Lake Huron to Lake Erie; communications rules.

162.134 Connecting waters from Lake Huron to Lake Erie; traffic rules.

162.136 Connecting waters from Lake Huron to Lake Erie; anchorage grounds.

162.138 Connecting waters from Lake Huron to Lake Erie; speed rules.

162.140 Connecting waters from Lake Huron to Lake Erie; miscellaneous rules.

162.145 Monroe Harbor, Mich.

162.150 Maumee Bay and River, Ohio.

162.155 Sandusky and Huron Harbors, Ohio.

162.160 Vermilion, Lorain, Cleveland, Fairport, Ashtabula, and Conneaut Harbors, Ohio.

162.165 Buffalo and Rochester Harbors, New York.

162.175 Black Rock Canal and Lock at Buffalo, New York.

162.195 Santa Monica Bay, Calif.; restricted area.

162.200 Marina del Ray, Calif.; restricted area.

162.205 Suisun Bay, San Joaquin River Sacramento River, and connecting waters, CA.

162.210 Lake Tahoe, Calif.; restricted areas along south shore.

162.215 Lake Tahoe, Nev.; restricted area adjacent to Nevada Beach.

162.220 Hoover Dam, Lake Mead, and Lake Mohave (Colorado River), Ariz.-Nev.

162.225 Columbia and Willamette Rivers, Washington and Oregon; administration and navigation.

162.230 Columbia River, Wash.

162.235 Puget Sound Area, Wash.

162.240 Tongass Narrows, Alaska; navigation.

162.245 Kenai River, Kenai, Alaska; use, administration, and navigation.

162.250 Port Alexander, Alaska; speed of vessels.

162.255 Wrangell Narrows, Alaska; use, administration, and navigation.

162.260 Channel leading to San Juan Harbor, P.R.; use, administration, and navigation.

162.270 Restricted areas in vicinity of Maritime Administration Reserve Fleets.

AUTHORITY: 46 U.S.C. 70034; DHS Delegation No. 00170.1, Revision No. 01.3.

SOURCE: CGD 75–082, 42 FR 51759, Sept. 29, 1977, unless otherwise noted.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes to part 162 appear by USCG–2025–0186, 90 FR 12238, Mar. 17, 2025.

§ 162.1 General.

Geographic coordinates expressed in terms of latitude or longitude, or both, are not intended for plotting on maps or charts whose referenced horizontal datum is the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), unless such geographic coordinates are expressly labeled NAD 83. Geographic coordinates without the NAD 83 reference may be plotted on maps or charts referenced to NAD 83 only after application of the appropriate corrections that are published on the particular map or chart being used.

[CGD 86–082, 52 FR 33811, Sept. 8, 1987]