

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY GARRISON KWAJALEIN ATOLL (USAGKA)
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NUMBER 385-9

RECREATIONAL WATER SAFETY

1 March 2014

CHANGE SUMMARY

This revision dated 1 March 2014:

- Updates USAGKA recreational water safety guidance.

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Chapter 1
General

1.1 Purpose

a. This regulation prescribes policy and responsibility for recreational water safety at the United States (U.S.) Army Garrison Kwajalein Atoll (USAGKA).

b. Recreational water activity is a privilege granted to individuals by the USAGKA Commander. Participants will follow this regulation, Appendix A. guidance, and applicable Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) laws.

c. Water activity encompasses a wide-variety of sports, situations, and equipment. If needed, the USAGKA Command Safety Directorate will provide a "safety ruling" on issues not specifically addressed by this regulation.

1.2 Applicability

a. This regulation applies to all government military and civilian personnel, non-governmental agencies, organizations, and persons within or upon USAGKA leased defense sites. Roi-Namur is a part of USAGKA.

b. Penalties for violating provisions in this regulation may include a full range of statutory and administrative actions for either military or civilian personnel.

c. Professional divers (contract, research, government, or military) are exempt from the provisions of this regulation while diving in the line of duty. (See paragraph 8.1.b)

1.3 References. Appendix A.

1.4 Abbreviations. Appendix B.

1.5 Definitions. Appendix C.

1.6 Suggestions. Send comments or suggested improvements to the USAGKA Command Safety Directorate located in Building 730 (B-730), Room A-126, Kwajalein Island; Facsimile (FAX): 5-1410.

1.7 Responsibility

a. **USAGKA Commander** will –

1. Enforce all Installation Management Command (IMCOM), U.S. Army, Space and Missile Defense Command (SMDC), and USAGKA regulations and procedures.

2. Take appropriate action when needed to ensure the safety and welfare of personnel.

b. **USAGKA Command Safety Directorate** will –

1. Serve as this regulation proponent; monitor recreational water safety, and implement changes when needed.

2. Notify the Commander of any serious recreational water activity accident, injury, or incident.

3. Convene a safety review board to investigate a recreational water activity fatality or an USAGKA diving incident that results in the use of the recompression chamber.

c. **USAGKA Command Judge Advocate** will in conjunction with the USAGKA Command Safety Directorate, issue binding, written interpretations of this regulation

d. Kwajalein Police Department (KPD) will –

1. Enforce the provisions of this regulation and applicable RMI laws.
2. Assist in marine search and rescue (SAR) operations.
3. Administer night dive plans and maintain them for one year.
4. Attempt to locate personnel who do not “close out” float plans. (See paragraph 3.3)

e. Kwajalein Range Services (KRS) will –

1. Provide community recreational water activities and support services for USAGKA residents, tenants, range users and other authorized organizations or persons within Kwajalein and Roi-Namur Islands.

2. Operate all community recreational water activities and use the best commercial practices to ensure accountability, effectiveness, efficiency, inventory control, physical security, and safety.

f. Each Contractor and Government Agency represented at USAGKA will implement administrative controls over their personnel, subcontractors, and visitors to ensure the provisions in this regulation are known and not violated.

g. Authorized Private Clubs will –

1. Ensure member compliance with club constitutions and bylaws, safety practices of nationally sanctioned agencies, applicable RMI laws, and this regulation.

2. Report any serious accident, injury, or incident involving their membership to the USAGKA Command Safety Directorate within 24 hours of occurrence; followed by an investigation report within 10 working days.

h. USAGKA Host Nation Office will ensure the training and certification of vessel operators for the host nation boat, document their qualifications, and oversee vessel maintenance.

i. Recreational water activity participants will –

1. Share in the responsibility for safety, accident prevention, and the protection of property and the environment by using this regulation and guidance listed in Appendix A.

2. Report unsafe recreational water activity to either KPD, private club officers, Kwajalein or Roi-Namur Small Boat Marina personnel, or a government/contractor safety representative.

3. Immediately report known/suspected Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) items to: KRS Explosives Ordnance Disposal (EOD) at 5-1433 or 5-3502; KPD at 911 or 5-4000, or Roi Police Department (RPD) at 911 or 5-6000.

4. Continually assess their recreational water activity skill level; training and licensing requirements; equipment readiness; weather; water conditions, and any potential hazards they might encounter to make safe decisions.

Chapter 2 Safety

2.1 Standards

- a. Private clubs, groups, or individuals can use more stringent safety standards or practices to protect persons, property, or the environment.
- b. Watercraft operators are “designated drivers.” Boat operators must remain 0.00 blood alcohol level.
- c. Buddy System. A team of two or more people who participate in or are skilled in the same recreational water activity.
 1. Buddies remain within sight and communicating distance from one another.
 2. Buddies observe and remain alert for the safety of others and can provide immediate assistance during an emergency.
 3. A buddy is required during most recreational water activity; each section and appendix D (Kwajalein) or J (Roi-Namur) detail activities requiring buddy system.
 4. Personnel who observe from the shore or a boat may be part of a buddy system.

2.2 Risk Management

- a. Risk Management (RM) is a five-step process to identify and control hazards. Its goal is accident prevention and reducing the chance of a personal injury, property loss, or environmental damage.
- b. When RM is used during the planning phase of any recreational water activity, it guides participants to think about potential hazards they might encounter.
- c. An example of how to apply the RM process: A person wants to go reef walking at night.
 1. Identify hazards - Getting cut by coral, slipping or falling while walking over slippery or uneven rocks or coral, being stung by marine creatures, not being able to see clearly, or getting knocked down by waves.
 2. Assess the risk associated with the hazards - What is the probability and severity of slipping or falling, being cut, stung, or getting knocked over?
 3. Use control measures to make safe decisions - Person reads the water safety regulation and knows reefing at night requires the buddy system. Also protective clothing must be worn, tide tables checked, marine creatures identified, and someone is informed of where and when the reefing activity begins and ends.
 4. Implement controls - Person goes reefing with a buddy, uses a flashlight to properly see, wears appropriate shoes and gloves, checks the tide tables, informs someone of where and when reefing will occur, recognizes marine creatures that are harmful and knows how to properly touch and handle them or leave them alone. Conducts night reefing during low tide and stays away from breaking waves.
 5. Supervise and evaluate the results - The initial risk of an accident or injury is reduced to a low probability of occurrence. The reef walker and buddy demonstrate a safe and successful recreational water activity.

2.3 Accident Investigations

- a. Recreational water activity accident guidance and procedures:
 1. Army accident. AR 385-40, Accident Reporting and Records govern incidents involving U.S. Army soldiers, Department of the Army (DA) civilians, and Army Property.

2. Watercraft accident. Army-owned watercraft accidents are investigated per Chapter 7 (Marine Accidents), AR 385-40.
3. Diving accident. Dive club accidents will follow private club constitutions and bylaws, applicable U.S. Army and USAGKA regulations, or contractor accident investigation protocols. (See paragraph 1.7 g. 2.)
4. KRS accident. KRS employee accidents are investigated using KRS SPI No. 1394 R3, Accident/Incident Investigation and Reporting and CDRL AP18 R3, Safety and Occupational Health Plan.
5. USAGKA and contractor safety organizations are authorized to conduct joint accident investigations.

Chapter 3 Boating

3.1 Licensing

a. Completing the Logistics Contractor Boating Orientation Course is a requirement for obtaining a USAGKA boating license. Individuals will have a license appropriate for the type of boat they are operating. No person under the age of 16 shall be issued a USAGKA boating license.

b. The boat operator and one other individual (capable of facilitating rescue of the primary operator) are required for the safe operation of all rental and private recreational boats. No person may operate a rental boat unless they possess a valid USAGKA boat license. In no case may a person under the age of 18 rent a boat. Persons over the age of 16 that possess a valid USAGKA boat license may operate a boat, but they must be accompanied by a person who is over the age of 18 and possess a valid USAGKA boating license. PWC, such as kayaks, canoes, and others not requiring licensing may be operated under the supervision of an adult.

c. Licensed boat operators will follow the rules in SPI 1090 R1, Small Boat Marine Recreational Boating Operations and the KRS Recreational Activities Boating Orientation Course License Information Guide.

3.2 Safety

a. The USAGKA SAR Plan establishes local search and rescue (SAR) procedures.

b. All recreational and private vessels will yield the right-of-way to all work boats. Example: The Landing Craft Mechanized (LCM) that transits from Ebeye/Kwajalein, Ennubirr/Roi-Namur, or on other marine routes.

c. A red small-craft advisory flag is flown from the mast at the Kwajalein Harbor Control and at the Roi-Namur Yokohama Pier during foul weather; vessel rules are:

1. SBM watercraft are not allowed out of the harbor; an exception is the ski boat. SBM management makes the final safety decision for ski boat usage during foul weather.

2. When a small craft warning occurs, vessel operators are notified by radio of the bad weather. All SBM recreational vessels must return to their respective marina. Private vessels can stay out at their own risk.

d. Appendices D. through J. contain authorized watercraft areas, rules, and emergency equipment guidance.

e. No person shall operate or otherwise be in control of any boat (including private boats), surfboard, windsurfer, kayak, outrigger canoe or any other type of personal watercraft of any sort in waters controlled by USAGKA with a blood alcohol level greater than 0.0% BAC. Persons in violation of this provision are subject to appropriate administrative action

3.3 Float Plans

- a. Float plans are safety documents. They are submitted for every trip and help rescuers find persons or watercraft during emergencies.
- b. Float plans track: who is going out; to what location; define the activity (boating, kayaking, diving, outrigger canoeing, and surfing), and provide an activity start and end time. Providing accurate information is important.
- c. All float plan updates or changes must be immediately radioed in. Vague or missing information delays emergency response in a search and rescue (SAR) situation.
- d. When a water activity is completed; Close out the float plan!
- e. SAR personnel need to focus on real emergencies; not look for vessels or persons that are safe. SAR crews do not need to respond to a false rescue mission because a float plan remained “open.”

3.4 Filing Float and Dive Plan

a. Boat Float Plans

1. Are filed with the respective SBM when boating activity is during SBM operating hours. During non-operating hours, Kwajalein float plans are filed with Harbor Control; Roi-Namur plans with the Roi Police Department (RPD).
2. A boat float plan is used for SBM boats, private boats, private kayakers, outrigger canoes, personal watercraft (PWC – jet ski), and for divers, snorkelers, skin divers or surfers using boats.
3. All boats transiting from lagoon/ocean passes should make a radio call to their SBM, Harbor Control, or RPD.
4. No float plans are required for tender (dinghy) operations around marina or mooring areas.
5. Outrigger canoes must file a float plan if they go outside Zone 1 or Zone 2.
6. During range missions, operations, or meteorological (MET) rocket launches, all boaters will acknowledge their understanding of the dates, times, and restricted or closed areas by signing a notification document with their SBM, Kwajalein Harbor Control, or with RPD.

b. Kayak Float Plan

1. A kayak float plan is filed at the Kayak Shack by persons renting SBM kayaks.
2. Private kayakers going outside Zone 1 or Zone 2 will file a float plan for each kayaker with the SBM. When the SBM is closed, a boat float plan is filed at Kwajalein Harbor Control or with RPD on Roi-Namur.

c. **Night Dive Float Plan.** A dive float plan is filed with KPD or RPD for all night dives in designated areas around Kwajalein and Roi-Namur. (See Appendices for Kwajalein and Roi-Namur Islands)

3.5 Vessel Classifications

- a. **B Boat.** Powerboat with two engines (dual source of power). Marina B boats are authorized to operate in Areas A, B, and C; private “B boats” can exceed rental B boat boundaries.

b. **C Boat.**

1. A vessel with a single source of power; can be a powerboat or sailboat (16' or larger). Marina C boats are authorized in Areas A and C.

2. C boats and Personal Water Craft may go to the north end of Bigej Island located within Area B provided they stay within ½ mile lagoon side of the East Reef and are accompanied by a buddy with boat power; example: a sailboat 16' or larger or another PWC.

c. **Ski Boat.** Powerboat used to tow a skier or wake boarder.

d. **Personal Water Craft (PWC).** Jet ski; includes stand-up and sit-down variety.

e. **Kayak.** Non-motorized; single-hull, paddle-propelled vessel.

f. **Outrigger Canoe.** Non-motorized; vessel with an outrigger float connected to the canoe by spars. Depending on type; can be paddle/sail or just paddle-propelled.

g. **Dinghy/Tender.** Small vessel used in transiting to/from moorings, docks, or larger vessels.

h. **Small Day Sailor.** Sailing vessel less than 16' in length; Examples: Laser, Sunfish, Hobie Cat sail boats.

3.6 Small Boat Marina (SBM) Kwajalein and Roi-Namur

a. Posts marine warnings, mission and hazard notifications, area closures, and recompression chamber status. This information originates from the USAGKA Command Safety Directorate or other agencies.

b. Administers float plans for SBM and private vessels to include the transfer of "open" documents to Harbor Control or RPD when the SBM is closed.

c. Offers a certified boat operator licensing course for government and privately-owned boats.

3.7 Rental Boats.

a. License verification is made by SBM personnel. A license issued at the Kwajalein or Roi-Namur Marina is honored at the opposite marina after successful completion of a local orientation trip.

b. KRS SPI 1187 R1, Utilizing Recreational Boats for Work Activities describes special recreational boat usages.

3.8 Private Boats. Private boats are subject to area restrictions defined by vessel classification; exceptions are private "B boats" and sail boats with dual sources of power. These vessels can go outside normal rental B boat ranges provided they have safety equipment listed in Appendix F.

3.9 Kayaks

a. Kwajalein and Roi-Namur kayak operations are governed by KRS SPI 1092 R1, Kayak Rental Operations.

b. Kayaking is not permitted ocean-side nor during a small craft advisory.

c. Kayakers must stay out of the Ebeye and Enniburr shipping, ferry, and transit lanes.

d. Rental kayakers will sign in at their Kwajalein or Roi-Namur Community Activity rental offices.

e. For kayakers; an on-the-water buddy system requires two or more kayakers to remain in visual contact with one another.

f. During daylight hours, an on-the-water buddy is not required in Zone 1 or Zone 2 when:

1. A designated shore watch is present and has equipment to perform a rescue and/or has a telephone or marine radio to call for assistance.

2. Kayakers carry a functional waterproof marine radio and a safety kit (flare and smoke signals). The radio does not have to be “on” during kayaking but must work if an emergency occurs.

g. During sunset/sunrise hours; individuals wishing to kayak must:

1. File a float plan with Harbor Control and have an on-the-water buddy.

2. Carry a marine radio, safety kit, plus a waterproof white light with enough “candle power” to be seen at a distance of two or more miles. The light can remain off but will be immediately turned-on well in advance of a possible collision situation with a vessel or person in the water.

3.10 Outrigger Canoes

a. Outrigger canoes operate in daylight hours only; each person on board will have a personal floatation device (PFD) present. The canoe will also carry a first aid kit.

b. Outrigger canoes are limited to Areas A and C on Kwajalein and Roi-Namur. Limitations are observed in Kwajalein Areas 3 - 9; Roi-Namur Areas 1 - 4 and in Area 13.

c. Canoeing is not permitted ocean-side or during small craft advisories; operators should favor the leeward side of islands during trade winds.

d. Canoes will avoid passenger embarkation areas at Kwajalein and Ebeye and stay out of shipping lanes.

3.11 Day Sailor Boats

a. Day Sailor Boats are divided into 2 categories: Under 12’ and 12’ - 15’. The enclosed chart shows license endorsements, safety requirements and sailing areas.

	Under 12’ Day Sailor		12’ – 15’ Day Sailor	
	2+ Persons Aboard	Single Handed	2+ Persons Aboard	Single Handed
Zone 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Day Sailor License 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Day Sailor License Safety Mechanism* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Day Sailor License 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Day Sailor License Safety Mechanism*
Zone 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No License Needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Day Sailor License Safety Mechanism* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Day Sailor License 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Day Sailor License Safety Mechanism*
Area A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Allowed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Allowed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full Sail Endorsement Water Proof VHF Radio Safety Kit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full Sail Endorsement Water Proof VHF Radio Safety Kit On the Water Buddy
Area C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Allowed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not Allowed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full Sail Endorsement Water Proof VHF Radio Safety Kit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full Sail Endorsement Water Proof VHF Radio Safety Kit On the Water Buddy

b. Boats must have one of the following:

1. On-the-water buddy that stays within hailing distance.

2. Designated shore watch that is present and has equipment to perform a rescue and/or a telephone/marine radio to call for assistance. Also see regulation appendices.

3.12 Ski Boats

- a. A power boat license with ski endorsement is required to operate a vessel towing a person with a commercial water sport product: water-ski; wakeboard; inflatable toy; air-chair, or "banana."
- b. Kwajalein SBM ski boats operate within Kwajalein Area 7; Roi-Namur ski boats operate in Roi Area 13.
- c. All skiing, regardless of area, will end at 1900 hours (7 p.m.).
- d. Snorkelers, divers, or swimmers are not allowed in Ski Areas 4, 5, and 7 on Kwajalein and at Area 13 on Roi-Namur when a powerboat or sailboat is present.
- e. Skiing stops when swimmers are in the area. If swimmers refuse to leave, report them to the SBM. If the SBM is closed, contact Harbor Control or RPD assistance.
- f. Only one ski boat is allowed in designated water ski areas at a time.
- g. Water skiing stops when work boats are in the vicinity of the ski dock or nearby barges.
- h. Skiers must stay at least 25 feet away from buoy markers, the ski dock, and moored barges.
- i. Except for an instructor and for water ski products manufactured for multiple riders, i.e. the banana, only one skier can be pulled at a time.
- j. Besides a ski boat operator, an observer is required in the ski boat to watch for skier safety. Only these two individuals are allowed in SBM ski boats while towing a skier.
- k. Skiing occurs in at least 5 feet of water.
- l. During Small Craft Warnings, SBM personnel can evaluate Area 7 and Roi Area 4 and keep it open for skiing if conditions are conducive. Private boaters make their own evaluation.

3.13 Personal Water Craft (PWC)

- a. PWCs are divided into two groups; stand up and sit down. Stand up PWCs may operate in Kwajalein Area A; sit down PWCs can operate anywhere within Kwajalein Area C and in Area B with restrictions (See Appendix F.).
- b. PWC operators must have a powerboat license and observe all no wake zones. No wake zones occur in designated areas and within 100 feet of shore, swimmers, or other vessels.
- c. PWCs can approach and temporarily moor (not to exceed daylight hours) at Camp Hamilton Beach for passenger exchange and/or rest. Operators must watch for persons in the water.
- d. Sit-down PWCs can pull a skier provided the PWC is safely rigged to do so.

Chapter 4 Environmental

4.1 Environmental Information. Direct all questions on this chapter to the USAGKA Environmental Office.

4.2 Hazardous Species. Some local fish, shells, and corals can be hazardous to humans.

a. Potentially dangerous reef species: Cone shells, Stonefish, Lion Fish, Man-o-War, Jelly Fish, Fire Coral, Anemones, Hydroids, Sea Urchins, Crown of Thorns Starfish, Sharks, Eels, Trigger Fish, and Sting Rays.

b. Ciguatera: A form of fish poisoning; the toxin originates from a dinoflagellate present in algae and plants. It enters the food chain after fish eat the algae or plants. When these fish are eaten by larger fish, toxin build-up continues. Humans who catch and eat the fish, can contract Ciguatera poisoning. Symptoms vary and may include nausea, vomiting, dry mouth, abdominal cramps, diarrhea, muscle spasms, central nervous system affects, and gastrointestinal problems.

4.3 Protected Species

a. Per USAGKA Environmental Standards, all marine mammals, sea turtles, migratory birds, corals, and certain mollusks present within the Kwajalein Atoll are protected by U.S. and RMI laws.

b. Protected mollusks include the Giant Clam (*Tridacna Gigas*), Giant Finger Conch (*Lambis Lambis*), and three species of Spider Conchs. They are all protected by USAGKA and RMI laws. USAGKA personnel are prohibited from harvesting these mollusks. All empty, protected shells must remain in the Marshall Islands.

c. Marine mammals and sea turtles are protected by the U.S. Endangered Species Act of 1973. Anyone who knowingly violates any provision of this act may be assessed civil penalties up to \$25,000 or a criminal penalty up to \$50,000 or one-year imprisonment.

d. Migratory birds are protected by the Migratory Bird Conservation Act.

4.4 Fishing

a. Fishing is prohibited at certain areas around Kwajalein Island due to a build-up of heavy metals in the tissue of certain fish species. Areas 2 and 6 are off-limits to fishing. Fishing is allowed at the "Shark Pit" in Area 1.

b. Warning signs are placed at all non-fishing locations; fishing is not allowed when swimmers or divers are in nearby waters.

4.5 Artifacts

a. Removing items from historical underwater dive sites, sunken military craft, or wrecks is prohibited by RMI law and USAGKA regulations.

b. Many wrecks provide an important history that holds clues to the past. If you find anything of historical interest, report it to the KRS Archaeologist (5-8867).

4.6 Underwater Environment. Dive sites and wrecks provide habitats on which marine life thrive. Treat all underwater habitats and coral reefs with care by not damaging or disturbing them.

4.7 Coral. Removing live coral from reef areas violates host nation laws and USAGKA regulatory guidance. No corals or coral pieces are allowed to be taken from USAGKA; some corals also contain toxins that can cause personal injury.

4.8 Sunken Military Items

- a. The FY 2005 National Defense Authorization Act, Title XIV, Public Law Number 108-375, preserves the status of sunken U.S. military vessels and aircraft by codifying both their protected sovereign status and permanent U.S. ownership regardless of the passage of time.
- b. Sunken military craft. Any portion or associated contents of any sunken warship, naval auxiliary, military aircraft, or other vessel that was owned or operated by a government, on a military, noncommercial service when it sank.
- c. Associated contents. Refers to equipment, cargo, and contents of a sunken military craft within its debris field to include human remains or personal effects of the crew and passengers.
- d. No person shall engage in any activity that disturbs, removes, or damages any sunken military craft.

4.9 Conservation Area

- a. The RMI and USAGKA have designated Eniwetak Island (near Meck Island) as a Conservation Area; personnel must receive approval through the USAGKA Environmental Office to visit this islet.
- b. There is no anchoring within 900 feet of the Eniwetak shoreline; use of the harbor is allowed for authorized visits.
- c. Wildlife must be left alone, especially nesting birds and sea turtles.

4.10 Boat Mooring Points

- a. Mooring points may be emplaced by personnel authorized by the USAGKA Safety Directorate and the USAGKA Environmental Office.
- b. Prior to approval, a plan with maps must be submitted detailing where and how the anchor points will be constructed.

**Chapter 5
Reef Walking**

- a. Reef walkers should wear sturdy shoes and gloves to protect against coral or hazardous marine life. During the day, reef walkers are encouraged to wear a hat and use sun screen.
- b. While “reefing” the water level should not be greater than mid-calf for an adult. Reef walkers will check for low tide periods and favorable weather conditions.
- c. At night, reef walkers must use the buddy system; at least one reefer must carry a flashlight and inform someone of where and when reefing will occur and end.
- d. Reef walkers must stay away from breaking waves and reef drop-offs; reefing areas contain holes, crevices, coral, and slippery rocks that can cause slips, trips, or falls.
- e. Reef walkers can help preserve the reef environment by not stepping onto live coral growth areas.

**Chapter 6
Swimming**

- a. KRS is responsible for swimming pools and beaches per SPI 1221 R1, Maintenance and Sanitary Control of Pools and Beaches.
- b. KRS must notify the USAGKA Command Safety Directorate when pools or beaches are closed because of safety or health reasons.
- c. Swimming at unguarded beaches and pools is at the swimmer's own risk.
- d. Emon Beach. Buddy system or shore watch is not required in the Emon roped-in area when a lifeguard is on duty and/or if swimmers are 18 years or older. Training swims outside the ropes require a buddy.
- e. Persons 18 years or older may choose to swim alone and at their own risk at the Kwajalein Adult and Roi-Namur Swimming Pool. It is recommended that all swimmers use the buddy system for their safety.
- f. The three Kwajalein Island beaches are: Emon Beach; staffed with a lifeguard on weekends and holidays. Camp Hamilton and Coral Sands with un-staffed beaches.
- g. KRS must provide an American Red Cross certified or equivalent lifeguard at the Family Pool and at Emon Beach on Kwajalein Island during posted hours of operation.
- h. Children under 10 years of age must be accompanied and watched by a responsible person (aged 15 years or older) in any approved swimming area.
- i. It is recommended that all children complete the American Red Cross swimming course to level 5.
- j. A flotation device will be worn by all non-swimmers to ensure personal safety. For weak swimmers it is also advisable to wear a flotation device. Responsible parents, guardians, or buddies can determine when children or weak or non-swimmers require wear of a flotation device.
- k. Swimming within the ski area is prohibited while skiing occurs.
- l. Swimmers training in Kwajalein Area 7 will use the buddy system and contact Harbor Control or the SBM for permission to use this area. Swimmers do not have to wear flotation devices; when the swim is completed, they "close out" their activity by re-contacting Harbor Control or the SBM. The SBM controls Area 7 during SBM hours of operation; Harbor Control has jurisdiction at all other times.
- m. Open lagoon swims from Carlson to Kwajalein Islands or vice versa require the buddy system and one accompanying powerboat for every 2 swimmers. Such activity will be coordinated at the SBM with a filed float plan; Harbor Control is used if the SBM is closed.

**Chapter 7
Snorkeling/Skin Diving**

- a. It is recommended that snorkelers and skin divers wear a floatation device - snorkel vest or buoyancy compensator (BC) at all times
- b. Floatation devices assist people who lack adequate swimming skills or who may get caught in currents or become fatigued while in the water.
- c. A snorkel vest or buoyancy compensator (BC) must be worn when snorkeling or skin diving more than 300 feet from shore.
- d. Walk-in ocean-side snorkeling or skin diving is prohibited; skin diving or snorkeling from a boat is allowed on ocean-side reefs. Snorkelers or skin divers are allowed in ocean-side tidal pools during low tide periods.
- e. During low tides, snorkelers or skin divers may choose to wear/not wear a floatation device while in a tidal pool. This risk decision is based on their personal swimming skills and on-site conditions.
- f. When boat diving, snorkelers and skin divers must post a diver's flag and remain within 300 feet of it.

**Chapters 8-10
Activities Governed by Private Clubs and Organizations**

Several activities are governed by Private Clubs and Organizations. These include Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus (SCUBA) diving, surfing, and windsurfing. Basic safety rules and guidelines are described below. For complete information, contact the club president or organization council.

**Chapter 8
SCUBA Diving**

8.1 Basic Information

- a. USAGKA personnel participating in recreational SCUBA diving must be members of the Kwajalein SCUBA Club (KSC) or Roi-Namur Dolphins SCUBA Club (RND).
- b. All personnel diving at USAGKA will receive safety information on unexploded ordnance (UXO) and diver emergencies by viewing safety training videos and attending scheduled dive club meetings. Any person who knowingly disturbs an UXO may face administrative action.
- c. A certified SCUBA diver who has not attended a USAGKA beginner, advanced, or speciality diving course must receive an orientation dive from a KSC dive supervisory council member or a Roi-Namur Dolphin dive master or instructor before being allowed to dive locally.
- d. Decompression diving; using mixed gas or compressors that supply surface air to divers is prohibited. Nitrox may be used within the recreational limits for diving.

8.2 Dive Depths

- a. The maximum depth for recreational diving is 130 feet and within recognized no-decompression time limits for divers holding an advanced open water certification.
- b. Non-resident divers are limited to a depth of 50 feet and during daylight hours only, unless specific permission is granted by USAGKA Safety or Community Activities.
- c. Divers without advanced certification are limited to 60 feet; divers wanting to go beyond 60 feet must take advanced or specialty training course. Residents are required to pass a recognized agency advanced SCUBA class or successfully complete specialty classes (with a total of at least five dives) within six months of joining the club.
- d. All divers under the age of 15 years and all divers over 15 years holding only a junior diving certification will dive within the limits of that certification as defined by an issuing agency (PADI, NAUI).
- e. Non-resident divers that are in certification classes may go beyond their current depth limits in order to achieve the higher certification.

8.3 Diving when Recompression Chamber (RC) is Unattended

- a. When the RC is unattended but available, walk in diving is permitted in approved areas to a maximum depth of 50 feet.
- b. Restrictions for night diving (paragraph 8.12) apply to all dives that end after the posted sunset time. Only personnel who are certified for night diving will be permitted to dive after sunset.
- c. Dive computers are required for dives when the RC is unattended and must be presented upon request from USAGKA personnel, KSC officials, or KPD/RPD to show maximum depth and dive time.

d. If the RC is not available, diving is restricted to 50 feet and one tank for the entire day. If the RC becomes unavailable during the day, divers who have completed a dive are restricted from diving until the next day or until the RC returns to an available status.

8.4 Compressed Air

a. Only persons being instructed in a class sanctioned by or who possess a valid certification from a nationally recognized SCUBA agency are authorized to obtain compressed air for SCUBA diving.

b. Professional divers (paragraph 1.2 c) when diving recreationally at USAGKA, will follow this regulation; they do not have to become members of a USAGKA SCUBA club.

c. The Kwajalein and Roi-Namur Dive Clubs will send a copy of the latest air quality report for each air compressor being used for SCUBA tank refills to the USAGKA Command Safety Directorate.

8.5 Signal Devices/Lights

a. It is recommended all divers have two surface signaling devices. One audible (whistle, air horn); one visual (inflatable surface tube or "dive sausage", a signal mirror or a flare).

b. During night dives each diver will have two underwater lights; a primary and backup light. Chemical light stick usage is recommended for "identifying" individual divers and anchor lines.

8.6 Wrecks

a. All penetration diving on ships and wrecks is prohibited; divers will ensure they are appropriately trained to safely dive around the outside of underwater wrecks.

b. Some wrecks contain dangerous cargoes and live munitions like unexploded ordnance (UXO). **Never touch, disturb, or remove UXO or suspect items!** (See paragraph 1.6.i.3)

8.7 Shark Feeding

a. Divers are prohibited from feeding sharks at USAGKA. Feeding sharks or other marine life places the species at risk for health problems from unnatural foods or bacteria and humans at risk from shark attack.

b. When normal shark feeding behavior is altered, ecological disruption occurs by concentrating unnaturally large numbers of sharks in a particular area and ridding the reef of non-aggressive fish species.

8.8 Rebreathers

a. Recreational divers at USAGKA are prohibited from using rebreathers.

b. On a case-by-case basis, the USAGKA Commander may authorize research divers to use a rebreather. This approval is for a limited time period and dependent on a USAGKA Command Safety Directorate risk assessment.

8.9 Spear Fishing/Spear Guns & Bang Sticks

a. When appropriate, SCUBA and skin diving safety requirements apply to spear fishing activity. All owners and those persons that use spear guns and slings shall be familiar with the safe operation of their devices.

b. Spear fishing is prohibited within Areas 7 and 8 as depicted in APPENDIX E of this regulation.

c. Individuals spear fishing must move to or remain at a safe distance from other people in the water to prevent spear injuries and shall remain "down current" from non-spear fishers.

d. Spear guns shall not be transported, stored, or otherwise utilized on land while in the loaded or “cocked” position. Use in the loaded or “cocked” position shall only be underwater and in a safe manner. Spear guns and slings shall be transported in a safe manner and all spear tips shall be safely capped or otherwise covered by a suitable safe cover.

e. Bang Stick: Defined as a device that is actuated by explosive powder or air, used underwater to kill fish or dispatch sharks. The use of a bang stick is prohibited in all areas regulated by USAGKA. The possession and storage of ammunition used in a bang stick is also prohibited anywhere at USAGKA.

f. Violators of this regulation are subject to administrative sanctions, including but not limited to, loss of privileges and up to a bar action from all USAGKA defense sites.

8.10 Boat Diving

a. Divers must post a dive flag and remain within 300 feet of it; all engines are off before divers enter the water.

b. Divers normally will use a boarding ladder. Exceptions: When a boat design allows safe diver access and return or the boat size is too small to safely attach a ladder.

c. Safe boat anchoring. Described in the KRS Boating Orientation Course License Information Guide; How to Anchor.

d. All divers must possess a recall warning device and notify all members of their dive group of that device which indicates a need for everyone to surface and return to their boat. The signal may be striking an object underwater, horn, etc.

8.11 Boat Watch

a. A boat watch is a person with a USAGKA boating license; knows how to operate the boat being used, and remains in the boat while others are in the water.

b. Diving without a boat watch is only allowed when:

1. The boat is secured with two anchors.

2. The boat’s bow cleat is secured with a line to the approved buoy while ship or wreck diving. Upon descent, divers will inspect the buoy line to ensure the line is serviceable and properly attached to the wreck.

8.12 Night Dive Plan

a. A dive coordinator will contact the Kwajalein or Roi-Namur Police Department (KPD/RPD) and complete a night dive plan before diving, snorkeling, or skin diving at night. When the activity is completed, the coordinator re-contacts KPD/RPD to affirm diver safety and accountability.

b. If the dive coordinator fails to re-contact KPD/RPD within 30 minutes after the estimated completion time, KPD/RPD will try to locate all persons on the night dive plan by calling or visiting residences and going to the dive location. Any search expenses are the responsibility of the dive coordinator.

c. After sunset, dive flags are not required.

8.13 Recompression Chamber

a. A recompression chamber located in Building 988 (B-988) on Kwajalein Island directly supports the KRS Dive team and the Ronald Reagan Test Site (RTS).

b. It is used for the primary treatment of decompression sickness (DCS) and hyperbaric oxygen wound treatment for hospital patients.

c. The chamber is considered available to support recreational diving without restriction when the chamber is operating and trained personnel are on-site. The chamber is still considered available when the RC is unattended provided that there are no known mechanical failures that would prohibit operation and at least one technician is on Kwajalein Atoll.

d. The Kwajalein Marine Department Administrative Office provides notification of chamber non-availability to designated offices, activities, and individuals to include the Kwajalein and Roi-Namur Police Departments. They will provide re-notification when the chamber is available for normal use.

e. Kwajalein Harbor Control flies a numeral six pennant (horizontal, black over white) from the harbor tower signifying chamber non-availability.

f. Personnel from the Kwajalein Small Boat Marina and the Kwajalein and Roi-Namur SCUBA clubs post written notices at pre-determined locations to inform others of chamber non-availability.

8.14 Ski Area

a. Snorkelers, divers, or swimmers are not allowed in the Kwajalein Ski Area 7 or Roi-Namur Ski Area 13 when a powerboat or sailboat is present.

b. Snorkeling or diving is permitted in ski areas with SBM approval and use of a dive flag. When the SBM is closed, Kwajalein Harbor Control or KPD provide approval.

c. Night diving or snorkeling can occur in ski areas with a dive plan filed with KPD or RPD.

8.15 North Point

a. There is no requirement for walk-in divers to post a dive flag from Emon Beach to the northern end of Kwajalein Island (North Point). Walk-in dives on the East Reef "ocean-side" are prohibited.

b. No motorized vessels may enter/anchor in Area 8 and 9. Divers making a boat dive in the North Point vicinity, but outside of Area 9, must stay near the second reef drop-off. Boat captains will approach at slow speed, watch for persons or bubbles in the water and anchor away from observed persons already in or under the water.

c. Divers must be aware that windsurfers and kiteboarders launch and return from the North Point area.

d. For the protection of divers and snorkelers, Kwajalein Board Sailors (KBS) members will not sail at "planing speed" past the buoy line rope coming from the North Point "SCUBA steps" when people are in the water

8.16 Tide Pools. SCUBA divers may dive in tide pools at any time provided on-site conditions are safe and SCUBA safety requirements are followed.

Chapter 9
Windsurfing/Kite Boarding

- a. Wind surfers and kite boarders are referred to as “sailors” in this chapter.
- b. “Planing” describes a windsurfer or kite boarder moving at full-speed across the water.
- c. Buddy System. The buddy system is two or more sailors on the water remaining in visual contact with each other’s sail or kite. An on-the-water buddy is not required when:
 - 1. A designated shore watch is present and has equipment to perform a rescue and/or has a telephone or marine radio to call for assistance.
 - 2. Sailors carry a functional waterproof marine radio; the radio can remain off during sailing but must work in an emergency.
- d. A personal floatation device (PFD) does not have to be worn by sailors unless s/he chooses to wear one. PFDs can cause a sailor to be pinned underwater by the sail making underwater escape difficult. The sailboard itself can be used as a floatation device.
- e. Sailors are not required to file a float plan. KBS club safety rules contain additional information.
- f. Sailors will be certified by a KBS Safety Officer to sail outside of the board sailor training area.
- g. Beginner sailors must return to shore when sustained winds exceed 20 knots; certified sailors will return to shore when sustained winds exceed 30 knots.
- h. Sailors will follow maritime right-of-way rules and steer at least 300 feet away from swimmers, divers, and snorkelers while planing; board sailors do not have to keep 300 feet away from one another.

**Chapter 10
Surfing**

- a. The Kwajalein Surfing Organization (KSO) governs all surfing on Kwajalein and Roi Namur and only approved KSO members are allowed to surf.
- b. The KSO requires the buddy system as a minimum safety requirement. The buddy does not have to be on the water, however, must possess the equipment to perform a rescue and/or has a telephone or marine radio to call for assistance.
- c. Surfers will remain attached to their surf boards with an ankle leash; the surfboard is a floatation device.
- d. Footwear, rash guards, and sunscreen are recommended for protection from coral and the sun.
- e. Ocean-side surfing is allowed at Kwajalein Areas 1 and 2 during daylight hours and when the tide level is above 3 feet, although 4 feet is recommended.

**Chapter 11
Host Nation Boat**

As an exception to this regulation, the USAGKA Commander has given permission for designated USAGKA personnel and the RMI USAGKA representative to operate the Host Nation boat single-handed in support of mission requirements.

**Chapter 12
Water Taxis**

- a. Water taxi operators will watch out for recreational water activity participants and other watercraft in the vicinity of vessel transit lanes or near reef drop offs.
- b. RMI water taxis will comply with USAGKA and U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) vessel safety requirements.
- c. The KPD Marine Police will oversee water taxi safety compliance (Appendix I) and ensure water taxi operator training and understanding of general boating and seamanship rules.
- d. RMI watercraft, primarily water taxis, may routinely moor on the north side of Finger Pier 1, adjacent to Echo Pier on Kwajalein and on the finger piers next to Yokohama Pier on Roi-Namur.
- e. RMI watercraft docking is for the embarking and disembarking of passengers and cargo. Docking is space available and will not exceed 1 hour; docking is only attempted when it is safe to do so.
- f. RMI water taxis and watercraft will not be left unattended.


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Commanding

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APPENDIX A. - References

AR 385-10, The Army Safety Program, http://www.apd.army.mil/pdffiles/r385_10.pdf

AR 385-40, Accident Reporting and Records, http://www.apd.army.mil/pdffiles/r385_40pdf

AR 600-55, The Army Driver and Operator Standardization Program (Selection, Training, Testing, and Licensing)
http://www.apd.army.mil/pdffiles/r600_55.pdf

USAGKA

Use USAGKA J: Drive and Kwajalein Assets Records and Documentation System (KARDS) for access to USAGKA documents.

USAGKA Policy Memorandum 385-1 (Safety)

USAGKA Search and Rescue (SAR) Plan

KRS

Use Kwajalein Assets Records and Documentation System (KARDS) for access to KRS documents.

KRS CDRL AP18 Revision 3, Safety and Occupational Health Plan

KRS Standard Practice Instruction (SPI) No. 1090 R1, Small Boat Marina Recreational Boating Operations

KRS SPI No. 1091 R1, Control and Maintenance of Private Boat Storage Lots – Kwajalein and Roi-Namur

KRS SPI No. 1092 R1, Kayak Rental Operations

KRS SPI No. 1187 R1, Utilizing Recreational Boats for Work Activities

KRS SPI No. 1221 R1, Maintenance and Sanitary Control of Pools and Beaches

KRS SPI No. 1394 R3, Accident/Incident Investigation and Reporting

KRS Recreational Activities, Boating Orientation Course License Information Guide

Appendix B. - Abbreviations

AD - Air Defense
AP - KRS "code" used to designate CDRL items
AR - Army Regulation
BC - Buoyancy Compensator
CDRL - Contract Data Requirements List
DA - Department of the Army
DSN - Defense Switched Network
FM - Field Manual
PFD - Personal Flotation Device
PWC - Personal Water Craft
KARDS - Kwajalein Asset Record and Document System
KBS - Kwajalein Board Sailors
KPD - Kwajalein Police Department (includes officers at Roi-Namur and Meck Islands)
KRS - Kwajalein Range Services
KSC - Kwajalein SCUBA Club
KSO - Kwajalein Surfing Organization
MET - Meteorological referring to MET rocket
NAUI - National Association of Underwater Instructors
OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PADI - Professional Association of Diving Instructors
PFD - Personal Flotation Device
RPD - Roi-Namur Police Department
RDSC - Roi-Namur Dolphin SCUBA Club
RM - Risk Management
RMI - Republic of the Marshall Islands
RND - Roi-Namur Dolphins Dive Club
RPD - Roi-Namur Police Department (part of KPD)
RTS - Ronald Reagan Ballistic Missile Defense Test Site
SAR - Search and Rescue
SBM - Small Boat Marina
SCUBA - Self Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus
SMDC - Space and Missile Defense Command
SPI - Standard Practice Instruction
USCG - U.S. Coast Guard
USAGKA - U.S. Army Kwajalein Atoll and the defense leased islands within it

Appendix C. - Definitions/Special Terms

Available (RC) - The recompression chamber is considered available when there are no known issues prohibiting operation of the RC and at least one operator is located on island.

Bang stick - Not allowed at USAGKA. Any explosive powder or air actuated device used underwater.

Boat watch - A person dedicated to observing a water activity from a boat and trained to initiate a rescue if needed.

Bottom time - Time interval between beginning a descent underwater to the start of an uninterrupted ascent to the surface, done at a standard rate.

Buddy system - A team of two or more people who participate in or are skilled in the same recreational water activity. Each person is alert for the safety of the other and is able to render immediate assistance when necessary.

Daylight hours - Sunrise to sunset published in the hourglass or on rts-wx.com

DA contractor - A non-Federal employer engaged in performance of a DA contract, whether as prime contractor or subcontractor.

Decompression diving - Not allowed at USAGKA. Diving beyond the no-decompression depth and time limitations of a recognized SCUBA agency (PADI, NAUI) or U.S. Navy dive table or those of a commercially available dive computer.

Divers - Individuals who SCUBA dive, snorkel, or skin-dive.

Diving party - Any number of divers engaged as a group in diving.

East Reef - From the southern side of the "shark pit" extending for 1 ½ miles then turning eastward, paralleling the Pacific Ocean side of the Islands of Kwajalein, Little and Big Bustard, Ebeye, South and North Loi, Little and Big Shells, Gugeegue, Ninji and Bigej ending at the mid-atoll corridor boundary.

Free ascent - Ascending to the water's surface while SCUBA diving without consuming any additional compressed air.

Hazard - An actual or potential condition that could cause injury, illness, or death of personnel; damage to or loss of equipment or property, or cause a mission or operational degradation.

Hookah - Not allowed at USAGKA. An above-water, motorized compressor that provides air to divers underwater by means of an air hose.

Initial risk - The level of risk that is present and no safety countermeasures are applied.

Marine - Involving watercraft or water activities.

Marine casualty - An accident or incident requiring action per AR 385-40.

Nitrox - Nitrox is air that contains additional oxygen; as a result of increasing the amount of oxygen, Nitrox contains less nitrogen.

Passenger - Any person other than assigned crew.

Personal watercraft (PWC) - Watercraft propelled by a jet pump; jet ski; divided into two groups, stand-up and sit-down.

Penetration diving - Not allowed at USAGKA. Entering the confined space of a sunken ship or wreck where free and direct access to the surface is restricted or impeded.

Planing (root word plane) - Describes a windsurfer or kite boarder moving at full speed across the water.

Probability - The likelihood an event will occur.

Rebreather - Not allowed at USAGKA. Closed/semi-closed circuit diving equipment that uses a chemical compound to absorb carbon dioxide and replenishes oxygen to the breathing supply.

Note: Research divers may use a rebreather with the permission of the USAGKA Commander accompanied by a USAGKA Command Safety Directorate risk assessment.

Reef Walking/Reefing - Walking or conducting activities like shell collecting or gathering marine life on a reef.

Note: Reefing is allowed during low-tide periods; the Buddy System and use of flashlights is required after sunset.

Residual risk - The reduced level of risk after applying the five-step Risk Management process and safety countermeasures.

Risk - Chance of a hazard or bad consequence or the probability of exposure to injury.

Risk decision - The decision to accept or not accept a risk associated with an action; made by a commander, leader, or an individual responsible for performing the action.

Risk management - The process of identifying, assessing, and controlling risk to prevent accidents or injuries.

SCUBA diving - Swimming underwater using a self-contained underwater breathing apparatus (SCUBA).

Severity - An expected consequence of degree of injury, property damage, or mission-impairing factors.

Shipwreck or wreck diving - Diving on or in the vicinity of a sunken ship or wreck and in open compartments where divers have direct and unrestricted access to the surface.

Shore watch - A person dedicated to observing a water activity from the shore and trained to initiate a rescue if needed.

Skin Diving/Snorkeling - Swimming with the use of fins, mask and a snorkel.

Small Craft Advisory (SCA) - A weather warning issued for winds ranging from 20-33 knots (23-38mph). Harbor Control Tower posts associated visual signals which are: Daylight = One Red Pennant; Nighttime = One Red Light over One White Light.

Spear fishing - Taking a fish or attempting to do so using a spear or any type of spear gun.

Surfing - Riding the crest of a wave using a surfboard or other floatation device.

Trolling - Not allowed at USAGKA. A form of diving where divers are towed at a slow speed by a boat.

Underway - A vessel is not at anchor or made fast to the shore, a pier, or aground.

Watercraft (Vessel) - Any type of water borne craft used for or capable of being used in water transportation.

West Reef - From the southern side of the "shark pit" extending 1 ½ miles westward and paralleling the Pacific Ocean side of the Islands of Kwajalein, Carlson, Carlos, Ninni, Gehh, Tonle, and Tarwoj. **During range mission activity, the mid-atoll boundary controls all west reef access which ends at Ninni Island.**

West Wind Warning - A weather warning issued for west winds that cause rough seas in Kwajalein Harbor and Lagoon. Harbor Control Tower posts a visual signal; a whiskey flag that is white with a blue square in the middle.

Work boat - Any boat used in support of the USAGKA mission.

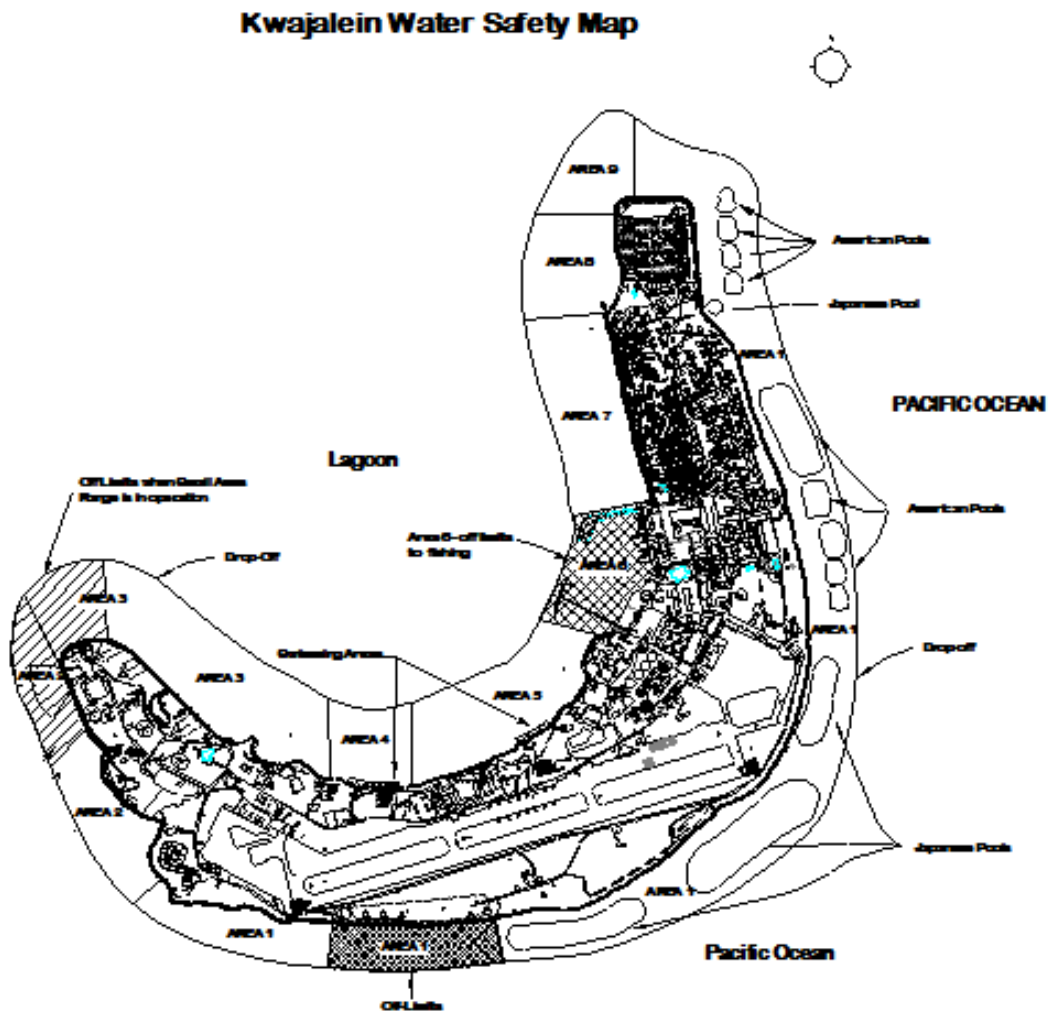
APPENDIX D. KWAJALEIN WATER SPORTS Safety and Authorized/Restricted Areas

	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6	Area 7	Area 8	Area 9
Reefing	YES 1	YES 1	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES
Swimming	NO	NO	NO	YES 2, 3	YES 2, 3	YES 2, 3, 8	YES 2, 4	YES 5	YES 2, 3
Snorkeling	YES 3, 6	NO	YES 2, 3, 7	YES 2, 3	YES 2, 3	YES 2, 3, 8	Yes 2, 13	YES 5, 9	YES 2, 3
Diving (SCUBA)	YES 6,10,11	YES 7,10,11	YES 7,10,12,	YES 10, 12	YES 10, 12	YES 8,10,12	YES 10,12,13	YES 9,10	YES 10
Fishing	YES 14	NO	NO	YES 14	YES 14	NO	YES 14	YES 9, 14	YES 14
Skiing	NO	NO	NO	YES 15-19	YES 15-19	NO	YES 13, 16-19	NO	NO
Surfing	YES 21,24	YES 20-22	YES 20-22	YES 20-22	YES 20-22	NO	NO	YES 20-23	YES 21,24
Board Sailing	YES 24	NO	NO	YES 25	YES 25	YES 8, 25	NO	YES 24	YES 24
Kayaks & Small Day Sailors	NO	NO	YES 17, 25, 26	YES 17, 25, 26	YES 17, 25, 26	YES 17, 25, 26	YES 13, 17, 25, 26	YES 17, 25, 26	YES 17, 25, 26
Personal Water Craft (PWC)	NO	NO	YES 25- 28	YES 25- 28	YES 25- 28	YES 25-28	YES 25-28	NO	NO

1. May only reef when tide is max mid-calf deep. Wading on reef and playing in surf on Oceanside is prohibited.
2. Flotation device recommended 100 feet from shore and required more than 300 feet from shore.
3. Buddy system OR shore watch required.
4. Organized swims of short duration may be authorized via coordination with Small Boat Marina or Harbor Control when the SBM is closed.
5. Emon Beach –A buddy system or shore watch is not required in the roped-in area when a lifeguard is on duty and/or if swimmers are 18 years or older.
6. Permitted at low tide in the Japanese/American Pools only, without specific authorization. Black shaded area between explosives storage area and drop-off is off limits at all times.
7. Gray shaded portion is off limits during the period that the Small Arms Range is in operation as indicated by the Red Range Flag.
8. Southwest of Fuel Pier only.
9. Spear fishing is not permitted within 300 feet of the Emon Beach roped-off area.
10. Flotation device AND buddy system required.
11. No Oceanside walk-in dives. Diving off Oceanside reefs is only allowed from boats when wind conditions permit B boats in this area.
12. Dive flag required.
13. Permitted by arrangement (reservation system) with Small Boat Marina or Harbor Control when the SBM is closed. Area 7 is on a first come, first serve basis.
14. Not permitted when people are in the water nearby.
15. Skiing permitted using private ski boats when no sailboarders are in the area.
16. Boat must carry at least one person other than the operator. This person must be capable of making distress signals in the event that the operator is unable to do so.
17. Non- inflatable, coast guard approved personal flotation device required for each person on boat.
18. Person skiing must wear PFD.
19. Required safety and emergency equipment:
 - a. One first-aid kit
 - b. One bailer
 - c. Two paddles or a second source of power (not applicable to PWCs)
 - d. Anchor(s) not required, but recommended
 - e. One fire extinguisher
 - f. One safety kit (flare and smoke signals)
20. Must be leashed to surfboard. Dive booties to protect feet against coral recommended.
21. Surfers must stay at least 300 feet clear of non-surfers in the water and must always use the buddy system.
22. Surfing permitted to Kwajalein Surfing Organization (KSO) members only.
23. Surfing not permitted in Emon Beach roped in area.
24. Launching is permitted for certified KBS & KSO members only at North Point in Areas 8, 9 and portions of Area 1. See KBS safety rules and maps for a detailed description. KBS sailors must not “plane” their board in close proximity to the Emon Beach roped-off swimming area.
25. Buddy system required. Can be one vessel with multiple people, two vessels with one person each that go out together and remain within reasonable hailing distance of each other, or a designated shore watch that remains within direct line of site of the operator and can physically assist or telephone/radio for help.
26. A buddy system is not required if the vessel operator is carrying a waterproof, VHF radio.
27. PWCs must launch from the marina boat ramp or Camp Hamilton.
28. Coast Guard approved non-inflatable flotation devices must be worn by all participants while on the water.

APPENDIX E. KWAJALEIN WATER SPORTS Safety and Authorized/Restricted Areas

The distance on the lagoon side from the island to the border is 1000' from the shoreline. On ocean-side, the border represents the edge of the reef and is an average of 800' from the shoreline.



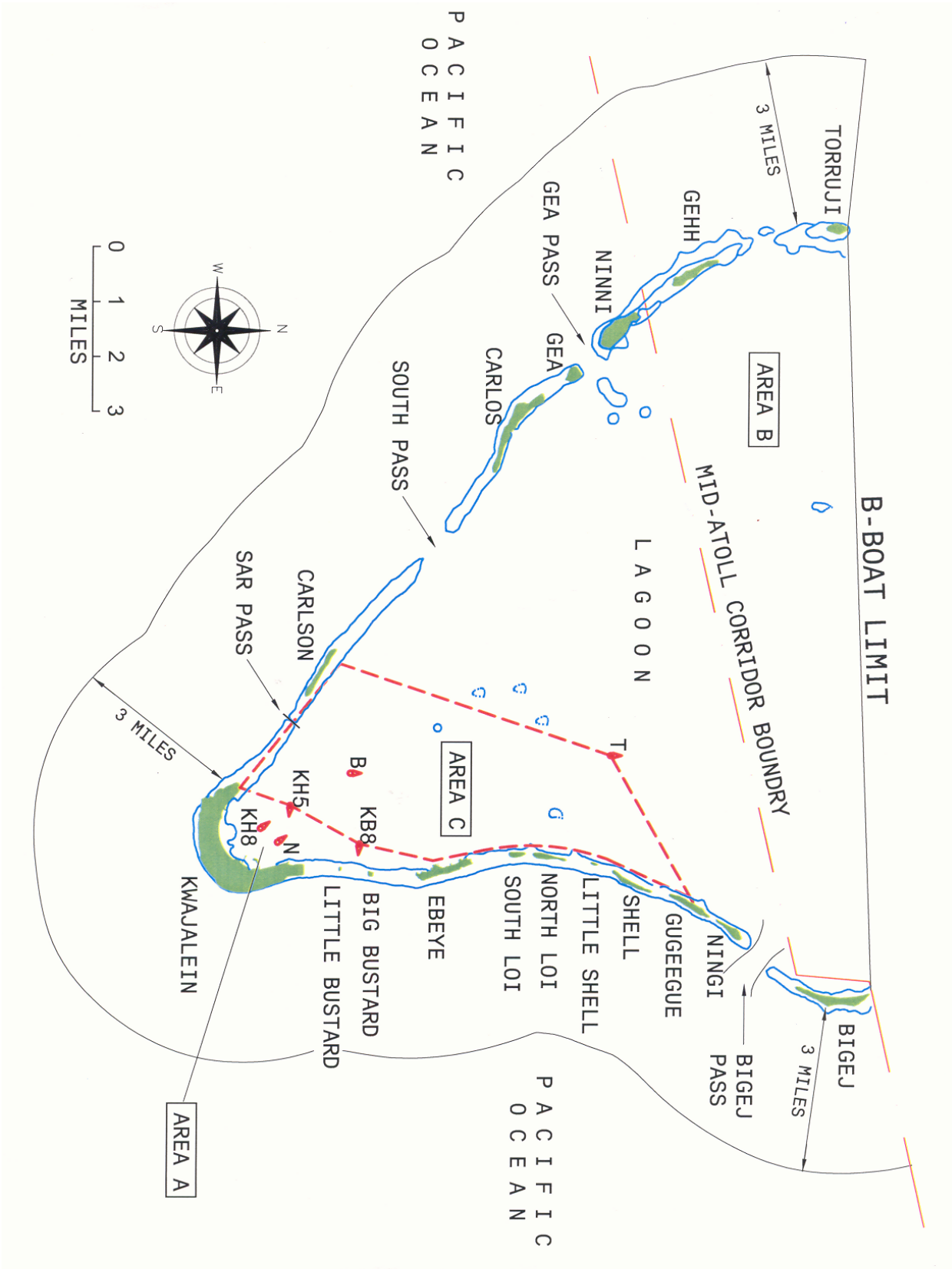
APPENDIX F. - KWAJALEIN & ROI NAMUR WATERCRAFT Safety and Authorized/Restricted Areas*

	Harbor Area	Ski Area	Zone 1 (Kwaj only)	Zone 2 (Kwaj only)	Area A	Area C	Area B	Ocean Area
Kayak/ paddle driven boat	1-3	1-5, 13	1-3, 5	1-3, 5	5, 6, 9	NA	NA	NA
Day Sailor	Under 11'	1-3	1-4, 13	1-3	1-3	NA	NA	NA
	11-15'	1-3	1-5, 13	1-3, 5	1-3, 5	5, 6, 9	5, 6, 9	NA
Dinghy/ Tender	1, 7	1-5, 13	1, 5, 11, 13	1, 5, 11, 13	1, 5, 11, 13	1, 5, 8, 11, 13	NA	NA
Sit-down PWCs	2, 3, 7, 9	2, 3, 9, 13	2, 3, 9	2, 3, 9	6, 9	6, 9	6, 9, 10	NA
Ski Boat*	1, 7	1, 11-14	1, 11-14	1, 11-14	1, 8, 11-14	1, 8, 11-15	1, 8, 9, 11-15	NA
C Boat (single power source, includes sailboat 16+)	1, 7	1, 11, 14	1, 5, 11, 14	1, 5, 11, 14	1, 5, 8, 11, 14	1, 5, 8, 11, 14	1, 5, 8, 11, 14-16	NA
B Boat (dual power source, includes sailboat 16'+ with engine)	1, 7	1, 11, 14	1, 5, 11, 14	1, 5, 11, 14	1, 5, 8, 11, 14	1, 5, 8, 11, 14	1, 5, 8, 11, 14	1, 5, 8, 11, 14
Private Boat	1, 7	1, 11, 14	1, 5, 11, 14	1, 5, 11, 14	1, 5, 8, 11, 14	1, 5, 8, 11, 14	1, 5, 8, 11, 14, 16	1, 5, 8, 11, 13, 16

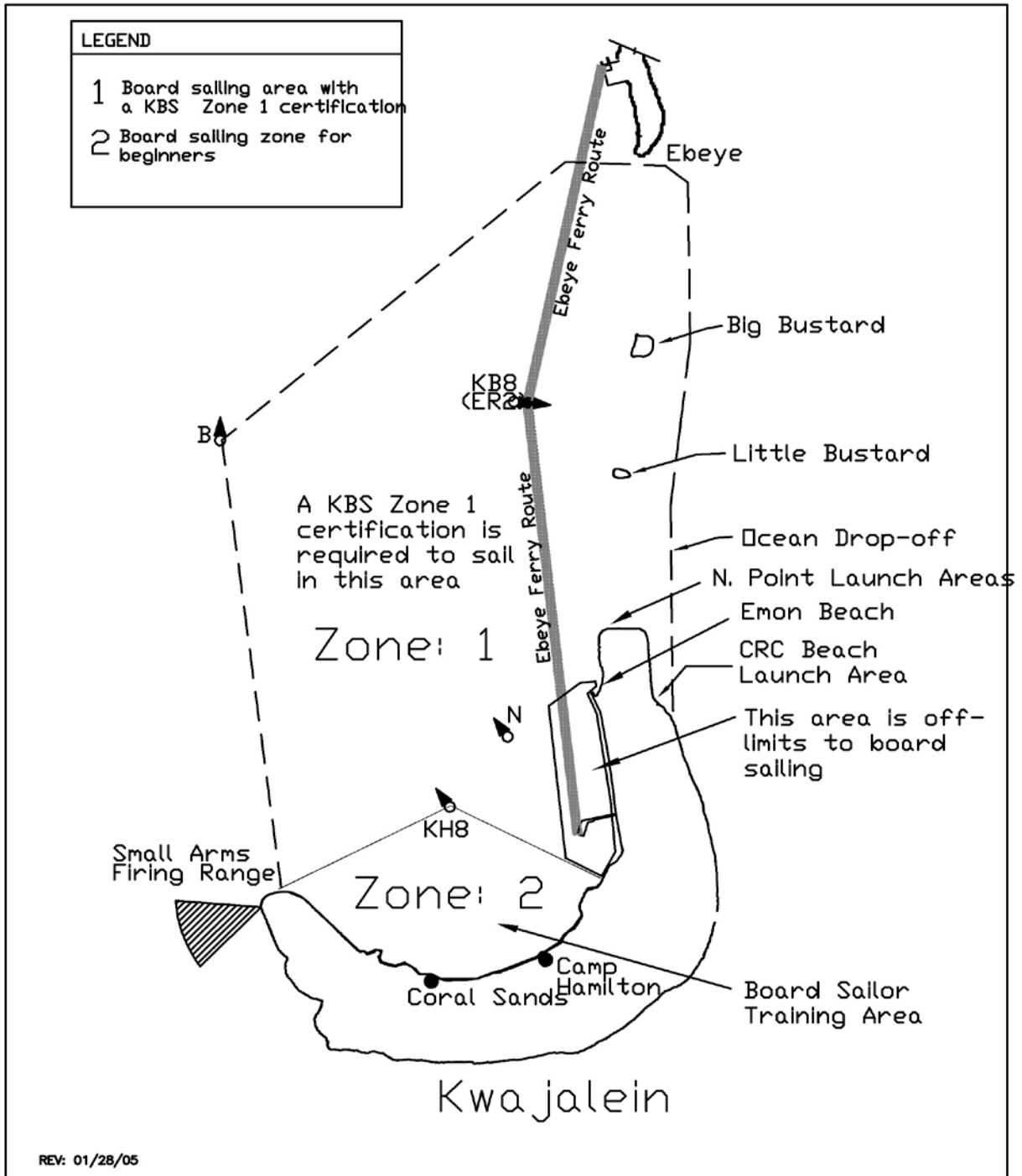
For a detailed explanation of when and where to file a float plan, please see Section 3.2 Float Plans

1. Non-inflatable, coast guard approved personal flotation device required for each person on boat. PFD must be easily accessible
2. Buddy system required, as defined below:
 - a. One vessel with multiple people or
 - b. On the Water buddy: two vessels with one or more persons aboard that go out together and remain within reasonable hailing distance of each other or
 - c. A designated shore watch that remains within direct line of sight of the operator and can physically assist with rescue or telephone/radio for help.
3. A buddy system is not required if the operator is carrying a waterproof, VHF radio and safety kit.
4. Boats allowed in area with permission of SBM or Harbor Control/RPD when SBM is closed.
5. Diving flag required when moored for snorkeling or diving.
6. On-the-water buddy system (2b, above) and waterproof, VHF radio required
7. When operating as a dinghy to or from harbor moored vessels, emergency equipment is optional at the operator's discretion. SBM boats are at SBM management discretion.
8. Radio capable of communication with Small Boat Marina and/or Harbor Control/RPD required.
9. Coast Guard approved non-inflatable flotation devices must be worn by all occupants while on the water.
10. C Boats and PWCs may go to the North end of Bigej in Area B, provided they stay within ½ mile lagoon side of the East Reef and are accompanied by a buddy with boat power; example Sailboat 16' or over or PWC.
11. Boat must carry at least one person other than the operator. This person must be capable of making distress signals in the event that the operator is unable to do so.
12. Person skiing must wear non-inflatable flotation vest.
13. May only enter ski area with SBM/Harbor Control prior clearance.
14. Required safety and emergency equipment:
 - (a) One first-aid kit
 - (b) One bailer
 - (c) Two paddles
 - (d) One anchor and anchor line (two required for anchoring ocean side. West Reef and on coral heads when diving/snorkeling without a boat watch. Anchors suggested but not required for ski boats)
 - (e) One fire extinguisher (not required for sailboats without auxiliary engine)
 - (f) One safety kit (flare and smoke signals).
15. Marina boats are not allowed in this area.
16. Dual power source required

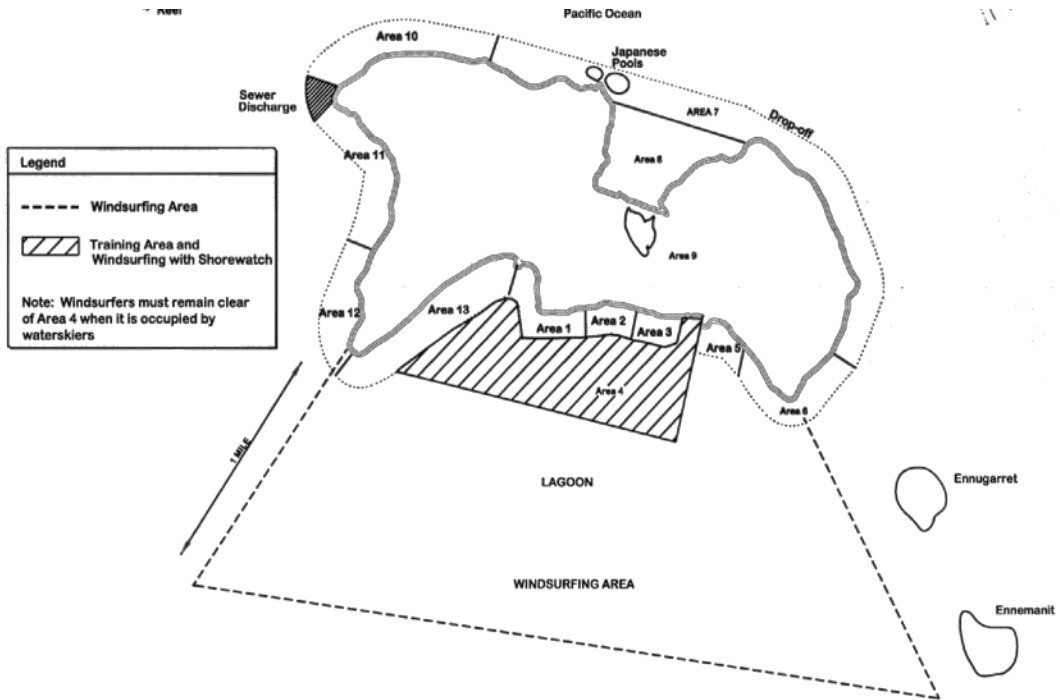
APPENDIX G. KWAJALEIN WATERCRAFT AREA MAP with GPS B Boat Range
Note: The B-Boat limit shall extend 3 miles ocean-side as depicted in the map below.



APPENDIX H. – KWAJALEIN ZONE 1 & 2 AREA MAP

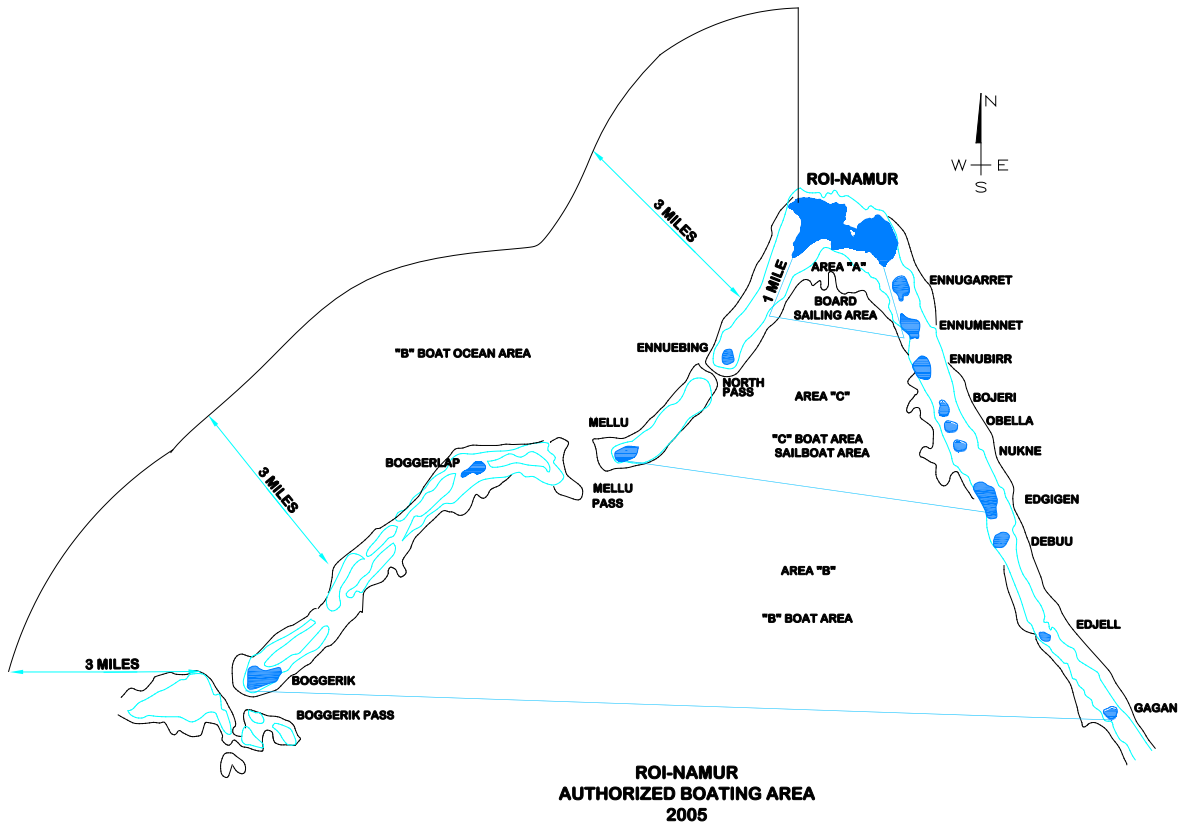


APPENDIX I. Map 1: ROI-NAMUR WATER SPORT AREAS



The average distance from the Roi-Namur shoreline to the boundary line in Map 2 is 500 feet.

Map 2: ROI-NAMUR WATERCRAFT Boating/Windsurfing Areas



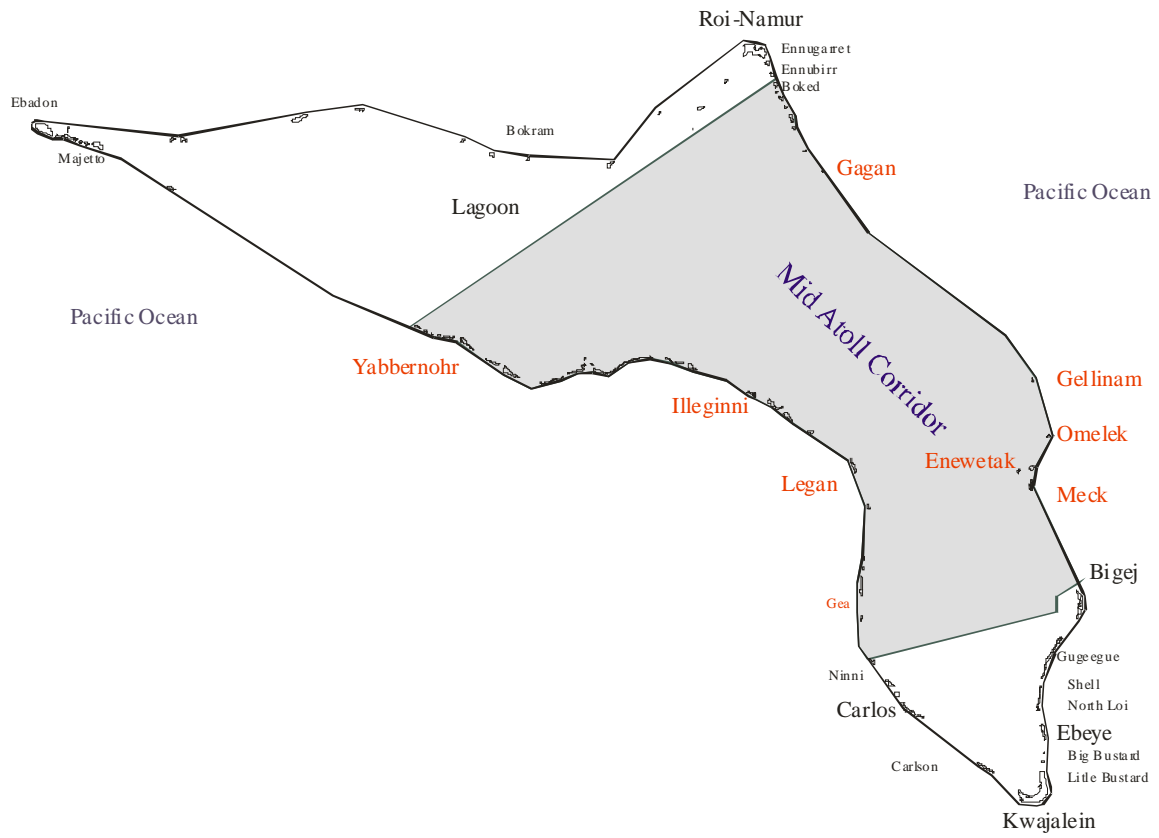
APPENDIX J. - ROI-NAMUR WATER SPORTS TABLE Safety and Authorized/Restricted Areas

	Reefing	Swimming	Snorkeling	Diving	Fishing	Skiing	Surfing	Kayaks / Day Sailor	Personal Water Crafts
Area 1	NO	YES 4	YES 4	NO	YES 10	NO	NO	YES 18-19	NO
Area 2	YES	YES 5	YES 5	YES 7-8	YES 10	NO	YES 16	YES 18-19	NO
Area 3	YES	YES 5	YES 5	YES 7-8	YES 10	NO	YES 16	YES 18-19	NO
Area 4	NO	NO	NO	NO 7-9	YES 10	YES 12-15	NO	YES 18-19	YES 10, 20
Area 5	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO 10-11	NO	NO	YES 18-19	NO
Area 6	YES	YES 5	YES 5	YES 7	YES 10	NO	YES 16	YES 18-19	NO
Area 7	YES	NO	NO 5-6	NO 6-7,	YES 10	NO	NO	NO	NO
Area 8	YES	NO	YES 5	YES 7	YES 10	NO	NO	NO	NO
Area 9	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES 10	NO	NO	NO	NO
Area 10	YES 1-2	NO	NO	NO	YES 2, 10	NO	NO	NO	NO
Area 11	YES 3	NO	YES 3, 5	YES 3, 7	YES 3, 10	NO	NO	YES 3, 18-19	NO
Area 12	YES	YES 5	YES 5	YES 7	YES 10	NO	NO	YES 18-19	NO
Area 13	YES	YES 5	YES 5	YES 7	YES 10	NO	YES 16	YES 18-19	NO

Note: A Buddy or Shore Watch Is Required For Most In-Water Activities

1. May only reef when tide is max mid-calf deep. Wading on reef and playing in surf on Oceanside is prohibited.
2. Prohibited in shaded areas between the explosives storage area and the drop-off.
3. Water contains unchlorinated (not disinfected) treated sewage discharge
4. Swimming is allowed in the beach area adjacent to the Parrot Head Club.
5. Flotation device recommended 100 feet from shore and required more than 300 feet from shore.
6. Permitted in the Japanese pools at low tide.
7. Flotation device required
8. Dive flag required during day time.
9. By special arrangement with the Small Boat Marina or RPD when SBM is closed.
10. Not permitted when people are in the water nearby.
11. Fishing permitted from pier only when not otherwise posted.
12. Boat must carry at least one person other than the operator. This person must be capable of making distress signals in the event that the operator is unable to do so.
13. Non- inflatable, coast guard approved personal flotation device required for each person on boat.
14. Person skiing must wear PFD.
15. Required safety and emergency equipment:
 - a. One first-aid kit.
 - b. One bailer.
 - c. Two paddles or a second source of power (not applicable to PWCs)
 - d. Anchor(s) not required, but recommended
 - e. One fire extinguisher
- f. One safety kit (flare and smoke signals). Surfing permitted only to Kwajalein Surfing Organization (KSO) members.
16. Must be leashed to surfboard. Dive booties to protect feet against coral recommended..
17. Buddy system required. Can be:
 - a. one vessel with multiple people
 - b. two vessels with one person each that go out together and remain within reasonable hailing distance of each other or
 - c. a designated shore watch that remains within direct line of sight of the operator and can physically assist with rescue or telephone/radio for help.
18. Coast Guard approved non-inflatable flotation devices must be worn by all occupants while on the water

APPENDIX K - Mid-Atoll Corridor



APPENDIX L - Water Taxi

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. All water taxis must be registered.
2. All water taxis will have a licensed operator.
3. All licensed operators must have photo identification (ID).

OPERATOR RESPONSIBILITY

1. Safety of the boat and everyone on board.
2. Avoid taking unnecessary risks that could endanger life and property.
3. Never operate a boat while under the influence of alcohol or non-prescription drugs.
4. No fueling of boats inside Kwajalein or Roi-Namur Harbor or with anyone on board.
5. Always keep an eye on passengers to ensure their safety.
6. Do not allow anyone to throw trash overboard.
7. Do not allow anyone to sit on the bow of the boat.
8. All passengers must remain seated while the boat is underway.
9. Stay well clear of marine operations. Example: Deployment of oil boom and 4th of July barge.

SAFETY EQUIPMENT

1. One life jacket per person.
2. Fire extinguisher.
3. Working radio, Channel 12.
4. Anchor with line.
5. Two paddles.
6. Navigational lights in working order.

RULES OF THE ROAD

1. Whenever two boats are close to one another, one is the stand on boat and one is the give way boat.
 - a. Stand on boat has an obligation to keep its course and speed.
 - b. Give way boat does whatever necessary to stay clear of the other boat.
2. All Kwajalein work boats have right of way over all other boats.
3. Entering and leaving Kwajalein is between the dolphin buoys. On Roi-Namur use the designated transit channel.
4. Every boat must have a lookout.
5. Stay away from recreational areas. Do not go inside Kwajalein Areas 7, 8, or 9. Stay at least 300 feet from windsurfers/kite boarders or anyone else in the water. On Roi-Namur, keep away from designated recreational areas.
6. Every boat must travel at a safe speed appropriate for environmental conditions. No wake in harbors.
7. Any course alteration must be positive and done in ample time. Examples:
 - a. Meeting: Two boats head to head – neither has the right of way. Each boat should turn to starboard so as to pass port to port.
 - b. Crossing: If you have a boat on your starboard side, you must give way.
 - c. Overtaking: Any boat passing another is the give way boat.
 - d. Dead in the Water: The boat that is dead in the water is still obligated to move out of the way if it has means to do so. This is especially important in the Kwajalein Transit Lane.

KWAJALEIN TRANSIT LANE

This is a direct line from the end of Echo Pier to red buoy ER-8; 300 feet on each side.

RULES OF GOOD SEAMANSHIP

Do whatever you can to avoid an accident even if it means going against the rules of the road.

LIGHTS ON THE BOAT

1. Must have lights on at night and in poor visibility.
2. Red light on port side; green light on starboard side, white light on stern.
3. Do not shine lights or spot lights at other boats.

RADIO USE

1. Harbor Control: Channel 12.
2. Report only needed information.
3. Keep all talk short.

WHISTLE SIGNALS

- 1 blast: I am turning to starboard.
- 2 blasts: I am turning to port.
- 3 blasts: I am backing up.
- 4 blasts: Danger

MAN OVERBOARD

1. Turn boat in direction person went overboard.
2. Make sure someone keeps visual contact with the person in the water.
3. Approach from downwind of person in the water.
4. Do not lift person out of the water using their life jacket.
5. Shut off boat motor if person is close to stern.

AUTHORIZED DOCKING

1. Kwajalein water taxis must use the North side of Pier 1. Roi-Namur water taxis must use the finger piers next to Yokohama Pier.
2. There is limited space for "parking." Off load passengers and cargo, re-load, and move off.
3. Always leave someone on the boat while parked.
4. Clear any exceptions through the Kwajalein or Roi-Namur Harbor Control on Channel 12.

VIOLATIONS

1. First Offense – Written Warning.
2. Second Offense – One Week Bar.
3. Third Offense – One Month Bar.
4. Fourth Offense – Termination of Privileges.
5. In addition to the citation, the problem must be corrected or use of the Kwajalein or Roi-Namur Harbor will be terminated.