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§ 706.3 Exemptions by the Secretary of the Navy under Executive Order 11964.

The Secretary of the Navy hereby exempts, in accordance with Rule 38 of the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, the vessels and classes of vessels listed in this section, from full compliance with the Regulations, where an exemption is allowed by, and for the periods specified in, Rule 38. The Secretary of the Navy further finds that the vessels and classes of vessels listed have had their keels laid or are in corresponding stages of construction before July 15, 1977, and that such vessels and classes of vessels comply with the requirements of the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1960.

TABLE ONE

[The following vessels and classes of vessels, less than 150 meters in length, are permanently exempted pursuant to rule 38(d)(i) from repositioning of masthead lights resulting from the prescriptions of Annex I, section 3(a)]

Vessel or class
USNS HAYES (T-AG-195)
T-AGOR 3 Class
T-AGS 26 Class
T-AOG 77 Class
T-ATF 166 Class
DDG 2 Class
FF 1040 Class
FF 1052 Class
FFG 7 Class
LCU 1610 Class
LCU 1648 Class
USS DOLPHIN (AGSS 555)
SSN 594 Class
SSN 637 Class
SSN 688 Class
SSBN 726 Class
YFU (Ex-LCU 1466 Class)

[42 FR 36434, July 14, 1977, as amended at 55 FR 27818, July 9, 1990; 60 FR 22506, May 8, 1995; 65 FR 79742, Dec. 20, 2000]

PART 707—SPECIAL RULES WITH RESPECT TO ADDITIONAL STATION AND SIGNAL LIGHTS

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AUTHORITY: 33 U.S.C. 182 and 1606, E.O. 11964.

SOURCE: 42 FR 61596, Dec. 6, 1977, unless otherwise noted.

§ 707.1 Purpose of regulations.

All ships are warned that when U.S. naval vessels are met in international and inland waters, some of the navigational lights displayed by them may be special lights for naval purposes. When used, they may be displayed simultaneously with the ordinary navigational lights required by the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, or the Inland Navigational Rules. The lights are located and characterized in such a fashion that, as far as possible, they cannot be mistaken for any light authorized by either set of rules. This part publishes the special rules with respect to these additional station and signal lights promulgated by the Secretary of the Navy for vessels of the Navy.

§ 707.2 Man overboard lights.

Naval vessels may display, as a means of indicating man overboard, two pulsating, all round red lights in the vertical line located on a mast from where they can best be seen.

§ 707.3 Yard arm signaling lights.

Naval vessels may display, as a means of visual signaling, white all round lights at the ends of the yard arms. These lights will flash in varying sequences to convey the intended signal.

§ 707.4 Aircraft warning lights.

Naval vessels may display, as a means of indicating the presence of an obstruction to low flying aircraft, one all round red light on each obstruction.

§ 707.5 Underway replenishment contour lights.

Naval vessels may display, as a means of outlining the contour of the delivery ship during nighttime underway replenishment operations, either

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red or blue lights at delivery-ship-deck-edge extremities.

[42 FR 61596, Dec. 6, 1977, as amended at 44 FR 27991, May 14, 1979]

§ 707.6 Minesweeping station keeping lights.

Naval vessels engaged in minesweeping operations may display, as an aid in maintaining prescribed intervals and bearings, two white lights in a vertical line visible from 070° through 290° relative.

§ 707.7 Submarine identification light.

Submarines may display, as a distinctive means of identification, an intermittent flashing amber beacon with a sequence of operation of one flash per second for three (3) seconds followed by a three (3) second off-period. The light will be located where it can best be seen, as near as practicable, all around the horizon. It shall not be located less than two (2) feet above or below the masthead lights.

[48 FR 4284, Jan. 31, 1983]

§ 707.8 Special operations lights.

Naval vessels may display, as a means of coordinating certain special operations, a revolving beam colored red, green, or amber, located on either yard arm or the mast platform from where it can best be seen all around the horizon.

§ 707.9 Convoy operations stern light.

Naval vessels may display, during periods of convoy operations, a blue light located near the stern with the same characteristics as, but in lieu of, the normal white stern light.

§ 707.10 Wake illumination light.

Naval vessels may display a white spot light located near the stern to illuminate the wake.

§ 707.11 Flight operations lights.

Naval vessels engaged in night flight operations may display various arrangements of light systems containing combinations of different colored lights as a means of assisting in the launch and recovery of aircraft and enhancing flight safety. These light systems will be located at various points on the vessels, depending on the vessel type and the nature of the flight operations being conducted.

§ 707.12 Amphibious operations lights.

Naval vessels engaged in night amphibious operations may display various arrangements of light systems containing combinations of different colored lights as a means of assisting in the launch and recovery of assault craft and enhancing the safety of the amphibious operation. These light systems will be located at various points on the vessel, depending on the vessel type and the nature of the amphibious operations being conducted.