

THE *East Hampton • Southampton • Riverhead • Southold • Shelter Island*  
**INDEPENDENT**

**Vincent Pica**  
**Chief of Staff, First District, Southern Region (D1SR)**  
**United States Coast Guard Auxiliary**

Coast Guard Aux NEWS

August 08, 2012

**Is Your Boat "Documented" And Should She Be?**

All of us are familiar with registering our vessels with the State Department of Motor Vehicles. Like a car, DMV wants to know her horse-power, fuel type (gas or diesel) and the Hull Identification Number, or HIN#. This is the on-the-water equivalent of a car's VIN#. You are required to display the state registration numbers on each side of the bow, followed by the expiration sticker itself. But is your boat eligible for documenting with the USCG and, if so, should you? This is what this column is about.

**Why "Document" The Vessel?**

First, for the USCG to permit documenting the vessel, it must adhere to a certain formula for its "admeasure" – not what it weighs, but what it can carry in cargo. Its "admeasure" must be at least equal to five net tons by the USCG formula.

As a rule of thumb, boats less than 25 feet in length are unlikely to measure up. But, there is a simplified formula that the USCG provides (Form CG-5937, Application for Simplified Measurement) that you can access online (or email me below and I will send you the e.form) that can determine if the boat qualifies. She must be less than 79 feet to fit into the simplified window but I expect that this isn't a problem for most of us.

Documentation numbers need to be permanently attached to a structural portion of the hull, and the vessel's name and home port need to be listed on the hull -- usually the transom. Recreational vessels must have the name and hailing port listed in four-inch letters. Commercial vessels must do the same, but they must also have the name on both sides of the bow.

If the boat is already registered with the state, why do skippers have their vessel federally documented, or registered, with the U.S. Coast Guard? Documentation has several advantages, but its primary uses are to provide a "paper trail" that establishes ownership of a vessel, and documentation is often necessary to travel overseas. Remember that HIN# discrepancy I postulated above? What if someone sold you a stolen boat? Think about it.

**Tons, Tonnes, And Tuns**

Tons come in many shapes and sizes – short tons, long tons, metric tonnes, gross tons, net tons, displacement tons, deadweight tons, register tons, U.S. and international regulatory tons – and

tuns. A tun, going back in history, was a wooden cask full of wine. To be precise, it had to hold four "hogsheads" of wine – which is 252 gallons.

Vessels were measured and taxed by how many tuns of wine they could transport. Guess that a tun of wine weighs? About 2200 pounds – and this is where it starts to get interesting or complicated, depending on how your brain works.

The "ton" we all learned about in school is 2000 pounds. In maritime parlance, this is a "short ton," with a "long ton" being, yup, about 2200 pounds. It is 2240 pounds to be precise or just about what a tun of wine weighs. Of course, most of the world is on the metric system so a metric ton – or a tonne - is 2205 pounds but, as best as I can determine, this is coincidentally about what a tun of wine weighs.

The reason they are so close is because the metric ton, or tonne for short, is the weight of 1000 liters of fresh water – and wine is mostly fresh water! Displacement tons and deadweight tons can come in all three flavors – short, long and metric. Suffice it to say that it is complicated.

One last tidbit: Above, I referenced that tuns were used to measure and tax vessels "back in the day" of sailing ships and bootleggers. The agency that Alexander Hamilton created to police these policies on U.S. waters was the Revenue Cutter Service. This service became, over the centuries, what we now know as the United States Coast Guard.

BTW, if you are interested in being part of USCG Forces, email me at [JoinUSCGAux@aol.com](mailto:JoinUSCGAux@aol.com) or go direct to the D1SR Human Resources department, who are in charge of new members matters, at [DSO-HR](#) and we will help you “get in this thing...”