

Coast Guard, DOT

§ 117.4

WASHINGTON

- 117.1031 Chehalis River.
- 117.1035 Columbia River.
- 117.1037 Cowlitz River.
- 117.1039 [Reserved]
- 117.1041 Duwamish Waterway.
- 117.1045 Hood Canal.
- 117.1047 Hoquiam River.
- 117.1049 Lake Washington.
- 117.1051 Lake Washington Ship Canal.
- 117.1053 Lewis River.
- 117.1055 Skagit River.
- 117.1057 Skamokawa Creek.
- 117.1058 Snake River.
- 117.1059 Snohomish River, Steamboat Sough, and Ebey Slough.
- 117.1061 Tacoma Harbor.
- 117.1063 Willapa River South Fork.
- 117.1065 Wishkah River.

WISCONSIN

- 117.1081 Black River.
- 117.1083 Duluth-Superior Harbor (St. Louis River).
- 117.1085 East River.
- 117.1087 Fox River.
- 117.1089 Manitowoc River.
- 117.1091 Menomonee River.
- 117.1093 Milwaukee, Menomonee, and Kinnickinnic Rivers and South Menomonee and Burnham Canals.
- 117.1095 Root River.
- 117.1097 Sheboygan River.
- 117.1099 St. Croix River.
- 117.1101 Sturgeon Bay.
- 117.1103 Upper Mississippi River.
- 117.1105 Wisconsin River.
- 117.1107 Wolf River.

APPENDIX A TO PART 117—DRAWBRIDGES EQUIPPED WITH RADIOTELEPHONES

AUTHORITY: 33 U.S.C. 499; 49 CFR 1.46; 33 CFR 1.05-1(g); section 117.255 also issued under the authority of Pub. L. 102-587, 106 Stat. 5039.

SOURCE: CGD 82-025, 49 FR 17452, Apr. 24, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes to part 117 appear at 63 FR 35529, June 30, 1998.

Subpart A—General Requirements

§ 117.1 Purpose.

This subpart prescribes general requirements relating to the use and operation of drawbridges across the navigable waters of the United States.

NOTE: The primary jurisdiction to regulate drawbridges across the navigable waters of the United States is vested in the Federal Government. Laws, ordinances, regulations, and rules which purport to regulate these bridges and which are not promulgated by

the Federal Government have no force and effect.

§ 117.3 Applicability.

The provisions of this subpart not in conflict with the provisions of Subpart B apply to each drawbridge.

NOTE: For all of the requirements applicable to a drawbridge listed in Subpart B, one must review the requirements in Subpart A and §§ 117.51 through 117.99 of Subpart B, as well as the requirements in Subpart B applicable to the particular drawbridge in question.

§ 117.4 Definitions.

Certain terms used in this part are defined in this section.

Appurtenance. The term “appurtenance” means an attachment or accessory extending beyond the hull or superstructure that is not an integral part of the vessel and is not needed for a vessel’s piloting, propelling, controlling, or collision avoidance capabilities.

Lowerable. The term “lowerable” means the nonstructural vessel appurtenance can be mechanically or manually lowered and raised again. The term “lowerable” also applies to a nonstructural vessel appurtenance which can be modified to make the item flexible, hinged, collapsible, or telescopic such that it can be mechanically or manually lowered and raised again. Failure to make the modification is considered equivalent to refusing to lower a lowerable nonstructural appurtenance that is not essential to navigation. Examples of appurtenances which are considered to be lowerable include, but are not limited to, fishing outriggers, radio antennae, television antennae, false stacks, and masts purely for ornamental purposes. Examples of appurtenances which are not considered to be lowerable include, but are not limited to, radar antennae, flying bridges, sailboat masts, piledriver leads, spud frames on hydraulic dredges, drilling derricks’ substructures and buildings, cranes on drilling or construction vessels, or other items of permanent and fixed equipment.

Nonstructural. The term “nonstructural” means that the item is not rigidly fixed to the vessel and is thus susceptible to relocation or alteration.