



LAKE POWELL



Developed and Printed by

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UTAH STATE PARKS AND RECREATION
ARIZONA GAME & FISH DEPARTMENT
and
THE LAKE POWELL WATER SAFETY COUNCIL

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STOP Aquatic Hitchhikers!

You are required to decontaminate your boat and equipment after you exit the water and before you enter a new water recreation area. **You should:**

CLEAN all plants, fish and/or mussels from your boat.

DRAIN all water from ballast, bilge, livewells, and motor of your boat.

DRY your boat and equipment completely when you arrive home. You should dry it for seven days in the summer, 18 days in the spring/fall, 30 days in the winter, or three days in freezing temperatures. Instead of drying, you can use a professional washing service to apply scalding water (140 degrees) to wash your boat and trailer and to flush your motor, bilge, and livewells.

In other states, quagga and zebra mussels have: Cost billions of dollars to control; jeopardized essential power and water infrastructures; destroyed recreation areas and equipment (including boats); severely damaged ecosystems, and displaced native and sport species. Please keep your boat--and our waters--free of invasive mussels.

For further information on mussels, visit:
www.wildlife.utah.gov/mussels.



Boating Laws, Rules & Regulations for Utah | Arizona Interstate Waters of Lake Powell

Three agencies have responsibility for the administration of boating laws on the waters of Lake Powell. The intent of this pamphlet is to promote boating safety on the lake.

Rather than list individual regulations enforced by each of the three agencies, this brochure specifies the most restrictive laws in effect. A boater who conforms to these rules will be in compliance with the regulations of the state and federal law enforcement agencies. Questions concerning specific laws or regulations should be forwarded to the agencies' offices as listed in this brochure.

Who Performs the Boating Enforcement on these Waters?

Officers of Utah State Parks and Recreation, National Park Service, Arizona Game and Fish, Coconino County Sheriff's Office, and all other peace officers in the states of Utah and Arizona may enforce these safety laws, rules and regulations within their respective jurisdictions.

**IN THE INTEREST OF PUBLIC BOATING SAFETY,
USE COURTESY AND COMMON SENSE.**



Definitions

Bow – The forward part of a vessel.

Wakeless speed – An operating speed at which the vessel does not create or make a wake or white water trailing from the vessel. This speed is not in excess of 5 miles per hour.

Motorboat – Any vessel propelled by machinery, whether or not such machinery is the principal source of propulsion.

Open construction – Vessel so constructed that no explosive vapors may be trapped within.

Operator – The person who operates or has charge of navigation or use of a vessel.

Owner – The person who claims lawful possession of a vessel by virtue of legal title or equitable interest.

Personal watercraft – A motorboat which is: usually less than 16 feet in length; propelled by a water jet pump; designed to be operated by a person sitting, standing or kneeling on the vessel, rather than in the vessel.

Port – The left side of a vessel.

Starboard – The right side of a vessel.

Stern – The aft or rear end of a vessel.

Underway – Vessel in motion or adrift.

Vessel – Includes every type of watercraft, other than a seaplane on the water, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water.

Numbering & Registration

Every motorboat on these waters, whether underway, moored or anchored, shall be numbered and display a current registration decal. Registration laws on interstate waters can be complex. The basic guidelines are listed here. If you have questions, please contact the state agencies listed in this brochure.

- ▶ Moored vessels must register and number in the state where the vessel is moored.
- ▶ Trailered vessels owned by Utah and Arizona residents must be numbered and registered in their home state.
- ▶ Vessels moored in Arizona and owned by Utah residents must be registered in both states if the vessel enters Utah waters for any period of time.
- ▶ Any non-Utah resident's vessel used on Utah waters more than 60 days must register in Utah. Any non-Arizona resident's vessel used on Arizona waters over 90 days must register in Arizona.
- ▶ Any non-resident's vessel must be properly numbered and registered in their home state, if on the lake less than the above periods of time.
- ▶ Vessels documented with the U.S. Coast Guard are not exempt from displaying valid Utah registration decals.
- ▶ The current registration card must be on board the vessel for which it is issued and be available for inspection whenever the boat is in operation.

Where do I Register my Boat?

Vessels Requiring Utah Registration

Stateline and Bullfrog:

Kane County Motor Vehicles
180 W. 300 N., Kanab, UT 84741 (435) 644-4942

Halls Crossing and Hite

San Juan County Motor Vehicles
PO Box 787, Monticello, UT 84535 (435) 587-3221

*Motor Vehicle Offices in Utah are now open
Monday - Thursday, 7 am - 6 pm.*

Vessels Requiring Arizona Registration

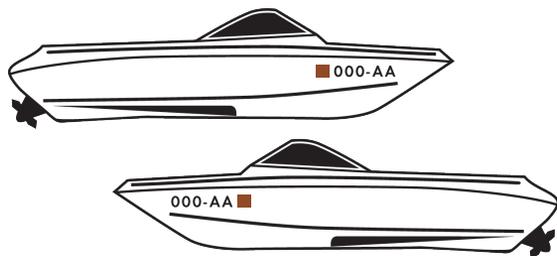
Arizona Game & Fish Department

5000 W., Carefree Highway,
Phoenix, AZ 85086-5000 | www.azgfd.gov

Where do I Attach the Registration Decals and Bow Numbers?

The bow number must be painted or permanently attached to each side of the forward half of the boat. Numbers must be vertical block characters at least three inches in height that read from left to right. They must contrast with the background color and be distinctly visible and legible. Spaces or hyphens, equal to letter width, must separate letter groupings and numeral groupings.

Registration decals are to be displayed three inches aft of the bow number on each side of the boat. Only current year decals may be displayed.

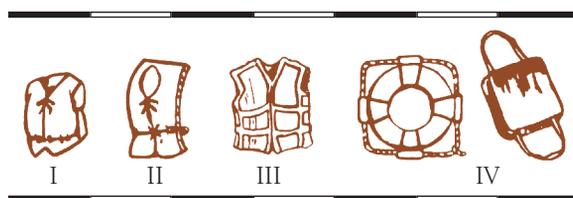


Attach the registration decals and bow numbers as shown.

What Safety Equipment Must I have On Board My Boat?

Personal Flotation Devices

Personal Flotation Devices (PFDs), more commonly known as “life jackets,” are illustrated below. The law requires that all boats have at least one **Type I, II, III or V** U.S. Coast Guard approved PFD of proper size, in serviceable condition, and readily available for each person aboard. All PFDs must be used in accordance with the age, weight, activity, and use restrictions listed on the U.S. Coast Guard approval label.



Type I PFD - Off Shore Life Jacket: Provides the most buoyancy and turns most unconscious wearers to a face up position. Effective for all waters, especially open, rough or remote waters where rescue may be delayed.

Type II PFD - Near Shore Buoyant Vest: Turns some unconscious wearers to a face-up position. Intended for calm, inland waters or where there is a good chance of quick rescue.

Type III PFD - Flotation Aid: Designed so wearers can place themselves in a face-up position. There are many designs for specific water sports and activities.

Type IV PFD - Throwable Device: Designed to be thrown to a person in the water, grasped and held by the user until rescued.

Type V PFD - Special Use Device: Designed and approved only for activities listed on label.

Inflatable Life Jackets - U.S. Coast Guard approved inflatable life jackets are rated as **Type I, II, III** or **V** and are more comfortable and less bulky to wear, especially during the heat of the summer, than traditional life jackets. Some models automatically inflate upon submersion in the water, while all models can be manually or orally inflated. If you plan to wear an inflatable life jacket, read the approval label for age and use restrictions, and learn how to check, inflate and care for the life jacket. Inflatable life jackets may not be used by persons being towed behind a vessel, persons on board PWCs or persons 16 years of age and younger.

Passengers 12 years of age or younger must wear a Type I, II or III U.S. Coast Guard approved PFD when the boat is underway.

Each person being towed on water skis or other devices or operating or riding on a personal watercraft must wear a properly fitted U.S. Coast Guard approved PFD.

Boats 16 feet or more in length must carry at least one Type IV throwable device which is immediately available and within easy reach of the operator or passenger(s) on board.



Wear Your Life Jacket!

National statistics indicate that 75 percent of people who drowned in boating accidents would have survived if they had worn a life jacket. A boating accident can happen at any time when you are on the water.



Fire Extinguishers

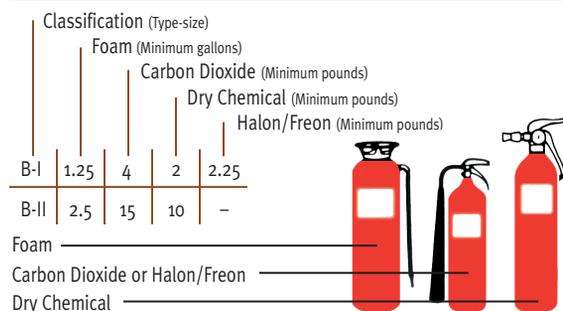
All motorboats, unless exempt, must carry a serviceable U.S. Coast Guard or Underwriters Laboratory marine approved fire extinguisher.

Open-construction, outboard motorboats less than 26 feet long, without permanently installed fuel tanks, are not required to carry a fire extinguisher if they do not carry passengers for hire. However, fire extinguishers are strongly recommended.

Each fire extinguisher is classified by letter and Roman numeral according to the type of fire it can extinguish and the size of the extinguisher.

Unless exempt, boats under 26 feet must carry at least one B-I fire extinguisher. Boats 26 feet to less than 40 feet must carry two B-Is or one B-II. Boats 40 feet to 65 feet must carry three B-Is or one B-I and one B-II. Engine compartments with a fixed extinguishing system can carry one less B-I extinguisher.

Marine Fire Extinguisher Classification





Navigation Lights

All boats must display the appropriate navigation lights while operating between sunset and sunrise.

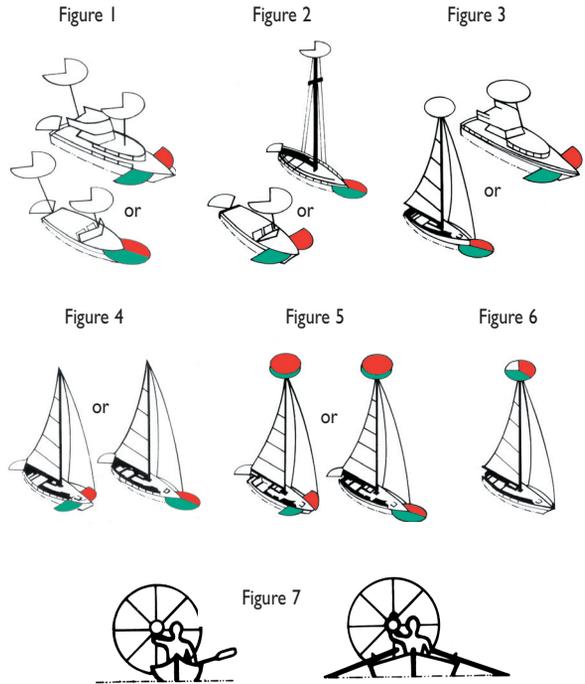
Personal Watercraft may not be operated between sunset and sunrise, even if they are equipped with navigation lights.

Motorboats less than 40 feet must display navigation lights as shown in figures 1, 2 or 3. Motorboats 40 feet to 65 feet long must display navigation lights as shown in figures 1 or 2.

Sailboats must display navigation lights as shown in figures 4, 5 or 6. Sailboats under power must conform to motorboat navigation light requirements.

Manually propelled boats may display navigation lights required for sailboats or a white light (flashing or lantern) displayed in sufficient time to prevent a collision. See figure 7.

Boats adrift or at anchor must display an all-round (360°) white light unless anchored in a designated mooring area.



Visible Range

Location of Lights on Vessel	Less than 40 ft.	40 ft.-65 ft.	Degrees of Arc Lights
Masthead	2 miles	3 miles	225°
All-round	2 miles	2 miles	360°
Side Lights	1 mile	2 miles	112.5° (each color)
Stern Light	2 miles	2 miles	135°

The display of spotlights, docking lights or other non-navigational lights is limited to intermittent use to approach a dock or to locate a hazard to navigation.



Back Flame Control

All inboard gasoline engines must be equipped with a backfire flame arrestor on the carburetor. The flame arrestor must meet U.S. Coast Guard approval or comply with Underwriters Laboratory or Society of Automotive Engineers marine standards.

Ventilation

All closed-construction, gasoline-powered motorboats must have ventilators to remove explosive vapors from engine and fuel tank compartments. Be sure the boat is well ventilated by inspecting your engine compartment and operating the blower four to six minutes before starting the engine, especially after fueling. Since gasoline vapors are heavier than air, the vapors will accumulate in the bottom of a boat and create a very dangerous condition.

Mufflers

All motorboats must be equipped with a muffler system in good working order and in constant operation to prevent excessive noise. It is illegal to have muffler cutouts or a muffler bypass system that is operational. Both Utah and Arizona have specific noise levels even if your boat has mufflers or baffles. Please contact the agencies listed in this booklet for details.

Sound Producing Devices

Boats from 16 feet to less than 40 feet long must have a whistle or horn capable of producing a four-to-six second blast of sound. Boats 40-65 feet long must have a horn and a bell. A whistle or horn is recommended for boats less than 16 feet in length.

Bailing Device

All boats not of a self-bailing design must have a bail bucket or mechanical means for pumping the bilge. It is always a good idea to have a bail bucket. If the battery dies, the bilge pump will not work.

Spare Propulsion

Boats less than 21 feet long must have at least one spare paddle, oar, or motor on board.

Other Equipment Suggestions

Boat owners are advised to carry a flashlight, first aid kit, boarding ladder, tool kit, extra line (rope), spare spark plugs, spare bilge plug, spare propellers, anchor, U.S. Coast Guard approved visual distress signal, etc.





How Old must a Person be to Operate a Boat?

Utah

A) Motorboats and Sailboats

Persons under 16 years of age may operate a motorboat when accompanied on board by a person at least 18 years of age. Persons under 16 years of age may operate a sailboat if they are under the direct supervision* of a person at least 18 years of age.

B) Personal Watercraft

Persons 12-17 years of age may operate a PWC (*Jet Ski, Waverunner, Sea Doo, etc.*) alone, provided the operator completes a boating education course approved by Utah State Parks and has in their possession the certificate issued by the course provider. In addition to the education requirement, operators 12-15 years of age must be under direct supervision* of a person at least 18 years of age. A person less than 18 years of age who has not met the above requirements may not operate a PWC unless accompanied on board by a person at least 18 years of age.

**Direct supervision means at a distance in which visual contact is maintained by the adult responsible for the young boat operator.*

Arizona

Arizona prohibits anyone under 12 years of age from operating any craft with an 8-horsepower or larger motor, except in emergencies or unless accompanied on board by someone 18 years of age or older.

What about Water Skiing?

Boat operators must maintain a safe course with a proper lookout when towing a person on water skis or other devices. In addition to the operator, an observer, at least 12 years old, must be on board to watch and communicate with the skier. The observer must display an international orange flag at least 12 inches square and mounted on a handle when the skier is down, including preparatory time. Water skis and other towed devices may be used only between sunrise and sunset. All persons being towed must wear a properly fitted U.S. Coast Guard approved life jacket. You must have room on board your boat, within the boat's capacity, to carry any person(s) being towed. Towing a person behind a vessel requires a tow rope longer than 20 feet in length.

Towing a person using a parasail, hang-glider or other airborne device is not allowed anywhere on Lake Powell.

Who has the Right of Way?

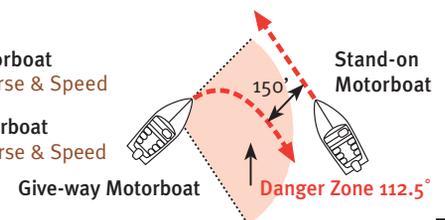
Sailboats and manually-powered boats usually have the right of way over motorboats. Motorboats should stay clear of sailboats and manually-powered boats and should not create a wake that may cause them trouble. Sailboats and manually-powered boats must yield right of way when overtaking motorboats and when a motorboat is adrift or at anchor.

In overtaking and passing situations, the boat being passed has right of way, and the passing boat is required to stay clear. When meeting another boat head-on, stay to the right. When two boats are crossing paths, the boat on the left must slow down and allow the other boat to pass.

Crossing

Stand-on Motorboat
Maintains Course & Speed

Give-way Motorboat
Must Alter Course & Speed



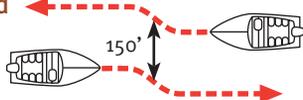
No vessel shall be operated above a wakeless speed within 150 feet of another boat, a person in or floating on the water, a water skier (except those you are towing), a shore angler, a launch ramp, a dock, a designated swimming area, or a divers flag. *You are responsible for any injury or damage caused by your boat's wake. Be courteous and stay away from others.*

On rivers, boats going downstream usually have the right of way.

In narrow channels, boats underway must stay right of the middle of the channel and maintain a distance of 150 feet from other boats, or people in the water, unless at wakeless (*idle*) speed.

Meeting Head to Head

Both Motorboats Must Alter Course and Speed if Necessary



IF ALL ELSE FAILS, YOU MAY DEPART FROM THE NAVIGATION RULES TO AVOID A COLLISION.

What do Waterway Markers Tell Me?

Waterway markers give you important information to make your boating experience safe and enjoyable. They identify restricted or dangerous waters. They tell you where wakeless speed is required and where boating is not allowed. They mark channels and alert you to diving activities. Familiarize yourself with these markers. ▶

CONTROLLED AREA

Controls boating activities in a designated area. Restrictions such as a speed limit, no fishing, ski only, slow no wake, no ski or no motorboats may be indicated within the orange circle.



DANGER!

Use extreme caution! Navigational hazards such as rocks, reefs, rapids, construction or snags may be indicated inside the orange diamond.



BOATS KEEP OUT!

Boat access denied! Restricted areas such as waterfalls, swim areas, or dams and spillways may be indicated outside orange crossed diamond.



INFORMATION

Provides non-regulatory information such as directions, distances, places, food, repairs and supplies inside an orange square.



CHANNEL MARKER

Green "can" buoy. Marks the left side of a channel when proceeding upstream or returning to harbor. May be odd-numbered.



CHANNEL MARKER

Red "nun" buoy. Marks the right side of a channel when proceeding upstream or returning to harbor. May be even-numbered.



MOORING BUOY

White buoy with a blue band. May have a white light or reflector.



ALPHA FLAG

Indicates boat involved in diving activities. Boats must remain 150 feet from flag unless in diving party.



DIVERS FLAG

Indicates diver(s) in the immediate area. Boats must remain 150 feet from flag unless in diving party.





What does the Law say about Boating Under the Influence?

State and Federal law prohibits a person under the influence of alcohol or drugs to operate a boat. Conviction of boating under the influence may result in the loss of your motor vehicle driver license, a fine, mandatory jail sentence, community service work, and rehabilitation assessment. A person under age 21 may not operate a motorboat with any measurable amount of alcohol in his body. In addition, a person may not authorize or knowingly permit a vessel owned by him, or that is under his control, to be operated by a person who is under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Statistics indicate that a boat operator with a blood alcohol level of .10 is more than 10 times as likely to be killed in a boating accident than a boat operator with a zero blood alcohol level.

The operator of a motorboat may not have an open container of an alcoholic beverage while the boat is in operation. A person operating a boat on these waters is considered to have given consent to take any chemical test requested by a peace officer who feels the person has been operating a boat while under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs. The arresting officer may seize and impound the offender's boat, trailer, and tow vehicle. Refusal to take a chemical test is admissible in any civil or criminal action or proceeding and may result in the loss of your motor vehicle driver license.

What are Boating Stressors?

Natural boating stressors such as sun, noise, vibration, motion, wind and spray, and even darkness can affect your coordination, judgment, and reaction time. After nearly four hours of being on the water, these stressors will produce a reaction time similar to having a blood alcohol level of .10. Alcohol adds to these stressors and makes a deadly combination. Rest frequently on land to reduce the effects of these stressors.



What are other Operator Responsibilities?

No operator or person in charge of any vessel shall operate a vessel in a reckless or negligent manner or in a manner so as to endanger or be likely to endanger any person or property.

No operator shall permit any person to ride on the gunwales, transom, or bow of a motorboat while the vessel is being operated above a wakeless speed.

No vessel while underway shall carry more than a safe capacity load in persons or total weight, taking into consideration water and weather conditions. Check manufacturer's load capacity plate for proper weight or number of people to be carried.

Can an Officer Terminate my Voyage?

A voyage may be terminated and the vessel ordered to return to port if the following conditions cannot be corrected:

1. Overloading;
2. Insufficient number of life jackets;
3. No fire extinguisher;
4. Improper navigation lights;
5. Leaking fuel;
6. Improper ventilation;
7. Improper backfire flame control;
8. Extremely adverse conditions;
9. Lack of registration;
10. Excessive engine noise.

What should I do if there is an Accident?

If you are involved in a boating accident:

- ▶ Assist others involved in the accident if it doesn't put you or your crew in serious danger.
- ▶ Notify local law enforcement officers immediately by the quickest means of communication available, if anyone involved dies, disappears, requires treatment beyond first aid or if the combined property damage exceeds \$500.
- ▶ Give your name, address and vessel identification to any injured person or owner of property that is damaged in the accident.
- ▶ Submit a completed and signed "Owner/Operator Accident Report" to the appropriate State agency within 5 days.

What are my Sanitation & Refuse Responsibilities?

Within Glen Canyon National Recreation Area all persons camping within 1/4 mile of the shore of Lake Powell, the San Juan, Escalante, or the Colorado Rivers, except at locations designated by the Superintendent as having constructed toilets, will have a means of containing solid human waste and pet waste such as a portable toilet, marine toilet or a self-contained toilet in a recreation vehicle. Use of a plastic bag as a receptacle for solid human waste and/or for disposal of solid human waste is prohibited.

Human waste from containers shall be disposed of only in designated pump out or dump station facilities. Disposing of human waste from containers into rest room facility toilets, trash receptacles or any other manner than into designated facilities within the recreation area is prohibited.

Operating a vessel, or knowingly allowing another person to operate a vessel, equipped with toilet facilities and/or a marine sanitation device that is capable of overboard discharge is prohibited.

Floating Pump out | Portable Toilet Dump Locations

- ▶ Warm Creek, buoy 15
- ▶ Dominguez Butte, buoy 22a
- ▶ Rock Creek, buoy 25-26
- ▶ Oak Canyon, buoy 51-52
- ▶ Rincon, buoy 77-77a
- ▶ Mouth of the Escalante, buoy 68
- ▶ Halls Creek, buoy 92-93
- ▶ Forgotten Canyon, buoy 106

Do I need to be Concerned about Carbon Monoxide?

Carbon monoxide (CO) is a potentially deadly gas produced any time a carbon-based fuel (such as gasoline, propane, charcoal or oil) burns. Sources on your boat include gasoline engines, generators, cooking ranges, and space and water heaters. Cold or poorly tuned engines produce more carbon monoxide than warm, properly tuned engines.

CO is colorless, odorless and tasteless and mixes evenly with the air. It enters your bloodstream through the lungs and displaces the oxygen your body needs. Early symptoms of CO poisoning (*flu-like symptoms, headache, nausea, weakness and dizziness*) is often confused with seasickness. Prolonged exposure to low concentrations or very short exposure to high concentrations can lead to death.

BEWARE of areas where your boat vents exhaust. **NEVER** enter an enclosed area under a boat's swim platform where exhaust is vented, not even for a second. All it takes is one or two breaths of air in this "*death chamber*" before you will be overcome by carbon monoxide. "**Teak Surfers**" who hold on to a boat's swim platform while the boat is moving risk death from **DEADLY CO** blowing in their faces.

What else do I need to Know to be Safe & Courteous?

Swimming in launching, docking, mooring or harbor areas is dangerous and prohibited. "*No Swimming*" areas are designated for your protection. Swimming from an unanchored boat can create a dangerous situation unless one person remains on board to operate the boat. Wind can cause the boat to drift, leaving swimmer(s) stranded in the water. There are no lifeguards on duty at Lake Powell.

Cliff Jumping and Diving are extremely dangerous. Momentary loss of consciousness upon impact, in addition to contact with the water surface and underwater hazards may cause injury and death.

Courtesy Docks are for your convenience. Be courteous by leaving your boat there no longer than 30 minutes.

Boat Ramps are for launching and retrieving only. Vehicles should be parked in designated parking areas and never left unattended on a launch ramp. Be ready to launch your boat before moving onto the ramp. Complete your launching quickly. When retrieving your boat, pull it away from the ramp before wiping it down and securing it for extended travel.

Big Boats make big wakes. Be cautious and slow down when navigating near large vessels and in crowded channels.

Emergency Situations require advance planning. Think about what to do if someone falls overboard or if there is a fire, breakdown or collision. Practice putting on your life jackets in the water and throwing a Type IV life jacket. Know various distress signals such as slowly and repeatedly raising and lowering your outstretched arms. If your boat capsizes, it will usually float. Put on a life jacket and stay on the boat for additional flotation and so you may be seen easily. Mount your fire extinguisher so you can locate it in an emergency and away from probable fire sources.

Weather is unpredictable. Watch and be prepared for changing conditions.

File a Float Plan. Tell someone where you are going and when you will return. This can save your life if you break down or have an accident.

Contacts



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 1507
Page, Arizona 86040
Phone: (928) 608-6200
www.nps.gov/glca



UTAH STATE PARKS AND RECREATION

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P.O. Box 146001
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-6001
Phone: (801) 538-7220
www.stateparks.utah.gov



ARIZONA GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT

25000 W Carefree Highway
Phoenix, AZ 85086-5000
www.azgfd.gov

EMERGENCIES

Telephone- dial 911 or 1-800-582-4351
VHF radio- Hail the "National Park Service" on
Marine Band Channel 16

For Information About Safe Boating Classes:

U.S. Coast Guard.....www.uscg.boating.org
U.S. Power Squadron.....1-888-FOR-USPS
Arizona Game and Fish Department.....1-602-789-3235
Utah State Parks and Recreation.....1-800-RIDE-PWC

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