

UNITED STATES COAST PILOT CORRECTIONS

COAST PILOT 1 31 Ed 1998 Change No. 24
LAST NM 1/01

Page 79—Paragraph 1465; insert after:

Part 169-SHIP REPORTING SYSTEMS

Subpart A—General

§169.1 What is the purpose of this subpart?

This subpart prescribes the requirements for mandatory ship reporting systems. Ship reporting systems are used to provide, gather, or exchange information through radio reports. The information is used to provide data for many purposes including, but not limited to: navigation safety, environmental protection, vessel traffic services, search and rescue, weather forecasting and prevention of marine pollution.

§169.5 What terms are defined?

(a) *Mandatory ship reporting system* means a ship reporting system that requires the participation of specified vessels or classes of vessels, and that is established by a Government or Governments after adoption of a proposed system by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) as complying with all requirements of regulation V/8-1 of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended (SOLAS), except paragraph (e) thereof.

(b) *Shore-based authority* means the government appointed office or offices that will receive the reports made by ships entering each of the mandatory ship reporting systems. The office or offices will be responsible for the management and coordination of the system, interaction with participating ships, and the safe and effective operation of the system. Such an authority may or may not be an authority in charge of a vessel traffic service.

§169.10 What geographic coordinates are used?

Geographic coordinates expressed in terms of latitude or longitude, or both, are not intended for plotting on maps or charts where the 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.

Subpart B—Establishment of Two Mandatory Ship Reporting Systems for the Protection of Northern Right Whales

§169.100 What mandatory ship reporting systems are established by this subpart?

This subpart prescribes requirements for the establishment and maintenance of two mandatory ship reporting systems for the protection of the endangered northern right whale (also known as the North Atlantic right whale). These two systems are designated for certain areas of the East Coast of the United States. One system is located in the northeast and is identified as WHALESNORTH. The other system is located in the southeast and is identified as WHA-

LESSOUTH.

Note: 50 CFR 222.32 contains requirements and procedures concerning northern right whale approach limitations and avoidance procedures.

§169.102 Who is the shore-based authority?

The U.S. Coast Guard is the shore-based authority for these mandatory ship reporting systems.

§169.105 Where is the northeastern reporting system located?

Geographical boundaries of the northeastern area include the waters of Cape Cod Bay, Massachusetts Bay, and the Great South Channel east and southeast of Massachusetts. The coordinates (NAD 83) of the area are as follows: from a point on Cape Ann, Massachusetts at 42°39'N, 70°37'W; then northeast to 42°45'N, 70°13'W; then southeast to 42°10'N, 68°31'W; then south to 41°00'N, 68°31'W; then west to 41°00'N, 69°17'W; then northwest to 42°05'N, 70°02'W; then west to 42°04'N, 70°10'W; and then along the Massachusetts shoreline of Cape Cod Bay and Massachusetts Bay back to the point on Cape Ann at 42°39'N, 70°37'W.

§169.110 When is the northeastern reporting system in effect?

The mandatory ship reporting system in the northeastern United States operates year-round.

§169.115 Where is the southeastern reporting system located?

Geographical boundaries of the southeastern area include coastal waters within about 25 nautical miles (45 kilometers) along a 90-nautical mile (170-kilometer) stretch of the Atlantic seaboard in Florida and Georgia. The area coordinates (NAD 83) extends from the shoreline east to longitude 80°51.6'W with the southern and northern boundaries at latitude 30°00'N and 31°27'N., respectively.

§169.120 When is the southeastern reporting system in effect?

The mandatory ship reporting system in the southeastern United States operates during the period beginning on 15 November and ends on 16 April of each year.

§169.125 What classes of ships are required to make reports?

Each ship of 300 gross tons or greater must participate in the reporting systems, except government ships exempted from reporting by regulation V/8-1(c) of SOLAS. However, exempt ships are encouraged to participate in the reporting systems.

§169.130 When are ships required to make reports?

Participating ships must report to the shore-based authority upon entering the area covered by a reporting system. Additional reports are not necessary for movements made within a system or for ships exiting a system.

§169.135 How must the reports be made?

(a) A ship equipped with INMARSAT C must report in IMO standard format as provided in Table 169.140 in

§169.140.

(b) A ship not equipped with INMARSAT C must report to the Coast Guard using other means, listed below in order of precedence—

- (1) Narrow band direct printing (SITOR).
- (2) HF voice communication, or
- (3) MF or VHF voice communications.

(c) SITOR or HF reports made directly to the Coast Guard's Communications Area Master Station Atlantic (CAMSLANT) in Chesapeake, VA, or MF or VHF reports

made to Coast Guard activities or groups, should only be made by ships not equipped with INMARSAT C. Ships in this category must provide all the required information to the Coast Guard watchstander.

§169.140 What information must be included in the report?

Each ship report made to the shore-based authority must follow the standard reporting and format requirements listed in table 169.140.

Table 169.140 Requirements for ship reports

Telegraphy	Function	Information required
Name of system	System identifier	Ship reporting system WHALESNORTH or WHALES SOUTH.
M	INMARSAT number	Vessel INMARSAT number.
A	Ship	The name, call sign or ship station identity, IMO number, and flag of the vessel.
B	Date and time of event	A 6-digit group giving day of month (first two digits), hours and minutes (last four digits).
E	True course	A 3-digit group.
F	Speed in knots and tenths of knots	A 3-digit group.
H	Date, time and point of entry into system	Entry time expressed as in (B) and entry position expressed as- (1) 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 (2) True bearing (first 3 digits) and distance (state distance) in nautical miles from a clearly identified landmark (state landmark).
I	Destination and expected time of arrival	Name of port and date group expressed as in (B).
L	Route information	Intended track.

(CL 949/99; CL 950/99; FR 06/01/99; CL 1769/00)

10/01

Page 89—Paragraph 53, line 1; read:

Mandatory Ship Reporting Systems (WHALES-NORTH and WHALES-SOUTH), have been established within the area of this Coast Pilot. These Mandatory Ship Reporting (MSR) systems require all vessels, 300 gross tons or greater, to report to the U.S. Coast Guard prior to entering two designated reporting areas off the east coast of the United States. (See **33 CFR 169**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.) Sovereign immune vessels are exempt from the requirement to report, but are encouraged to participate.

The two reporting systems will operate independently of each other. The system in the northeastern United States will operate year round and the system in the southeastern United States will operate each year from November 15 through April 15. Reporting ships are only required to make reports when entering a reporting area during a single voyage (that is, a voyage in which a ship is in the area). Ships are not required to report when leaving a port in the reporting area nor when exiting the system.

Vessels shall make reports in accordance with the format in IMO Resolution A.858 (20) in accordance with the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea 1974

(SOLAS 74). (See **33 CFR 169.135 and 169.140**, chapter 2, for additional information.) Vessels should report via INMARSAT C or via alternate satellite communications to one of the following addresses:

Email: RightWhale.MSR@noaa.gov or Telex: 236737831

Vessels not equipped with INMARSAT C or Telex should submit reports to the U.S. Coast Guard's Communication Area Master Station Atlantic (CAMSLANT) via narrow band direct printing (SITOR) or HF voice. Vessels equipped only with VHF-FM voice communications should submit reports to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard activity or group.

Example Reports:

WHALESNORTH - To: RightWhale.MSR@noaa.gov
 WHALESNORTH//
 M/487654321//
 A/CALYPSO/NRUS//
 B/031401Z APR//
 E/345//
 F/15.5//
 H/031410Z APR/4104N/06918W//
 I/BOSTON/032345Z APR//
 L/WP/4104N/06918W/15.5//

L/WP/4210N/06952W/15.5//
L/WP/4230N/07006W/15.5//

WHALESSOUTH - To: RightWhale.MSR@noaa.gov

WHALESSOUTH//
M/412345678//
A/BEAGLE/NVES//
B/270810Z MAR//
E/250//
F/17.0//
H/270810Z MAR/3030N/08052W//
I/MAYPORT/271215Z MAR//
L/RL/17.0//

Chart 13009.—Browns Bank (42°38'N., 65°52'W.) as ...
(CL 949/99; CL 950/99; FR 06/01/99; CL 1769/00) 10/01

Page 216—Paragraph 277, lines 2 to 3; read:

a fixed span with a clearance of 6.8 feet, crosses the creek
and joins Kittery Point with Kittery. About 0.2 mile above
this bridge, the ...

(CL1418/00; CL 1322/98)

10/01