

Publication - National Ocean Service - U.S. Coast Pilot 4, covers the Atlantic coast of the United States from Cape Henry to Key West., 2011 (43rd) Edition.

Corrections

Chapter 2, Paragraph 167, read:

(a) Except as specified in paragraphs (b) through (d) of this section and in §922.94 regarding additional prohibitions in the research area, the following activities are prohibited and thus are unlawful for any person to conduct or to cause to be conducted within the Sanctuary:

(FR 10/14/11)

Chapter 2, Paragraphs 187-188, read:

(b) All activities currently carried out by the Department of Defense within the Sanctuary are essential for the national defense and, therefore, not subject to the prohibitions in this section and §922.94. The exemption of additional activities having significant impacts shall be determined in consultation between the Director and the Department of Defense.

(c) The prohibitions in this section and in §922.94 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 922.93.

(d) The prohibitions in this section and in §922.94 do not apply to any activity necessary to respond to an emergency threatening life, property, or the environment.

§922.93 Permit procedures and criteria.

(a) A person may conduct an activity prohibited by §922.92(a)(1) through (10) and §922.94 if conducted in accordance within the scope, purpose, manner, terms and conditions of a permit issued under this section and §922.94.

(FR 10/14/11)

Chapter 2, Paragraph 208, insert after:

§922.94 Prohibited or otherwise regulated activities—Research area.

In addition to the prohibitions set out in §922.92, which apply throughout the Sanctuary, the following activities are prohibited and thus unlawful for any person to conduct or cause to be conducted within the research area described in Appendix A to this subpart.

(a)(1) Injuring, catching, harvesting, or collecting, or attempting to injure, catch, harvest, or collect, any marine organism, or any part thereof, living or dead.

(2) There shall be a rebuttable presumption that any marine organism or part thereof referenced in this paragraph found in the possession of a person within the research area has been collected from the research area.

(b) Using any fishing gear, or possessing, or carrying any fishing gear unless such gear is stowed and not available for immediate use while on board a vessel transiting through the research area without interruption or for valid law enforcement purposes.

(c) Diving.

(d) Stopping a vessel in the research area.

Appendix A to Subpart I of Part 922— Boundary Coordinates for the Gray's Reef National Marine Sanctuary Research Area

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

The research area boundary is defined by the coordinates provided in Table 1 and the following textual description. The research area boundary extends from Point 1, the southwest corner of the sanctuary, to Point 2 along a straight line following the western boundary of the Sanctuary. It then extends along a straight line from Point 2 to Point 3, which is on the eastern boundary of GRNMS. The boundary then follows the eastern boundary line of the sanctuary southward until it intersects the line of the southern boundary of GRNMS at Point 4, the southeastern corner of the sanctuary. The last straight line is defined by connecting Point 4 and Point 5, along the southern boundary of the GRNMS.

TABLE 1—COORDINATES FOR THE RESEARCH AREA

- (1) 31.362732°N, 80.921200°W
- (2) 31.384444°N, 80.921200°W
- (3) 31.384444°N, 80.828145°W
- (4) 31.362732°N, 80.828145°W
- (5) 31.362732°N; 80.921200°W

(FR 10/14/11)

Chapter 2, Paragraph 1178, read:

The draw of the S189 bridge, mile 9.2 at South Quay, need not be opened for the passage of vessels.

(FR 4/6/12)

Chapter 4, Paragraph 77, read:

Several channels or sloughs lead from Ocracoke Inlet through the shoals to deep water in Pamlico Sound. Teaches Hole Channel follows the western side of Ocracoke Island and connects with Silver Lake through a dredged channel at Ocracoke. It also joins **Big Foot Slough Channel** northwest of Ocracoke which leads to Pamlico Sound. In 2012, the controlling depth in the entrance channel to Silver Lake was 3.5 feet. Teaches Hole Channel is subject to frequent changes; buoys are frequently shifted in position. In 2012, the controlling depth in Big Foot Slough Channel was 3 feet. The channel is reported to shoal considerably between dredgings. Strong currents have been experienced in these channels. Mariners are advised to exercise caution while navigating in the area.

(DD 21467; L 298-2012; DD 21633; L 544-2012)

Chapter 6, Paragraph 22, read:

- (22) **Lockwoods Folly River** is navigable from the ocean to the Intracoastal Waterway, at the head of the marshes inside the inlet, and thence to a fixed highway bridge at **Supply**, which is at the practical head of navigation 16 miles above the waterway. The channel is narrow, bordered on both sides by oyster bars covered at high water, and not maintained. In 2011, the controlling depth was 2 feet from the Intracoastal Waterway to Supply. The river channel is marked by daybeacons to a pier at **Varnumtown**, about 1.6 miles northward of the Intracoastal Waterway where gasoline and water can be obtained. The river is used by commercial shrimp boats to Varnumtown.

(DD 21290)

Chapter 12, Paragraph 265, read:

Matanzas River continues eastward and southward about 1.2 miles to Matanzas Inlet. Route A1A highway bridge crossing the inlet has a 41-foot fixed span with a clearance of 10 feet. The inlet is described in chapter 10. Route A1A highway bridge crossing Matanzas River about 0.8 mile southward of the inlet has a 31-foot fixed span with a clearance of 12 feet; the one crossing the river 1 mile farther south has a 29-foot fixed span with a clearance of 12 feet.

(L 36-2012)

Chapter 12, Paragraph 300, read:

(300) A well-protected yacht basin is at **Titusville, Mile 878.4**. The basin, connected to the waterway by a marked dredged channel, had a reported approach depth of 8 feet in 2009. Marinas in the basin provide berths with electricity, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, a launching ramp, pump-out station, and limited marine supplies. Hull, engine, and electronic repairs are available; the marina at the south end of the basin has a 50-ton lift. A protected seagrass area is between the offshore marina mooring fields and the marina basin; anchoring or mooring is not authorized in this area. Informational buoys alerting the mariner of operating restrictions are positioned throughout the seagrass area.

(L 1537-2011)