

UNITED STATES COAST PILOT CORRECTIONS

COAST PILOT 7 44 Ed 2012 Change No. 16 LAST NM 26/12

Chapter 10—Paragraph 23; read:

Federal project depths in the Columbia River are 55 feet (48 feet in southern quarter) over the bar, thence 43 feet past the confluence of the Willamette and Columbia Rivers to the lower turning basin at Vancouver; and thence 35 feet through the upper turning basin at Vancouver. (See Notice to Mariners for controlling depths.) Additional information can be obtained from the Corps of Engineers, Portland, OR. (See Appendix A for address.)

(L 989-2012)

36/12

Chapter 10—Paragraph 50; read:

Pilotage is provided by the Columbia River Bar Pilots for the river entrance, from the open sea 5 miles from shore by a line described in ORS 776.025 to a line across the Columbia River along longitude 123°44'00" W., and by the Columbia River Pilots from the line across the Columbia River along longitude 123°55'00" W., to the head of navigation on the Columbia or Willamette Rivers and their tributaries. The State of Oregon has also established a Columbia River bar precautionary zone, 7 miles seaward of the Columbia River bar pilotage ground out to 12 miles from shore described in ORS 776.030 of which no person shall pilot any vessel intending to enter or depart the Columbia River bar pilotage ground, except pursuant to instructions from the Columbia River bar pilots. The Columbia River Pilots office address is: 13225 N. Lombard, Portland, OR 97203; telephone 503-289-9922; Fax 503-289-9955. The Columbia River Bar Pilots office address is: 100 16th Street, Astoria, OR 97103; telephone 503-325-2641; Fax 503-325-5630; email pilotast@pacifier.com.

(L 933-2012)

36/12

Chapter 10—Paragraph 58; read:

Operations will be in accordance with ICAO regulations and with the International Chamber of Shipping's Guide to Helicopter/Ship Operations rules. The pilot helicopter SEAHAWK is 43 feet long with a rotor span of 36 feet and has a yellow body with the word PILOT prominently displayed on the side. Vessel configuration, sea state and wind force will determine if a hoist or landing will be conducted. To provide the highest degree of safety for boarding, the Master may be requested to alter course or speed of the vessel, if safe to do so. The objective is to provide **minimum roll of the vessel** at the time of transfer.

(L 933-2012)

36/12

Chapter 10—Paragraph 79; read:

The pilot boat CHINOOK is 72 feet long and has a yellow hull and yellow super structure with the word PILOT prominently displayed on the side of the house. The pilot boat CO-

LUMBIA is also 72 feet long and has an orange hull and orange superstructure with the word PILOT prominently displayed on the side of the house. When either the CHINOOK or COLUMBIA are used, speed of the vessel should be approximately 10 to 12 knots and the pilot ladder should be rigged 2 meters above the waterline. With either boat, the ladder should be rigged on the side indicated by the pilot boat, as close to midship as possible, with no manropes, and clear of all discharges and obstructions. The ladder must be rigged in accordance with SOLAS requirements, and must be well lighted at night. When regulations require a combination ladder, it must be rigged as close to 7 meters above the water as possible. Manropes are required on out-bound vessels.

(L 933-2012)

36/12

Chapter 10—Paragraph 80; read:

When transferring pilots off Astoria, pilot boat Connor Foss is used. It is 63 feet in length with a dark green hull and white superstructure. The word PILOT is prominently displayed on the superstructure. When using the Connor Foss, the pilot ladder should be rigged midship, 2 meters above the waterline, in accordance with SOLAS requirements. Maximum speed of the vessel should be 9 knots.

(L 933-2012)

36/12

Chapter 10—Paragraph 102; read:

General anchorages are N and W of Tongue Point. (See **110.1 and 110.228**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)

(L 933-2012)

36/12

Chapter 10—Paragraph 178; read:

Multnomah Channel is a 19-mile waterway separated from the Columbia River near Saint Helens and from the Willamette River near Portland by **Sauvie Island**. A power cable about midway through the channel has a clearance of 100 feet. A fixed highway bridge, near the S end, has a clearance of 77 feet. There are several full service marinas and yacht clubs along the channel. Covered berths, electricity, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, marine supplies, launching ramps, and pump-out stations are available. Hull, engine, and electronic repairs can be made and an 80-ton marine lift and 60-ton marine railway are available. There are several houseboats along the channel, and most of the channel S of **Coon Island**, is designated a **no wake zone**.

(L 1027-2012)

36/12

Chapter 12—Paragraph 47; read:

Pilotage should be arranged between 0800 and 1700 at least 24 hours in advance of inbound ETA through the vessel's agent, by direct telephone communication with Puget Sound Pilots at the previously mentioned telephone numbers, or the Marine Exchange of Puget Sound (telephone: 206-443-3830 or Telex 6734358 "Matex"). If subsequent conditions make it necessary, an amended es-

timated time of arrival should be made. Inbound vessels are requested to reaffirm their estimated time of arrival to the pilot boarding station when they are passing Cape Flatery, and again when they are one hour away.

(L 950-2012)

36/12

Chapter 12—Paragraph 48; read:

Loaded petroleum tankers requiring a pilot should proceed to position 48°09'54"N.,123°24'19"W., (1.5 miles N of the E end of Ediz Hook); all other vessels to position 48°09'24"N.,123°24'00"W., (1.0 mile N of the E end of Ediz Hook). A pilot ladder should be rigged in compliance with SOLAS regulations on the leeward side about 1 meter above the water. When approaching the boarding area, vessels are requested to monitor VHF-FM channel 13, and maintain a steady course and speed of about 6 knots when the pilot boat comes alongside.

(L 950-2012)

36/12

COAST PILOT 7 44 Ed 2012 Change No. 17

Chapter 2—Paragraphs 541 to 570; read:

The provisions of this subpart J apply only to the waters of the United States and the Territory of American Samoa that are located within the boundary of the National Marine Sanctuary of American Samoa (Sanctuary). Neither the provisions of this subpart J nor any permit issued under its authority shall be construed to relieve a person from any other requirements imposed by statute or regulation of the Territory of American Samoa or of the United States. In addition, no statute or regulation of the Territory of American Samoa shall be construed to relieve a person from the restrictions, conditions, and requirements contained in this subpart J.

§922.101 Boundary.

The Sanctuary is comprised of six distinct units, forming a network of marine protected areas around the islands of the Territory of American Samoa. Tables containing the exact coordinates of each point described below can be found in Appendix to Subpart J—National Marine Sanctuary of American Samoa Boundary Coordinates.

(a) Fagatele Bay Unit. The Fagatele Bay Unit is a 163-acre (0.25 sq. mi.) coastal embayment formed by a collapsed volcanic crater on the island of Tutuila, Territory of American Samoa, and includes Fagatele Bay in its entirety. The landward boundary is defined by the mean high high water line of Fagatele Bay until the point at which it intersects the seaward boundary of the Sanctuary as defined by a straight line between Fagatele Point (–14.36527, –170.76932) and Steps Point (–14.37291, –170.76056) from the point at which it intersects the mean high high water line seaward.

(b) Fagalua/Fogama'a Unit. The landward boundary of the Fagalua/Fogama'a Unit is defined by the mean

high high water line of Fagalua/Fogama'a until the point at which it intersects the seaward boundary of the Fagalua/Fogama'a Unit as defined by a straight line between Steps Point (–14.37307, –170.75852) and Sail Rock Point (–14.36534, –170.74119) from the point at which it intersects the mean high high water line seaward.

(c) Aunu'u Unit. The Aunu'u Unit is comprised of two adjacent zones.

(1) Zone A. The Aunu'u Unit boundary for Zone A is defined by the coordinates provided in Table 1 and the following textual description. The Zone A boundary extends from Point 1, the northwest corner of the unit, southward to Point 2 along a straight line following the western boundary of the unit, which is aligned with Taugamalama Point on Tutuila. It then extends northeastward in a multi-part line along the deepest seaward edge of Nafanua Bank from Point 2 to Point 3 and then to Point 4, which lies on the southern boundary of Zone B. The boundary then follows a straight line westward towards Point 5 until it intersects the mean high high water line at the southern tip of Ma'ama'a Cove. The landward boundary of Zone A is defined by the mean high high water line from this intersection point at the southern tip of Ma'ama'a Cove to the intersection of the mean high high water line and the straight line between Point 6 and Point 7 at Salevatia Point. From this intersection point at Salevatia Point, the boundary extends straight west to Point 7, which has the exact same coordinates as Point 1.

(2) Zone B. The Aunu'u Unit boundary for Zone B is defined by the coordinates provided in Table 2 and the following textual description. The Zone B boundary extends from Point 1, the northeast corner of the unit, southward along a straight line following the eastern boundary of the unit to Point 2, which is on the southern boundary of the unit. The southern boundary then follows a line westward towards Point 3 until it intersects the mean high high water line at the southern tip of Ma'ama'a Cove Point. The landward boundary of Zone B is defined by the mean high high water line from this intersection point at the southern tip of Ma'ama'a Cove around the volcanic crater to the intersection of the mean high high water line and the straight line between Point 4 and Point 5. From here, the boundary extends seaward straight north to Point 5. The northern border, the last straight line, is defined by connecting Point 5 and Point 6, along the northern boundary of the unit, which is aligned with Matuli Point on Tutuila. Point 6 has the exact same coordinates at Point 1.

(d) Swains Island Unit. The Swains Island Unit boundary is defined by the coordinates provided in Table 3 and the following textual description. The landward boundary of the Swains Island Unit is the mean high

high water line. The seaward boundary of the Swains Island Unit is the territorial water boundary 3 nautical miles from the mean high high water line that surrounds the island. Within that area surrounding the island, there are two areas excluded from the sanctuary boundaries. The first excluded area extends from Point 1 along the mean high high water line northward along the western coast of the island to Point 2. From Point 2, the boundary extends offshore in a line perpendicular to the coast to Point 3. From Point 3, the boundary extends south-southwest to Point 4, and from Point 4 the boundary extends south-southeast to Point 5. From there, the boundary extends landward in a straight line to Point 6. The second excluded area extends from Point 7 along the mean high high water line northeastward along the southeastern coast to Point 8. From Point 8, the boundary extends offshore in a perpendicular line to the coast to Point 9. From Point 9, the boundary extends south-southwest to Point 10. From there, the boundary extends landward in a straight line to Point 11.

(e) Muliava Unit. The Muliava Unit boundary is defined by the coordinates provided in Table 4 and the following textual description. The landward boundary of the Muliava Unit is the extreme low water line, which adjoins the boundary of the Rose Atoll National Wildlife Refuge. The Muliava Unit seaward boundary extends from Point 1, the southwest corner of the unit, to Point 2 along a straight line northward following the western boundary of the unit. From Point 2, the line extends in a straight line westward to Point 3. It then extends along a straight line northward to Point 4. From Point 4, the line extends in a straight line eastward to Point 5. From Point 5, the line extends along a straight line northward to Point 6. It then extends along a straight line eastward from Point 6 to Point 7, which is on the eastern boundary of the unit. The boundary then follows a straight line southward until it intersects the line of the southern boundary of the unit at Point 8, the southeastern corner of the unit. The last straight line is defined by connecting Point 8 and Point 9, which has the exact same coordinates as Point 1, along the southern boundary of the unit.

(f) Ta'u Unit. The Ta'u Unit boundary is defined by the coordinates provided in Table 5 and the following textual description. The Ta'u Unit boundary extends from Point 1, Vaita Point, along the mean high high water line southward along the western coast to Point 2, Si'ufa'alele Point. From Point 2, the boundary extends offshore 0.25 miles to Point 3 to become conterminous with the offshore boundary of the National Park of American Samoa. From Point 3 the boundary continues to follow the coastline 0.25 miles offshore until it reaches Point 4, which is directly south of Si'u Point. From Point 4, the boundary extends due south to Point 5. From Point 5, the boundary extends due west to Point 6, forming the southern border of the unit. From Point 6, the boundary extends due north until it reaches Point 7, directly west and one mile offshore from Point 8, which is Point 1, also known as Vaita Point.

§922.102 Definitions.

In addition to those definitions found at §922.3, the following definitions apply to this subpart:

Clean means not containing detectable levels of harmful matter.

Fishing means the catching, taking, or harvesting of marine species; the attempted catching, taking, or harvesting of marine species; any other activity which can reasonably be expected to result in the catching, taking, or harvesting of marine species; or any operation at sea in support of, or in preparation for, any activity described in this definition.

Harmful matter means any substance, or combination of substances that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may pose a present or potential threat to Sanctuary resources or qualities, including but not limited to: fishing nets, fishing line, hooks, fuel, oil, and those contaminants (regardless of quantity) listed at 40 CFR 302.4 pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 101(14) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.

Introduced species means any species (including, but not limited to, any of its biological matter capable of propagation) that is nonnative to the ecosystem(s) protected by the Sanctuary; or any organism into which altered genetic matter, or genetic matter from another species, has been transferred in order that the host organism acquires the genetic traits of the transferred genes.

Live rock means any Coral, basalt rock, or other natural structure with any living organisms growing in or on the Coral, basalt rock, or structure.

Stowed and not available for immediate use means not readily accessible for immediate use, e.g., by being securely covered and lashed to a deck or bulkhead, tied down, unbaited, unloaded, or partially disassembled (such as spear shafts being kept separate from spear guns).

§922.103 Prohibited or otherwise regulated activities—Sanctuary-wide.

(a) The following activities are prohibited and thus are unlawful for any person to conduct or to cause to be conducted within the Sanctuary:

- (1) Introducing or releasing introduced species from within or into the sanctuary.
- (2) Anchoring a vessel.
- (3) Deserting a vessel aground, adrift, or at anchor.
- (4) Leaving harmful matter on an abandoned or deserted vessel or structure.
- (5) Operating a vessel at a speed exceeding three knots when closer than 200 feet (60.96 meters) of another vessel displaying a dive flag.
- (6) Operating a vessel in a manner which causes the vessel to strike or otherwise cause damage to Sanctuary resources.
- (7) Diving, snorkeling, or conducting diving or snorkeling.

keling operations from a vessel not in compliance with applicable U.S. Coast Guard navigation rules governing the display of lights and signals, and not flying in a conspicuous manner the international code flag alpha "A" or the standard red-and-white U.S. "diver down" flag.

(8) Discharging, or depositing from within or into the Sanctuary, any material or other matter, except clean vessel deck wash down, clean vessel engine cooling water, clean vessel generator cooling water, clean bilge water, anchor wash, or vessel engine or generator exhaust.

(9) Discharging or depositing from beyond the boundary of the Sanctuary any material or other matter that subsequently enters the Sanctuary and injures a Sanctuary resource or quality, except those listed in paragraph (a)(8) of this section and §922.105(c).

(10) Sand mining, dredging, filling, dynamiting, or otherwise disturbing or altering the seabed.

(11) Removing, damaging, or tampering with any historical or cultural resource.

(12) Taking any marine mammal, sea turtle, or seabird within or above the Sanctuary, except as authorized by the Marine Mammal Protection Act, as amended, (MMPA), 16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq., Endangered Species Act, as amended, (ESA), 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq., Migratory Bird Treaty Act, as amended, (MBTA), 16 U.S.C. 703 et seq., or any regulation, as amended, promulgated under the MMPA, ESA, or MBTA.

(13) Using or discharging explosives or weapons of any description. Distress signaling devices, necessary and proper for safe vessel operation, and knives generally used by fishermen and swimmers shall not be considered weapons for purposes of this section.

(14) Marking, defacing, or damaging in any way, or displacing or removing or tampering with any signs, notices, or placards, whether temporary or permanent, or with any monuments, stakes, posts, or other boundary markers related to the Sanctuary.

(15) Abandoning a structure, material, or other matter on or in the submerged lands of the Sanctuary.

(b) The prohibitions in paragraphs (a)(1) through (15) of this section, §922.104, and §922.105 do not apply to any activity necessary for national defense.

(c) The prohibitions in paragraphs (a)(2) through (15) of this section, §922.104, and §922.105 do not apply to any activity necessary to respond to an emergency threatening life, property, or the environment.

(d) The prohibitions in paragraphs (a)(2) through (15) of this section, §922.104, and §922.105 do not apply to any activity necessary for valid law enforcement purposes in the Sanctuary.

(e) The prohibitions in paragraphs (a)(2) through (15) of this section, §922.104, and §922.105 do not apply to any activity conducted under and in accordance with the scope, purpose, terms, and conditions of a National Marine Sanctuary permit issued pursuant to 15 CFR 922.48 and 922.107.

§922.104 Prohibited or otherwise regulated activities—Sanctuary-wide except in the Muliava Unit.

(a) The following activities are prohibited and thus are unlawful for any person to conduct or to cause to be conducted within any unit of the Sanctuary except the Muliava Unit:

(1) Gathering, taking, breaking, cutting, damaging, destroying, or possessing any giant clam [*Tridacna* spp.], live coral, bottom formation including live rock and crustose coralline algae.

(2) Possessing or using poisons, electrical charges, explosives, or similar environmentally destructive methods of fishing or harvesting.

(3) Possessing or using spearguns, including such devices known as Hawaiian slings, pole spears, arbalettes, pneumatic and spring-loaded spearguns, bows and arrows, bang sticks, or any similar taking device while utilizing SCUBA equipment.

(4) Possessing or using a seine, trammel, drift gill net, or any type of fixed net.

(5) Disturbing the benthic community by bottom trawling.

(b) There shall be a rebuttable presumption that any items listed in paragraph (a) of this section found in the possession of a person within the Sanctuary have been used, collected, or removed within or from the Sanctuary.

§922.105 Prohibited or otherwise regulated activities—Unit-specific.

In addition to the prohibitions set forth in §922.103 and §922.104, the following regulations apply to activities conducted within specified Sanctuary units described in the appendix to this subpart.

(a) The following activities are prohibited in the Fagatele Bay Unit:

(1) Harvesting, catching, removing, taking, injuring, destroying, collecting, moving, possessing or causing the loss of any Sanctuary resource, including but not limited to fishing, or attempting any of these activities.

(2) Possessing fishing gear unless such gear is stowed and not available for immediate use.

(b) The following activities are prohibited in the Aunu'u Unit:

(1) In Zone A: Fishing from a vessel without providing notification to the Sanctuary Superintendent or his/her designee in the village of Aunu'u prior to each fishing trip.

(2) In Zone B:

(i) Fishing for bottom-dwelling species or otherwise harvesting, catching, removing, taking, injuring, destroying, collecting, moving, or causing the loss of any bottom-dwelling species, or attempting any of these activities. Surface fishing for pelagic species, including trolling, is allowed.

- (ii) Disturbing the benthic community.
- (iii) Possessing any Sanctuary resource, except legally harvested fish on board a vessel.
- (c) In the Muliava Unit:
 - (1) The prohibitions in paragraphs (a)(2) through (7) and (a)(9) through (15) of §922.103 do not apply to scientific exploration or research activities conducted by or for the Department of Commerce or the Department of the Interior.
 - (2) Notwithstanding the prohibition in §922.103 (a)(8), the following vessels may discharge treated waste from a U.S. Coast Guard approved Type I, II, or III Marine Sanitation device 12 nautical miles seaward of the Rose Atoll National Wildlife Refuge:
 - (i) Vessels engaged in scientific exploration or research activities conducted by or for the Department of Commerce or the Department of the Interior; or
 - (ii) All other vessels engaged in scientific exploration or research activities, if authorized under a permit issued in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and in accordance with §922.48 and §922.107.

§922.106 Management and enforcement.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has primary responsibility for the management of the Sanctuary pursuant to the Act. The American Samoa Department of Commerce (ASDOC) will assist NOAA in the administration of the Sanctuary, and act as the lead territorial agency, in conformance with the terms of designation, these regulations, and the terms and provisions of any grant or cooperative agreement.

§922.107 Permit procedures and criteria.

- (a) Any person in possession of a valid permit issued by the Director, in consultation with the ASDOC, in accordance with this section and §922.48, may conduct an activity otherwise prohibited by §922.103, §922.104, and §922.105 in the Sanctuary if such activity is judged not to cause long-term or irreparable harm to the resources of the Sanctuary, and is:
 - (1) Related to research involving Sanctuary resources designed to enhance understanding of the Sanctuary environment or to improve resource management decision-making;
 - (2) Intended to further the educational value of the Sanctuary and thereby enhance understanding of the Sanctuary environmental or improve resource management decision-making;
 - (3) Intended to further the management of the Sanctuary; or
 - (4) For salvage or recovery operations.
- (b) Permit applications shall be addressed to the Director, Office National Marine Sanctuaries; ATTN: Sanctuary Superintendent, American Samoa National Marine Sanc-

tuary, P.O. Box 4318, Pago Pago, AS 96799.

- (c) In considering whether to grant a permit, the Director shall evaluate such matters as:
 - (1) The general professional and financial responsibility of the applicant;
 - (2) The appropriateness of the methods being proposed for the purpose(s) of the activity;
 - (3) The extent to which the conduct of any permitted activity may diminish or enhance the value of the Sanctuary as a source of recreation, education, or scientific information; and
 - (4) The end value of the activity.
- (d) In addition to meeting the criteria in this section and §922.48, the applicant also must demonstrate to the Director that:
 - (1) The activity shall be conducted with adequate safeguards for the environment; and
 - (2) The environment shall be returned to, or will regenerate to, the condition which existed before the activity occurred.
- (e) The Director may, at his or her discretion, grant a permit which has been applied for pursuant to this section, in whole or in part, and subject the permit to such condition(s) as he or she deems necessary.

Appendix to Subpart J of Part 922—American Samoa National Marine Sanctuary Boundary Coordinates

[Coordinates listed in this Appendix are unprojected (Geographic) and based on the North American Datum of 1983.]

(a) Fagatele Bay

No coordinates are needed in addition to those described in §922.101(a).

(b) Fagalua/Fogama’a

No coordinates are needed in addition to those described in §922.101(b).

(c) Aunu’u (Zones A, B)

The Aunu’u Unit is comprised of two adjacent zones, described in §922.101(c), for which the point coordinates are provided in following tables 1 and 2.

Table 1—Coordinates for the Aunu’u Unit, Zone A

Point ID	Coordinates
1	14.286S, 170.577W
2	14.304S, 170.577W
3	14.302S, 170.566W
4	14.286S, 170.533W
5	14.286S, 170.546W
6	14.286S, 170.562W
7	14.286S, 170.577W

Table 2—Coordinates for the Aunu’u Unit, Zone B

Point ID	Coordinates
1	14.270S, 170.496W

- 2—14.286S, 170.496W
- 3—14.286S, 170.546W
- 4—14.280S, 170.550W
- 5—14.270S, 170.550W
- 6—14.270S, 170.551W

(d) Swains Island

The Swains Island Unit boundary is defined by the coordinates provided in Table 3 and the textual description in §922.101(d).

Table 3—Coordinates for the Swains Island Unit

Point ID

- 1—11.058639S, 171.08865W
- 2—11.051669S, 171.089494W
- 3—11.048561S, 171.092686W
- 4—11.054867S, 171.094453W
- 5—11.060239S, 171.092825W
- 6—11.058639S, 171.08865W
- 7—11.063967S, 171.075989W
- 8—11.058622S, 171.068617W
- 9—11.062167S, 171.066222W
- 10—11.067414S, 171.073639W
- 11—11.063967S, 171.075989W

(e) Muliava

The Muliava Unit boundary is defined by the coordinates provided in Table 4 and the textual description in §922.101(e).

Table 4—Coordinates for the Muliava Unit

Point ID

- 1—15.387S, 169.012W
- 2—14.271S, 169.012W
- 3—14.271S, 169.121W
- 4—14.150S, 169.121W
- 5—14.150S, 169.012W
- 6—13.698S, 169.012W
- 7—13.698S, 167.283W
- 8—15.387S, 167.283W
- 9—15.387S, 169.12W

(f) Ta'u Unit

The Ta'u Unit boundary is defined by the coordinates provided in Table 5 and the textual description in §922.101(f).

Table 5—Coordinates for the Muliava Ta'u Unit

Point ID

- 1—14.24889S, 169.503056W
- 2—14.273056S, 169.488056W
- 3—14.277222S, 169.488056W
- 4—14.261111S, 169.429167W

- 5—14.293889S, 169.429167W
- 6—14.293889S, 169.519722W
- 7—14.24889S, 169.519722W
- 8—14.24889S, 169.503056W
(FR 7/26/12)

36/12

Chapter 7—Paragraph 264; read:

⁽²⁶⁴⁾ Just S of the Metropolitan Oakland International Airport, a dredged channel leads to a small-craft harbor operated by the city of San Leandro. The channel is marked by lights and daybeacons; a seasonal sound signal is at the entrance. In 2011-2012, the controlling depth was 4 feet in the entrance channel to the basin, thence 2 feet in the access channel through the basin. The access channel branching E from the entrance to the basin had a depth of 5 feet.

(DD 22008)

36/12

Chapter 9—Paragraph 128; read:

⁽¹²⁸⁾ **Haynes Inlet** and **North Slough**, which join the bay through a common entrance on the N side, are navigated by small boats. Haynes Inlet and North Slough channels are marked by private daybeacons. A causeway with a fixed bridge over North Slough has a clearance of 15 feet. The causeway extends E and joins the State highway fixed bridge over Haynes Inlet, which has a clearance of 20 feet (27 feet at center).

(L 1026-2012)

36/12

Chapter 15—Paragraph 32; read:

⁽³²⁾ The shores of the harbor are fringed by reefs, which on the W and E sides of the entrance extend up to 0.3 mile offshore. In most parts the reefs are steep-to and their edges are marked by surf. The depths in the harbor are from 17 to 37 fathoms. A dangerous submerged wreck is about 0.1 mile S of Breakers Point. **Whale Rock**, covered 2 fathoms and marked by a lighted buoy on the E side and Toasa Rock covered 2 feet and marked by a buoy on the SW side, are the two principal dangers in the harbor.

(W-00158; DD 21884)

36/12

COAST PILOT 7 44 Ed 2012 Change No. 18

Appendix A—Paragraph 193; replace with below:

New table from back of this subsection.

(L 1497-2012)

36/12

Station	ID	Broadcast Schedule (UTC)
Kodiak	J	0130, 0530, 0930*, 1330, 1730, 2130*
Kodiak	X	0350, 0750, 1150*, 1550, 1950, 2350*
Astoria	W	0340*, 0740, 1140, 1540*, 1940, 2340
San Francisco	C	0020, 0420*, 0820, 1220, 1620*, 2020
Cambria	Q	0240*, 0640, 1040, 1440*, 1840, 2240
Guam	V	0330, 0730, 1130, 1530, 1930, 2330
Honolulu	O	0220, 0620, 1020*, 1420, 1820, 2220*

*Routine weather forecasts are broadcast four times per day with these being the normal times when repeats of Notices to Mariners are broadcast in lieu of weather. Weather warnings may be broadcast at any time.