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.)

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.

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.

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.)

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.

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-
Estimated 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 Flattery, 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.

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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 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 Salevata Point. From this intersection point at Salevata 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.

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

(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 for purposes not directly related to the management of fish or marine resources.
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 Muliva Unit:

(a) The following activities are prohibited in the Faagale 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 Sanctuary, 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Point ID</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>14.286S, 170.577W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>14.304S, 170.577W</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>14.302S, 170.566W</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>14.286S, 170.533W</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>14.286S, 170.577W</td>
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Table 2—Coordinates for the Aunu’u Unit, Zone B
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<tr>
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</tbody>
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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Point ID</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>11.058639S, 171.08865W</td>
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<td>11</td>
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</table>

(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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</table>

(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

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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>14.261111S, 169.429167W</td>
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### Appendix A

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Station</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Broadcast Schedule (UTC)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Kodiak</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>0350, 0750, 1150*, 1550, 1950, 2350*</td>
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<td>Q</td>
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<tr>
<td>Honolulu</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>0220, 0620, 1020*, 1420, 1820, 2220*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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