OREGON STATE MARINE BOARD 60 YEARS

SERVING OREGON'S BOATERS SINCE 1959.

EXPERIENCE OREGON BOATING

Safety, Regulations and How-To's for Fun Boating

POWER

PADDLE

SAIL

BOAT OREGON NEWS

Effective January 1, 2020

Waterway Access Permit

The Waterway Access Permit (WAP) replaces the Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) permit for non-motorized boats.

- Oregon residents and out-of-state operators of non-motorized boats: canoes, kayaks, stand-up paddleboards, rafts, drift boats and other manually powered boats, which are 10 feet in length or longer and sailboats under 12 feet long, must purchase a one week ($5), one year ($17) or a two year ($30) permit when operating on Oregon waters.
    - One permit is required per boat,
    - is transferable from boat to boat, and
    - is not required for youth 13 and younger.
- Permits are not required on certain stretches of federally designated wild and scenic rivers already requiring permits.
- The permit funds two programs: AIS Prevention Program and non-motorized access. These programs will improve facilities by adding single parking spaces, non-motorized boat launches, restrooms, low-freeboard docks, etc. and will continue to inspect boats for aquatic invasive species at the roadside inspection stations.
- There are four purchasing options:
    - In person at the OSMB office in Salem;
    - In person at ODFW license agents;
    - OSMB Online System (downloadable PDF to save on mobile device or printed out); or
    - ODFW Electronic Licensing System to print out permit or display using the ODFW App.

Agency Fee Increases

In order to maintain the current levels of service for marine law enforcement and boating facility grants, the agency asked for and received approval to increase boat registration and title fees, and the Boating Safety Education and replacement card fees.

- Registration: $5 plus $5.95 per foot. Go to the following link to view the fee schedule: https://www.oregon.gov/osmb/title-registration/PublishingImages/2019_2021BoatRegistrationFees.pdf.
- Boat Title: $75
- Boating Safety Education Card: $20
- Boating Safety Education Card Replacement: $16

Boating Safety Education Card

- Requires out-of-state boaters to carry their states' boater education card when operating a motorboat over 10 hp. If your state doesn't require boating safety education, you will need to take Oregon's mandatory boater education course and purchase the Oregon card before operating on Oregon waters.
- Requires new boat owners to acquire and carry a boater's education card before taking the boat out on Oregon waters.

Boating Safety Law Changes

- If you are convicted of a felony or misdemeanor for Reckless Operation of a boat or Boating Under the Influence of Intoxicants (BUII), your Boater's Safety Education Card will be suspended for one year for Reckless Operation and 1-3 years for BUII.
- The fine is reduced from a Class B violation to a Class D violation for not carrying a U.S. Coast Guard approved, properly fitting life jackets for each person onboard a boat from a Class B violation ($256) to a Class D violation ($115).

"Pull the Plug" Law

- Boaters are required to "pull the plug" when leaving a waterbody and during transport to allow any water-holding compartments to drain.
- This reduces the risk of aquatic invasive species being spread from one waterbody to another.
    - The fine for failure to pull the plug is $30 for non-motorized and $50 for motorized and is a Class D violation.
- If a person bypasses a mandatory boat inspection station, they can be ordered back by law enforcement if the station is within 5 miles. If a person fails to go back to the station for an inspection/decontamination, they can be charged with a Class C misdemeanor.

Boat Rental Business (Liveries) Registration Requirement

- Boat rental businesses with non-motorized boats will be required to register with OSMB, at no cost.
- Failure to register is a Class B violation ($265 fine).

Helmet Availability from Outfitters and Guides Requirement

- On waters in Oregon rated as Class III or higher, outfitters and guides are required to offer passengers the use of a helmet.

Towed Watersports Education Program

There are special rules that effect towed watersports on the Willamette River (a.k.a. Newberg Pool) between river miles 30 and 50. Boat operators towing a wakeboarder or wakesurfer are required to complete the Towed Watersport Education Course, in addition to the Mandatory Boater Education course.

- Every boat towing a wakeboarder or wakesurfer in this area must have a current Towed Watersports Decal and Towed Watersports Education Card, in addition to the Boat Oregon Education Card.
- Failure to carry a Towed Watersports Education Card and boat decal is a Class B violation, which carries a presumptive fine of $265.
- Additionally, if you are cited a second time within a three year period for wake-related violations, you can be issued a Class A violation, presumptive fine of $440 and may receive a one-year suspension from boating by a judge.
- The Oregon State Marine Board has developed an interactive map that is available for your smartphone. This map can help you know which part of the river you are on as well as lets you know what type of towing activity is allowed. Visit BoatOregon.com and click on "Newberg Pool App" on the home page.
- For more information regarding how to comply with the Program, please visit the OSMB at (503) 378-8587 or at www.boatoregon.com.

EXPERIENCE OREGON BOATING

Your Oregon State Marine Board

Your Marine Board is unique from other state agencies and even other states, because we are an agency devoted entirely to recreational boating with dedicated funding supported by motorboat user fees. Your registration dollars help pay for marine law enforcement services with the county sheriff's offices and the Oregon State Police, grants for launch ramps and other boating facility improvements, boating safety education and education outreach materials for various programs within the agency. The aquatic invasive species prevention permit program that non-motorized boaters who operate boats 10' long and longer go into a dedicated account to help fund border inspection stations, decontamination equipment and inspectors. The Marine Board does not receive any general fund or lottery funds, nor does it receive parking or launch fees from facility owners. The Marine Board does not own or operate any facilities; instead, relies on partnerships with local and tribal governments, and state or federal agencies who manage boating facilities.

The Marine Board represents all boaters and their unique boating interests. By statute, the Marine Board is responsible for creating rules and regulations to:

- Promote safety
- Reduce the impact of boating on water quality
- Protect traditional boating uses
- Prevent user conflict
  (ORS 830.110, 830.175, 830.195)

Like most outdoor recreation, boating can be relaxing, exhilarating and liberating, with a wealth of places to explore and activities that provide countless hours of enjoyment. It's our goal to share these waterways for the maximum enjoyment of all boaters. Courtesy and respect are essential ingredients for a great boating experience.

We are here to help you:

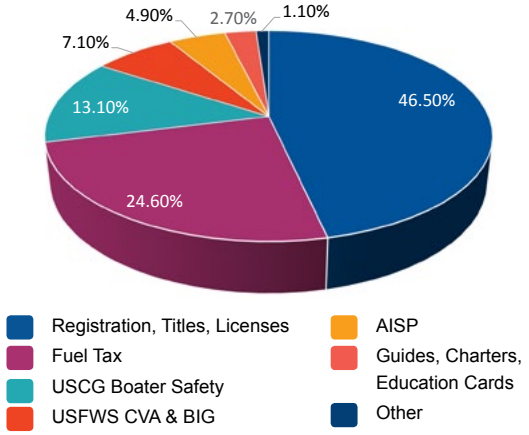
- Discover Oregon's plentiful and diverse waterways for every type of boating activity;
- Enjoy your boating in a safe environment with the help of on-the-water law enforcement;
- Become educated about boating safety, waterway regulations, proper waste disposal, aquatic invasive species and stewardship of the environment;
- Access Oregon's waterways with modern boat launches, boarding docks, floating restrooms and pump-out and dump stations.

The Marine Board urges all boaters to boat safe, boat sober and always wear a life jacket…regardless of the type of watercraft you are recreating in. Our waterways are cold 90% of the year and cold water shock (sudden immersion into water) is the leading cause of drowning.

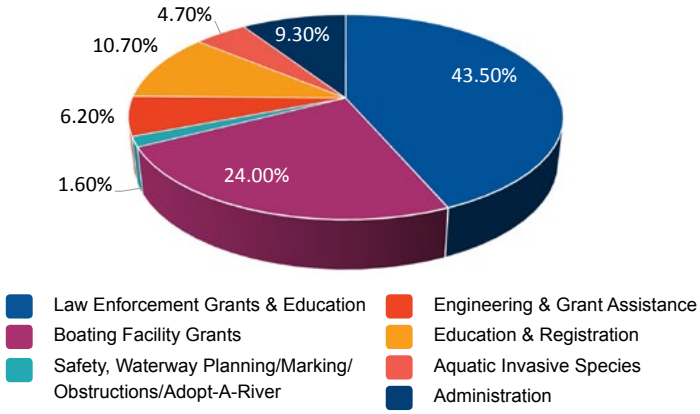
Let us help you get started! Visit www.boatoregon.com/map to find access points, local area boating regulations and other information to help you plan your waterway adventures.

2017-19 Marine Board revenues by major source - total $32,915,093

Excludes $6,065,290 beginning balance



2017-19 Marine Board expenditures by major program



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SPECIAL NOTICE

This publication is not a legal reference. It is not a complete statement of State of Oregon laws nor of the Oregon State Marine Board administrative rules. In conflicts between this booklet and Oregon laws or administrative rules, the laws and rules will prevail.

Content in this handbook changes frequently. For the most up to date information, visit www.boatoregon.com, and find a waterbody near you using the Integrated Boat Oregon Map to learn about current local and statewide regulations. Follow us on social media for the latest boating news. For questions about regulations or to request a current copy of the online version, call the Marine Board at (503) 378-8587.

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Oregon Secretary of State

KEY DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this publication, the following boating terms and regulations are defined as follows.

OAR — Oregon Administrative Rule

ORS — Oregon Revised Statute

RM — River Mile

Boat — All watercraft, including a seaplane on the water and not in flight, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on the water. Exemptions include: boathouses, floating homes, air mattresses, beach and water toys or single inner tubes.

Boater — A person who uses or travels in a boat for pleasure.

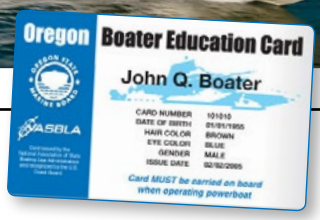
Slow-No Wake — Operating a boat at the slowest speed necessary to maintain steerage and that reduces or eliminates waves that appear as white water behind the boat.

Towed devices — including, but not limited to: water skis, knee boards, inner tubes, ski biscuits, wake boards and other devices being pulled by a motorboat.

"Safe" take-off, landing — only applicable on certain waterways. Must be accomplished without risk to any swimmers or watercraft within the distance of shoreline specified for the applicable waterway. Boats towing skiers may exceed 5 mph only to maintain skier in a skiing position on take-offs and landings under the conditions in this "safe" definition.

A portion of the funding for this guide is provided by a grant from the Clean Boat Act, through the Sport Fish Restoration Program, administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

MINIMUM REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS



Mandatory Boater Education

Boating safety education is a proven way of reducing accidents, injuries and conflicts on Oregon's waterways.

In 1999, the Oregon Legislature directed the Marine Board to implement a Mandatory Boater Education Program. This program requires all Oregon residents operating motorboats greater than 10 horsepower (hp), and youths 12-15 years old who operate any type of motorboat, to take a course on basic boating safety and pass a test to demonstrate basic boating knowledge. Upon passing a test, the boater needs to apply for a permanent boater's education card and must carry the card when operating a motorboat.

Many course options are available (classroom, approved internet courses and equivalency exams). The cost ranges from ***free*** to $29.95. For a list of courses or exam options near you, or for links to approved internet courses, visit www.boatoregon.com.

- The card is good for life (no renewal necessary). One-time $10 application fee (not included in class, internet or test fees).
- If the card is lost or stolen there is an $8 replacement fee. Please contact the Marine Board at 503.378.8587 to apply for a replacement.
- If you have already taken a course approved by the National Association of State Boating Law Administraters (NASBLA), you have met the Oregon requirement and may apply for your permanent Oregon boater education card.

Below are detailed requirements:

You must be 12 years of age to operate a motorboat in Oregon

Youth 12 – 15 years of age need to carry a boater education card:

- to operate a boat of 10 hp or less without a card-holding adult onboard.
- to operate a boat greater than 10 hp AND need to be in direct supervision by a person 16 years old or older, who also carries a boater education card.
- to operate a personal watercraft (PWC) AND be accompanied by a card-holding adult 18 years old or older, who can take control of the boat if neccessary.

EXEMPTIONS

LEVEL 1: A boater who:

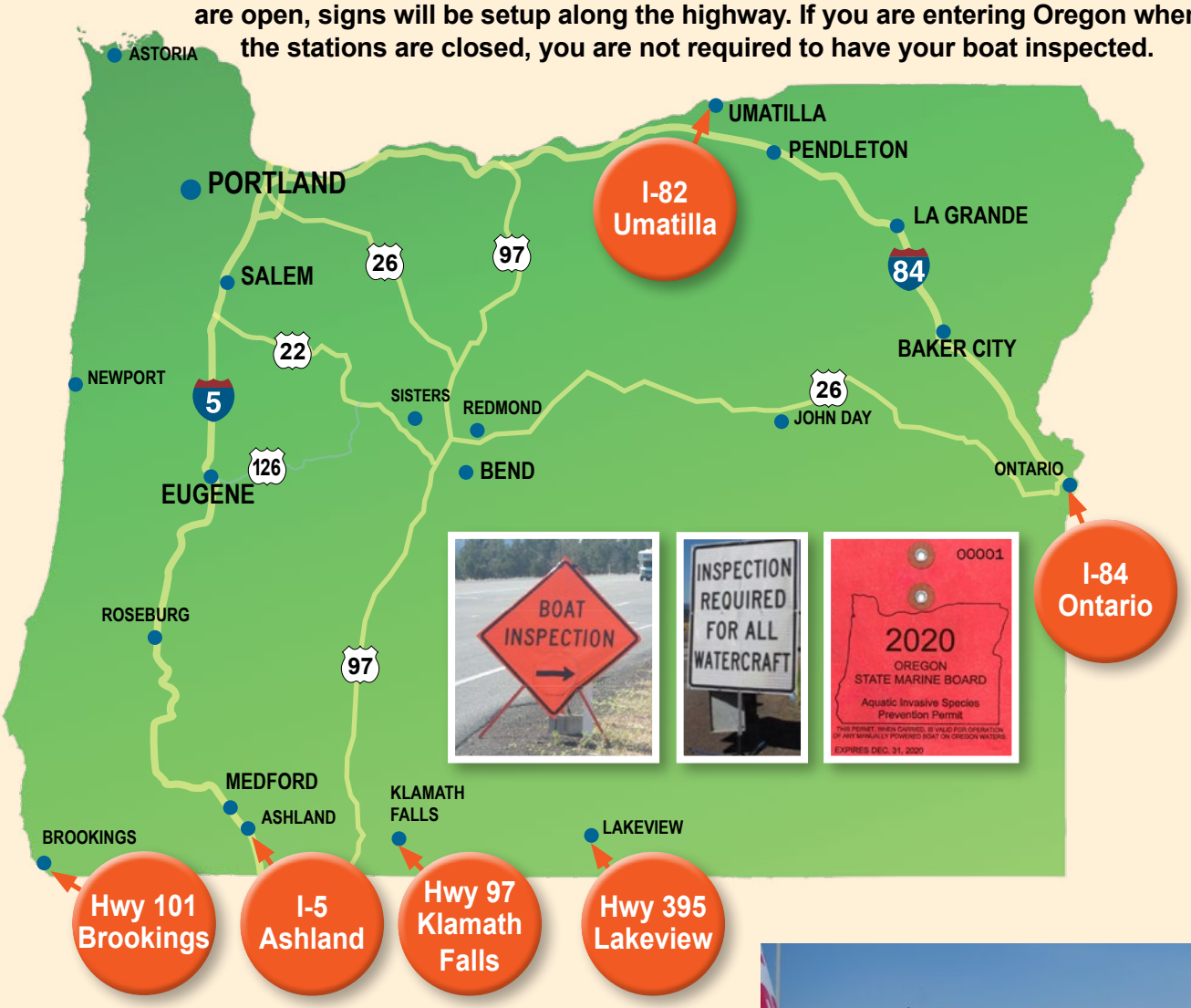
- has an expired U.S. Coast Guard Boat Operators License, or;
- has attained the status of U.S. Coast Guard Crewman or Coxswain equivalent
  -does not need to take a boating safety course or equivalency exam, but is required to carry a boaters education card when operating a boat recreationally. To get a boater education card, the boater needs to provide a copy of his/her credentials, along with a completed boater education card application and the one-time $10 fee to the Marine Board.

LEVEL 2: A Boater Education Card is not required if a person is:

- **an out-of-state visitor.** If boating in Oregon for less than 60 consecutive days or if they hold a boater education card from another state.
- a boater with a current **U.S. Coast Guard Boat Operators License.**
- **a new boat buyer.** The registered owner of a new motorboat may use the temporary certificate of number as a temporary education card for 60 days from the date of issue.
- **a boat renter.** Renters are exempt from carrying the boater education card, but must complete a dockside safety checklist from the livery and carry the signed portion while operating the rented motorboat.

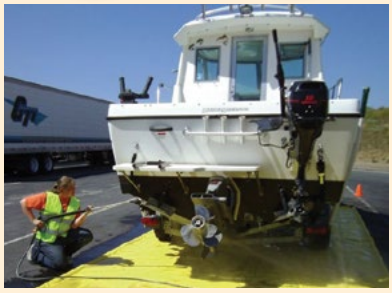
AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES PREVENTION PERMIT PROGRAM & HIGHWAY INSPECTIONS

ALL BOATS – motorized and non-motorized being transported into Oregon are required by state law to stop at inspection stations when they are open. When stations are open, signs will be setup along the highway. If you are entering Oregon when the stations are closed, you are not required to have your boat inspected.



OREGON AIS BOATING LAW

- Requires all motorboats regardless of size and all non-motorized boats 10 feet or longer to purchase and carry an AIS permit while on Oregon waters.
- Prohibits the launching of any boat into Oregon waters with ANY aquatic species on the hull, motor, trailer or any other exterior surface.
- Illegal to transport aquatic invasive species and to possess live or dead zebra and/or quagga mussels.



WHERE TO GET YOUR PERMIT

Paddlers can purchase a two year Tyvek tag for $10 from OSMB or an OSMB AIS Dealer www.oregon.gov/osmb/boater-info/Pages/AIS-Dealers.aspx.

One year permits are available at www.myodfw.com or an ODFW licensing agent.

Permit fees pay for inspection stations, decontamination equipment, signage, inspectors, and education and outreach materials.

REGISTRATION

Titling and Registration

(ORS 830.705) Sailboats 12 feet or longer and all motorboats must be titled and registered in Oregon. Motorized boats include any type of boat (i.e. personal watercraft, canoe, inflatable boat, rowboat, etc.) with any type of motor (gasoline, diesel, electric). ORS 830.005

Exemptions include (ORS 830.015):

1. Certain public boats.
2. Boats registered in other states in Oregon for 60 days or less.
3. Ship's lifeboats used solely for lifesaving purposes.
4. Commercial boats documented by the U.S. Coast Guard.*

Boats falling under this requirement must be currently registered when operated, moored or stored on state waters. Failure to have a Certificate of Number and registration can result in a fine.

*Documented recreational boats are required to pay a registration fee if Oregon is the state of principal use. Two validation decals will be issued for display on the aftermost section of the hull on both the port and starboard sides. This process does not alter the display of name, home port or documentation number required by federal documentation laws.

How To Title And Register

To title and register a boat the owner must fill out an application, provide proof of ownership and pay any necessary fees.
Applications are available at **www.boatoregon.com** or from an authorized boat registration agent. The application can be completed online, at an authorized boat registration agent or sent by U.S. mail.
To apply online you will need to upload supporting proof of ownership documents.

Boat Oregon Title & Registration FAQs

Proof of ownership documents include:

1. If the boat is currently titled in any of the following states, submit the properly signed Certificate of Title:

California	**Indiana**	**Utah**
New Mexico	**Oregon**	**Minnesota**
Dist. of Columbia	**Iowa**	**Vermont**
New York	**Rhode Island**	**Montana**
Florida	**Kentucky**	**Virginia**
North Carolina	**South Carolina**	**Nevada**
Illinois	**Maryland**	**Washington**
Ohio	**South Dakota**	**New Jersey**
Idaho	**Massachusetts**	**West Virginia**
Oklahoma	**Texas**	**Wisconsin**
	Michigan	

2. From a non-title state, a bill of sale and Certificate of Number from the previously registered owner is required.
3. For a new boat, submit the Manufacturer's Statement of Origin.
4. The following situations need a hull identification number (HIN) inspection (ORS 250-010-0055):
   - Boats from non-titling states
   - Inadequate documentation
   - Incorrect HIN
   - Home built boat

Depending on the circumstances, a pencil tracing and photographs of the HIN may be accepted. Contact a registration specialist at 503-378-8587.

Homebuilt boats and boats without a titling or registration history must be inspected by marine law enforcement.

Boats required to have a *Certificate of Number* must have a *Certificate of Title*. Exempted from this requirement are certain amphibious vehicles and boats used by dealers or manufacturers for demonstration purposes.

OREGON.GOV
Renew Online
www.boatoregon.com/store
Boat Oregon Store
OREGON STATE MARINE BOARD

Registration Fee Schedule

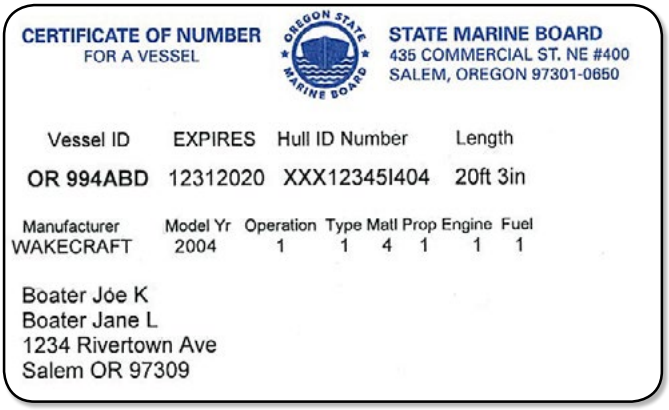
Registration is $4.50 per foot (*rounded up) for the following (ORS 830.790):

- Sailboats 12 feet and longer
- All motorized boats (including electric)

These fees apply to all boats in use (in the water).

Registration is paid on a two-year calendar basis, with all decals expiring December 31 of the year indicated. Plus a $5 aquatic invasive species prevention permit fee.

***Example: 17 feet 3 inches =**
18 feet (times $4.50/foot)=$86 +$5=$91 TOTAL



CERTIFICATE OF NUMBER
FOR A VESSEL

STATE MARINE BOARD
435 COMMERCIAL ST. NE #400
SALEM, OREGON 97301-0650

Vessel ID	EXPIRES	Hull ID Number	Length
OR 994ABD	12312020	XXX12345I404	20ft 3in

Manufacturer	Model Yr	Operation	Type	Matl	Prop	Engine	Fuel
WAKECRAFT	2004	1	1	4	1	1	1

Boater Joe K
Boater Jane L
1234 Rivertown Ave
Salem OR 97309

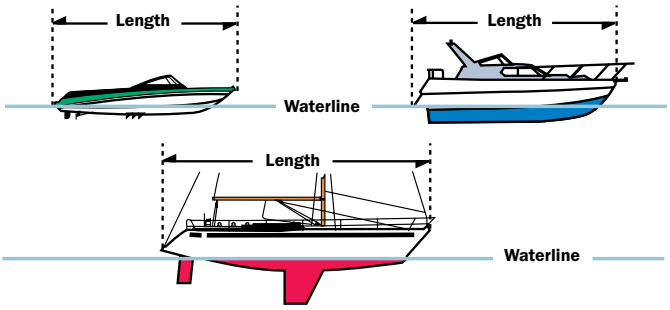
Certificate of Number card must be carried onboard when boating.

Oregon Transfer of Title Process

Oregon boat title transfers must be submitted within 30 days of purchase either online or at the Marine Board office in Salem or a registration agent. Postmarked dates are not accepted. Titles transferred 30 days after the date of purchase will be charged a $25 penalty fee (ORS 830.810).

Measuring Boat Length

The length is measured from bow (front) to stern (back). This is a straight line measurement of the overall length measured parallel to the centerline of the boat. Bowsprits, bumpkins, rudders, outboard motor brackets, swim platforms and similar fittings or attachments are not included in the measurement. Length is stated in feet and inches.

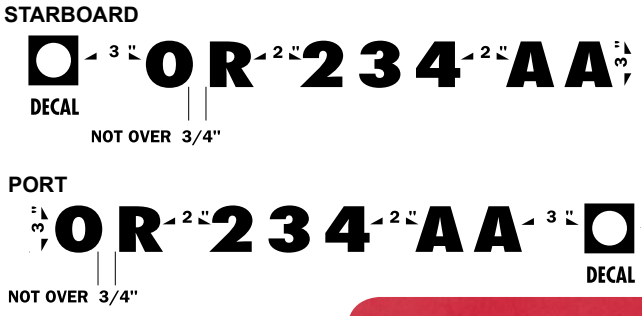


Display of OR Number and Decals

(ORS 830.780) An OR number is assigned to each boat by the State Marine Board and is on the Certificate of Number. This number must be applied or painted on each side of the forward half of the boat as illustrated below. On a flared bow the number should be placed on some part of the forward half of the boat where it can be easily read by approaching boats and law enforcement.

The numbers and letters must be a minimum of 3 inches in height, vertical (not slanted), plain (not script or varying in thickness) and any border outline or shadowing must be disregarded in determining the height or color contrast. The number colors should be in contrast with the boat hull's color, making it easier to read at a distance.

No other number or letters can be displayed nearby if they will interfere with the identification of the boat and its state number.



Validation decals are renewed every two years and must be placed on each side of the boat, 3 inches aft (towards the back) and in line with the registration numbers as shown above.

Example ►

Decal Application

1. It's best to remove all of the decals prior to applying the new ones. Clean the surface with soapy water, rinse thoroughly with a water-dampened cloth, followed by a dry cloth.
2. WARNING: Acetone or other chemical solvents used to remove additional adhesive on the boat surface may interact with the adhesive on the decals. Follow the use of any solvent with the cleaning method described above in item one.

3. Decals must be applied to a dry surface at temperatures above 40 degrees Fahrenheit. Remove decals from the sheet by bending the sheet at the centerline between the decals and peel back. Apply one decal to each side of the bow as shown above, smoothing the decal with a dry cloth to remove any air bubbles. Allow a MINIMUM 24 HOUR CURE TIME before use in the water to avoid loss.

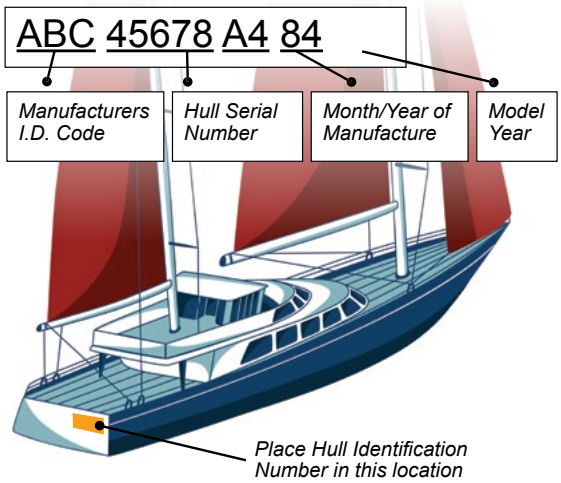
Hull Identification Number (HIN)

All boats manufactured after November 1, 1972 must have the Hull Identification Number (HIN) permanently applied and displayed according to U.S. Coast Guard regulations before the boat can be sold in Oregon (ORS 830.825).

Altered, improper or missing HINs may be cause for seizure by marine enforcement officers. Contact the Marine Board if you suspect a problem with your HIN.

The Marine Board will assign a hull identification number for older boats that do not have one after an inpection by the County Marine Patrol.

Hull Identification Number (HIN)



Notification Requirements

The boat owner is required to notify the State Marine Board in writing within 30 days:

1. If the boat is destroyed, stolen or documented. If stolen, the owner should report the theft to the local sheriff's office. Then contact the Marine Board and provide us with the same information and case number.
2. Any change of address.
3. If a Certificate of Number, Certificate of Title or the decals to a boat are lost or destroyed.

The owner is responsible for any damage caused by an abandoned or sunken boat in navigable waters (ORS 830.909). If the boat is blocking a waterway and poses a navigation hazard, the owner will be required to remove it at his or her own expense. Anyone finding an abandoned boat must contact the local county sheriff's office. Oregon does not currently have laws regarding boat salvage.

Theft Prevention

In Oregon and nationally, boat theft has become a big business. To help protect yourself from thieves, the Marine Board suggests the following tips:

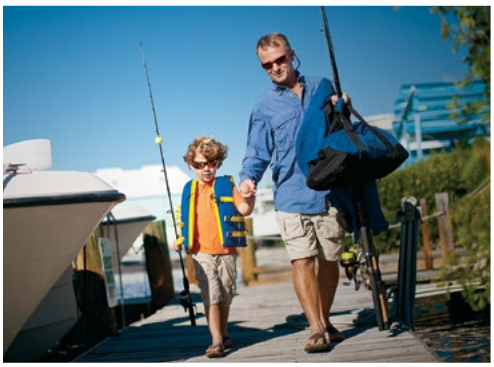
1. Stow loose gear and take valuables with you when you leave the boat.
2. Secure your outboard motor to the boat with a padlock through the two holes in thumbscrews.
3. Padlock all hatches and storage compartments. Use locks that have concealed screws (called hasps). Deadbolts provide better security.
4. Secure your trailer to your vehicle with a chain and lock. Immobilize the trailer by removing a wheel and or blocking up the frame.
5. Mark and record the serial numbers of your property.
6. Be alert to strangers in the area.
7. Install an audible alarm.

Report all boat thefts to the county sheriff's office or the Oregon State Police and the Marine Board.

Avoid Being a Boat Fraud Victim

Stolen boats are frequently sold to unsuspecting customers. Do not purchase any boat if the seller is unable to produce a title or proof of ownership. You can avoid being victimized by recognizing common fraud indicators:

- Before purchasing a boat, make sure its HIN exactly matches the HIN listed on the registration and/or title.
- Be sure to review ownership paperwork and look for these fraud indicators:
  - The boat has been rebuilt, previously reported stolen, sunk or recovered.
  - The title or proof of ownership is a duplicate issue or from out-of-state.
  - Registration numbers appear altered and their shape/size is not uniform.
  - The asking price is well below the market value. Be suspicious if someone offers to sell you a boat or equipment at a price that's too good to be true.



Ignition Safety Switches Prevent Propeller Strikes

Many boating accidents involve an operator or passenger falling overboard. Wearing the lanyard when properly attached to the ignition cut-off switch will kill the boat's motor, eliminating the potential of a runaway boat. An unmanned boat may run hard and circle back, resulting in injury or death from a propeller strike. By killing the engine, the boater can swim to the boat and climb back aboard.

Ignition safety (engine cut-off) switches

Modern motorboats and personal watercraft are equipped with an emergency shut-off switch. This safety feature can shut the engine off if the operator falls out/off the boat.

- A lanyard connects from the operator's wrist or life jacket to the ignition cut-off switch. When the lanyard is pulled, the engine shuts off.
- In Oregon, a PWC operator is required to attach the lanyard.

Avoiding propeller strikes

Propeller strikes are always serious, frequently gruesome and often deadly. Anyone in the water around a boat –scuba diver, downed water skier or tuber, swimmer, or someone who's fallen overboard, is a potential victim. Many propeller accidents are due to operator inexperience, negligence, and impairment. These types of accidents are completely preventable by following these safety practices:

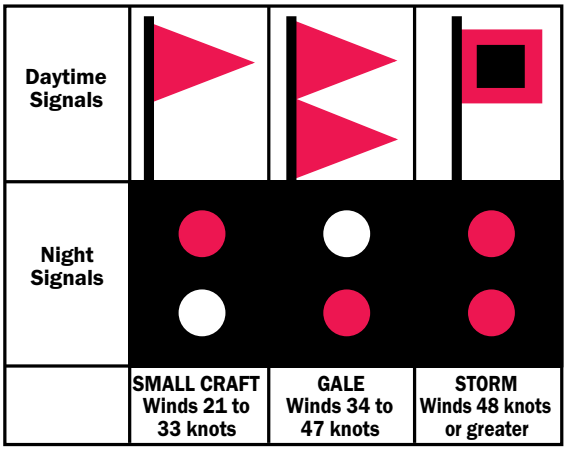
- Turn off the engine when passengers board or exit the boat.
- Always start the boat in neutral, and not in gear.
- Never ride on the gunwales, transom or bow, unless the motorboat is provided with adequate guards or railing.
- Make sure all passengers are seated properly before getting underway.
- Always have a spotter, especially if swimming from a boat and always when there are children in the boat.
- Maintain a proper lookout for people in the water: slow down when approaching a congested area, particularly if other boats are stopped or at anchor. Always be on the lookout for swimmers and divers. Look for a **"diver-down" flag**.
- Stay away from designated swimming areas and follow waterway marker rules.

Weather

Before you head out, check the local weather and sea conditions. Weather information is available by listening to local radio stations, U.S. Coast Guard radio, or the National Weather Service VHF/FM broadcasts on frequencies: 162.400 and 162.550 MHz in areas where available. Along the Oregon coast, tune in to 1610 AM for local weather and coastal bar crossing information.

Storm warning flags are displayed at selected coastal locations such as U.S. Coast Guard stations, marinas, public piers and yacht clubs. These signals are a prediction of potentially dangerous wind, or in the case of small craft warnings, winds and seas dangerous to small boats. Boaters should know the signals and heed their warnings, especially at coastal bar locations.

WEATHER DISPLAYS



Fueling

Most fires and explosions happen shortly after fueling. To prevent this type of accident, follow these rules:

1. Fuel before dark.
2. Don't smoke or strike matches.
3. Shut off motors. Turn off electrical equipment.
4. Close all windows, doors and openings.
5. Take portable tanks out of the boat and fill them on the dock.
6. Keep the fill nozzle in contact with the tank rim to prevent a buildup of static electricity, which could produce a spark.
7. Fuel tanks expand as they warm. Do not fill tanks completely, because overfilling can lead to spills.
8. Wipe up any spilled gasoline from around the boat. Discard the cloth in a safe manner. The bilge pad will soak up any overflow or spills while protecting the water.
9. If your boat is equipped with a power ventilation system (blower), turn it on for at **least four minutes** after fueling, prior to starting your engine. This will help eliminate gas vapors in the bilge.
10. Before restarting the engine, sniff the bilge and engine compartments for fumes. Periodically check the entire fuel system for leaks.

Some fuels contain alcohol (ethanol-blended fuel), which can cause rubber gaskets and hoses to deteriorate, resulting in fuel leaks and clogged fuel filters. Be sure to winterize your boat each season, so it runs well.

Float Plan

Boaters who plan a trip, no matter how long, should complete a Float Plan and leave it with a friend or neighbor. Then, if you don't return as planned, the proper agency can be notified. The float plan will provide the necessary information including where you are going and when you're expecting to be back. Be sure to tell people when you return.

Boat Capacity

- Do not exceed either the stated maximum weight capacity or the maximum number of people indicated by your boat capacity plate.
- The maximum weight is the combined weight of passengers, gear and motors (including ballast tanks or other devices).
- It's a violation to exceed the boat capacity.
- If your boat does not have a capacity plate, use the following formula to determine the number of people the boat will safely carry, and do not exceed that limit.

$$\textbf{Number of people} = \frac{\textbf{Length of boat (in feet) X Width of boat (in feet)}}{\textbf{15}}$$

The results give the number of persons (150 lb. average) that can be put aboard without crowding, in good weather conditions.

Overloading a boat is not only dangerous, it's illegal.

Boat Ramp Etiquette for Boaters

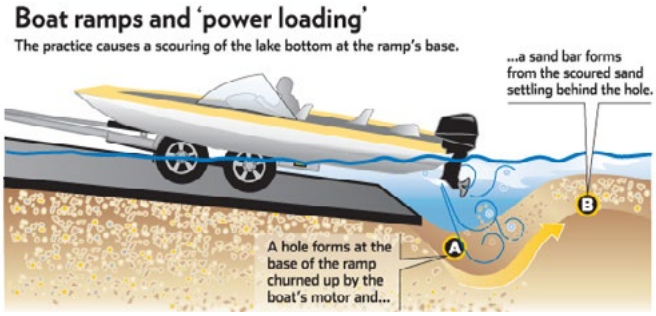
The following tips are offered to assist you in launching and retrieving your boat to avoid unnecessary delay and blocking the ramp. Prep your boat in the "staging area," as much as possible.

Staging area

1. Be sure all required safety equipment and certificate of number are onboard. You must also carry a boater education card if the boat motor is over 10 hp.
2. Load your boat with your gear and supplies.
3. Check condition of battery, motor and angle of drive unit (tilted up). Also, make sure your bilge pump works.
4. Make sure the boat plug is firmly in place before launching. Remove the plug after retrieving and allow any water to drain out of the boat.

Launching (retrieving is in reverse order)

1. Slowly reverse the boat trailer down the ramp, and stop just before the stern hangs over the water.
2. Disconnect the winch strap and remove any pins or other devices used to prevent an outboard motor from tipping down.
3. Back the boat trailer down the ramp until the trailer wheels are submerged. Have a helper take a bow line, or tie it to your vehicle or winch handle.
4. Gently, power or float off the trailer. Once the boat is away from the trailer, tie your boat to the dock with the bow line. Experienced boaters will have someone move the boat away from the dock until the driver has parked and is ready to board.
5. Always run the blower for four minutes before you start the engine. You can begin this process at the staging area to reduce your wait time.
6. Power loading your boat directly onto the boat trailer undercuts the toe of the ramp and mounds sediment behind it. It can cause trailers to get stuck and boats to ground, especially at low water. Kill the engine and use the boarding dock to walk your boat onto its trailer.



Be courteous! The less time you spend on the ramp or at the dock, the more other boaters will appreciate you.

Loading, Operation and Stability

"Stability" is the resistance of a boat to forces that tend to induce a boat to "tip" from one side to the other. Smaller boats tend to have less stability based on the center of gravity of the boat, AND the individuals in the boat. People, gear, and environmental conditions have a greater stability impact on smaller, lighter boats. Small boat operators need to pay close attention to weather conditions, water conditions, how their boat is operating, gear weight and most importantly, their own impact on overall stability. Never stand up quickly, even when landing a big fish! Keep your center of gravity along the center line of the boat as much as possible. Falls overboard and capsizing are the primary contributing factors of accidents and fatalities in Oregon.

Operators are responsible for carefully loading supplies and seating passengers properly. Remember:

1. Spread weight evenly.
2. Fasten gear to prevent shifting.
3. Keep passengers seated in designated areas. Sitting on the gunwales, bow, or transom of a boat that's underway is unsafe and illegal.
4. Don't overload the boat. Follow the boat manufacturer's capacity plate.

Outboard boats are often operated at relatively high speeds and their stability becomes a matter of safety. Some also run straight ahead quite steadily, but have a tendency to heel excessively, or even "flip over," when turned sharply.

The presence of an external keel and its relative size has a major effect on the directional stability of a small boat. Smaller, faster boats have little need for much keel; larger, cruiser-type hulls which are slower, will have a more pronounced keel. Greater directional stability naturally resists turning; attempting to make a sharp turn at too high a speed for the amount of keel carried may result in its broaching, flipping over sideways. Conversely, a boat with a little or no keel or stag has little directional stability and may skate out sideways when a turn is attempted at excessive speed -initially the boat will point off in the new direction, but actually continues to travel along its old course.

The faster a boat goes, the more important it is to reduce speed to a save level before starting a turn. Never turn more sharply than necessary; normal operation seldom requires a sudden, sharp, or high-speed turn.

Example of overloading.

Motor trim

Overloading is a major cause of boating accidents, and therefore it's important to stay within the carriage requirements for your boat. Factors affecting the motor's trim become ever more critical if the load approaches the capacity, especially with smaller boats.

Have all weight evenly distributed so that the boat will trim properly -level from side to side and slightly down at the stern, and never down at the bow. Passengers should be seated toward the centerline of the boat and not hanging over the sides; not too many forward or aft. If the load is concentrated near the bow or stern, the boat will plow or drag needlessly, reducing your safety margin and increasing your fuel consumption. Proper trim is essential to proper performance and safety.

Trim your boat as well as possible before getting underway. In smaller boat, it is dangerous for passengers to attempt to change places or move about while the boat is underway. If such movement becomes essential, slow or stop the boat first, remembering in rough weather to keep enough momentum to retain steerage control and to keep the boat headed into the wind and waves. Have the person who must move stay low and near the boat's centerline. Standing up suddenly can easily lead to falling overboard.

Trailer Requirements

Oregon law requires a two-year trailer registration, when the loaded weight of the trailer and boat exceed 1800 pounds. The Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) registers trailers.

Trailers, including boat trailers, must have stop, tail and turn signal lights with two red reflectors mounted on the rear of the trailer. They must also have side reflectors and marker lights: amber on the side at the front, and red on the sides at the rear. These lights and reflectors may be separate units or installed in combinations. If the trailer is over 80 inches wide, it must have clearance and identification lights. If the trailer has a license plate, it must have a license plate light.

Booster brakes are best with heavy boats. The driver of the towing vehicle must be able to safely stop in a reasonable distance.

Adequate tie-downs are needed at the bow and stern. Temporary bumper hitches are not recommended.

Hitches should be welded or bolted to the frame of the towing vehicle.

One or two safety chains or cables are required, criss-crossed and connected to prevent the tow bar from dropping to the ground in the event the coupling device fails. The chains or cables must have a tensile strength equal to the weight of the trailer, and long enough to permit proper turning of the vehicle. Practice maneuvering and backing in an open area before launching at the ramp to develop proficiency. Keep in mind, backing down a ramp in a straight line is more difficult than on level ground.

Dockside Safety Checklist for Boat Rentals

All persons operating a rented watercraft greater than 10 hp must carry the signed portion of the ***Watercraft Rental Safety Checklist*** if they do not already possess a boater education card. All other provisions of the Mandatory Boater Education Program apply, including minimum operator ages and supervision. The livery, or rental facility, will have each boat operator complete this form and walk through basic boating safety items on this checklist with a qualified staff member. Your signed copy of this checklist acts as a temporary boater education card only during the operation of the rented watercraft.

Requirements by Boat Length

Equipment requirements vary with the size of the boat and its source of power. Type of construction and motor will cause equipment requirements to vary. Motorboats when used in racing and similar activities are generally exempt from carrying a whistle, fire extinguisher and muffler. Sailboats with motors, whether inboard or outboard, are considered motorboats. Personal watercraft (PWC) are also considered motorboats.

Boats that are not properly equipped can be fined.

NOTE: It is a federal requirement that boats operating on coastal waters be equipped with visual distress signals. The rules governing visual distress signals vary according to the size of boat and its type of propulsion. For further information, ask for a copy of visual distress signals for recreational boaters at your local U.S. Coast Guard station.

Children 12 and under must WEAR life jackets.

Sailboats and manually propelled boats (paddlecraft)

Must carry the following equipment:

1. ***Personal flotation devices (PFDs) or life jackets:***
   a. Sailboats less than 16 feet in length and all paddlecraft shall carry one Type I, II or III life jacket of an appropriate size for each person onboard that is readily accessible. A throwable device Type IV will not meet the carriage requirements for these boats.
   a. Sailboats 16 feet and over must have one Type I, II or III life jacket of an appropriate size onboard for each person, as well as one type IV throwable device.
2. ***Navigation lights*** (required only when underway or at anchor between sunset and sunrise, and during periods of restricted visibility).
   a. For manually propelled boats, a lantern showing a white light, to be temporarily exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision.
   b. For sailboats, (p15).
3. ***Sound devices:*** A boat less than 39 feet 4 inches (or 12 meters) long, must carry a sound signaling device such as a whistle or a compressed air horn.

Recommended equipment

Along with the required equipment, the Marine Board recommends carrying the following:

1. **Compass**
2. **Anchor fenders**
3. **Flashlight, extra batteries**
4. **Extra line**
5. **Bucket**
6. **Port-a-potty**
7. **Bilge pump and pads**
8. **First aid kit**
9. **Paddle**
10. **Tool kit**
11. **Two-way radio**
12. **Cell phone**
13. **Visual distress signals**
14. **Marine VHF radio, if operating in coastal waters**

Motorboats less than 26 feet

Must carry the following equipment:

1. **A U.S. Coast Guard-approved life jacket,** Type I, II or III, for each person onboard, of an appropriate size for the intended wearer that is readily accessible and a Type IV throwable cushion.
   a. Motorboats less than 16 feet in length and all paddlecraft shall carry one, Type I, II or III life jacket of suitable size for each person onboard that is readily accessible but are exempt from carrying a Type IV throwable cushion.
2. ***Sound devices.*** A boat less than 39 feet 4 inches (12 meters) must carry a sound producing device such as a whistle or compressed air horn.
3. ***One B-I type approved fire extinguisher*** when no fixed fire extinguishing system is installed in machinery. (Fire extinguishers are not required on outboard motorboats of open construction less than 26 feet in length.) A B-I type extinguisher is not required if an approved fixed fire extinguishing system is installed in machinery spaces.
4. ***Navigation lights*** (p15).
5. An approved carburetor backfire flame arrestor for inboard motors not exposed to the atmosphere above the gunwale.
6. An effective muffling system for the exhaust of each internal combustion engine.
7. A ventilation system, the particular type dependent upon when the boat was built. See “Ventilation (Fuel Vapors)” on page 15.

NOTE: Lighting is required only when the boat is underway or at anchor between sunset and sunrise and during restricted visibility.

Motorboats 26 feet and less than 40 feet

Must carry the following equipment:

1. ***A U.S. Coast Guard-approved life jacket,*** Type I, II or III, for each person onboard, of an appropriate size for the intended wearer that is readily accessible.
   A Type IV throwable cushion is also required and needs to be immediately available.
2. ***Sound devices.*** A boat less than 39 feet 4 inches (12 meters) must carry a sound producing device such as a whistle or compressed air horn.
3. ***Two B-1 type approved fire extinguishers*** or one B-II type approved portable fired extinguisher. When an approved fixed fire extinguishing system is installed, one less B-I type is required.
4. ***Navigation lights*** (p15).
5. An approved carburetor backfire flame arrestor for inboard motors not exposed to the atmosphere above the gunwale.
6. An effective muffling system for the exhaust of each internal combustion engine.
7. A ventilation system, the particular type dependent upon when the boat was built. See "Ventilation (Fuel Vapors)" on page 15.

NOTE: Lighting is required only when the boat is underway or at anchor between sunset and sunrise and during restricted visibility.

Motorboats 40 feet and less than 65 feet

Must carry the following equipment:

1. ***A U.S. Coast Guard-approved life jacket,*** Type I, II or III, for each person onboard, of an appropriate size for the intended wearer that is readily accessible and a Type IV throwable cushion.
2. ***Sound devices.*** A boat of more than 39 feet 4 inches (12 meters), but less than 65 feet 6 inches (20 meters) must carry onboard a bell and a whistle, or a horn. The whistle and the bell must comply with existing federal specifications.
3. ***Three B-1 type approved fire extinguishers*** or one B-I type plus one B-II type approved portable fire extinguishers. When an approved fixed fire extinguishing system is installed, one less B-I type is required.
4. ***Navigation lights*** (p15).
5. An approved carburetor backfire flame arrestor for inboard motors not exposed to the atmosphere above the gunwale.
6. An effective muffling system for the exhaust of each internal combustion engine.
7. A ventilation system, the particular type dependent upon when the boat was built. See "Ventilation (Fuel Vapors)" on page 15.

NOTE: Lighting is required only when the boat is underway or at anchor between sunset and sunrise and during restricted visibility.

Sound Producing Devices

In periods of reduced visibility or whenever a boat operator needs to signal his or her intentions or position, a sound producing device is essential. Know the rules for meeting head-on, crossing, and overtaking situations.

The sound producing device may be a whistle, horn, or bell that is audible for 1/2 mile. All boats on state and federally controlled waters must have a sound producing device to communicate.

Common sound signals

Some common sound signals that you should be familiar with as a recreational boater are:

- *A short blast, lasting one second.*
- *A prolonged blast lasting 4-6 seconds.*

Changing direction

- ***One short blast*** *tells other boaters, "I intend to pass you on my port (left side)."*
- ***Two short blasts*** *tell other boaters, "I intend to pass you on my starboard (right) side."*
- ***Three short blasts*** *tell other boaters, "I am backing up."*

Restricted visibility

- ***One prolonged blast at*** intervals of not more than two minutes is a signal used by power driven boats when underway.
- ***One prolonged blast, plus 2 short blasts*** *at intervals of not more than two minutes apart, is the signal used by sailing boats.*

Warning

- ***One prolonged blast*** *is a warning signal (for example, used when coming around a blind bend or exiting a slip).*
- ***Five or more short rapid blasts*** *signal danger, or signal that you do not understand or that you disagree with the other boater's intentions.*

Life Jackets

All boats must carry at least one U.S. Coast Guard approved personal flotation device/life jacket for every person aboard. Persons being towed are considered onboard. PFDs must be in serviceable condition. They must not have any rips, tears, or broken straps. All life jackets must also be kept "readily accessible" for use in an emergency situation. Life jackets in a plastic bag or in a storage compartment are not readily accessible.

Each person onboard a personal watercraft must wear a Type I, II or III personal flotation device.

- Children age 12 and under must wear a U.S. Coast Guard approved life jacket at all times while on an open deck or cockpit of boats that are underway or when being towed. Inflatable PFD's are not approved for children under 16.
- Non-swimmers should always wear life jackets.
- All devices must be a suitable size for the intended wearer and approved for the appropriate activity.
- All boats 16 feet in length or longer must have one U.S. Coast Guard approved Type IV (throwable cushion) onboard and it must be readily accesible for use.
- Life jackets are required to be worn in Class III or higher whitewater rapids.

Inflatable PFDs

Inflatable PFDs are becoming increasingly popular because they are

comfortable, lightweight, and nonrestrictive. Inflatable PFDs are not approved for high impact sports such as riding a personal watercraft.

A boater considering an inflatable life jacket should make sure that it has a U.S. Coast Guard approval number on the label and that the jacket is used in accordance with the label for it to be considered in compliance. U.S. Coast Guard-approved inflatables are authorized for wear by persons 16 years of age and older.

Inflatable life jackets require annual maintenance and inspection.

Wearable type I - offshore

Intended for use offshore or potentially rough seas where quick rescue may not be likely. It has a greater flotation value than other types and is designed to turn an unconscious person face up. It is reversible and is available in two sizes, adult (90 lbs. or more) and child (less than 90 lbs).

Wearable type II - inland

Designed for general boating activities and is suitable for protected areas, where rough water is not likely to be found or for activities were quick rescue is available. Not suitable for extended survival in rougher cold water.

This type of jacket is less buoyant than Type I, and is designed to turn an unconscious person to a vertical or slightly face-up position. These life jackets are available in several sizes.

Wearable type III - general

Intended for general boating activities or specialized activities such as canoeing, skiing or fishing due to the freedom of movement it allows. Type III PFDs are suitable for protected areas where rough water is not likely or where quick rescue is available.

This type of life jacket is less buoyant than a Type II PFD. It is designed to provide a stable face-up position in calm water for a conscious person floating with their head tilted back. It is not intended to turn or maintain an unconscious wearer, face-up. These life jackets are available in many sizes, styles, and colors that appeal to all ages and work well with varying boating activities.

Type IV - throwable device (float cushion)

Intended to be thrown to a person who has fallen overboard. This device is designed to be grasped and held by the user until they can be rescued. Not suitable for rough or cold water survival. This type of a float cussion is useless to an unconscious or exhausted person and is not recommended for non-swimmers or children.

Float Cushions should never be worn on the back. This will force the person's face underwater. A person overboard should put their arms through the straps and hold the cussion to their chest, which will keep their head out of the water.

Wearable type V - special use devices

This type of life jacket is designed and approved for restricted uses or activities such as sailboarding or commercial whitewater rafting. If it is approved and identified for commercial use only, it does not satisfy requirements for recreational watercraft.

The label on the life jacket indicates the restrictions or limitations that apply and its performance type. This type of life jacket is only acceptable when used for the activity for which it is designed and labelled.

A hybrid inflatable life jacket is also a Type V. This type of inflatable has 7.5 pounds of inherent buoyancy when deflated and inflates up to 22 pounds. To count for life jacket carriage requirements, the hybrid inflatable must be worn except when the boat is not underway or when the boater is in an enclosed space, such as the cabin.

Fire Extinguishers

Each fire extinguisher is classified by letter and Roman numeral, according to its size and the type of fire it is meant to extinguish. The following is a listing of the fire types and their corresponding letter:

A. Fires of ordinary combustible materials.

B. Gasoline, oil and grease fires.

C. Electrical fires.

Extinguishers approved for motorboats are hand-portable, of either B-1 or B-2 classification.

An approved extinguisher bears the label of a testing laboratory and will include either U.S. Coast Guard approval number or specify "Marine type USCG."

Boaters should be familiar with how to use their extinguisher. Check the charge, and be sure the powder is loose and not packed. Check fire extinguishers regularly.

Use this chart to determine the type and quantity of fire extinguishers required for your vessel.

Length of Vessel	Without Fixed System	With Fixed System*
Less than 26 feet	one B-I	None
26 feet to less than 40 feet	two B-I ***or*** one B-II	one B-I
40 feet to less than 65 feet	three B-I ***or*** one B-II and one B-I	two B-I ***or*** one B-II

** refers to a permanently installed fire extinguisher system*

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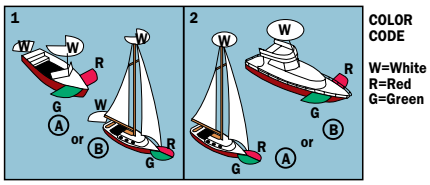
Some additional points:

1. Keep a shipboard fire downwind. Turn the boat so that the flames and smoke blow away from the boat rather than over it.
2. Do not test a fire extinguisher. This breaks the seals and causes leakage. ALL extinguishers should be serviced at least every two years. See label for additional servicing information.
3. Store extinguishers where fire is NOT likely to break out. An extinguisher mounted over the galley stove or inside the engine compartment may be impossible to reach when needed.
4. An extinguisher stored horizontally is less susceptible to packing or caking that is caused by vibration and settling.
5. Point the extinguisher nozzle at the source of the fire (beneath the flames) and sweep back and forth. Keep in mind that a type B-I extinguisher empties in less than 10 seconds!
6. Save some of the charge for a re-flash or, better yet, carry a spare extinguisher.

Lighting

All boats must show running lights between sunset and sunrise and during periods of restricted visibility. A sailboat operating under power or under power and sail, must display the proper lights for a motorboat. Check lights regularly to ensure that they are working properly.



This section describes the inland and international requirements for boats less than 20 meters (65 feet 7 inches). In many cases, the lights prescribed for a particular boat are the same under both rules. Any exceptions are noted.

Power-driven boats

On inland and international waters, a power driven boat shall exhibit navigation lights, as shown in graphic number one (1). Boats less than 12 meters (39 feet 4 inches) may show the lights shone in figure 1 or 2. In international waters, a power driven boat of less than 7 meters (23 feet) in length, whose maximum speed cannot exceed 7 knots shall exhibit an all-round white light, or have ready at-hand an electric torch (flashlight) or lighted lantern showing a white light which shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent a collision.

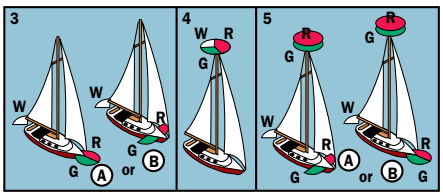
Range and Degree of Visibility of Lights

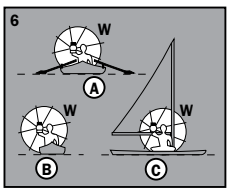
Locations	Visible Range: Vessel less than 12 meters	Visible Range: Vessel 12 meters of more but less than 20 meters	Degree
Masthead Light	2 Miles	3 Miles	225°
All-round Light	2 Miles	2 Miles	360°
Side Light or	1 Mile	1 Mile	112.5°
Stern Light	2 Miles	2 Miles	135°

Sailboats and manually propelled boats (Paddlecraft)

NOTE: a sailboat under motor-power and sail is considered a power-driven boat.

Sailboats under sail alone must exhibit navigation lights shown in graphics three, four or five below.





Sailboats of less than 7 meters (23 feet) in length, may carry a flashlight or lighted lantern showing a white light that shall exhibit an all-round white light, or have ready at-hand an electric torch (flashlight) or lighted lantern showing a white light which shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent a collision.

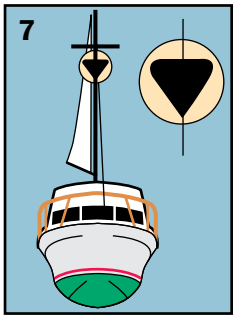
A manually propelled boat less than 23 feet may: a) display those lights prescribed for sailboats or, b) have ready at hand and flashlight or lighted lantern showing a white light to display in sufficient time to prevent a collision (see above).

Anchor lights

Power-driven boats and sailboats at anchor must display anchor lights. An anchor light is an all-round white light visible for 2 miles and exhibited forward where it can be seen the best.

However, boats less than 7 meters (23 feet) are not required to display anchor lights unless anchored in or near a narrow channel, fairway, anchorage or where other boats normally navigate.

Also, anchor lights are not required on boats less than 20 meters (65 feet-7 inches), anchored by a special anchorage area designated by the Secretary of Transportation.



Day shape

Boats under sail and being propelled by motor must display a conical day shape, apex down, for the best visibility (see graphic 7). Boats less than 12 meters (39.4 feet) are not required to exhibit the day shape in inland waters.

Automotive equipment

Equipment such as starter motors, alternators/generators and air cleaners should not be used in gasoline powered boats. These electrical devices are not “ignition protected” and may generate sparks that can cause fires and explosions on inboard engines.

Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

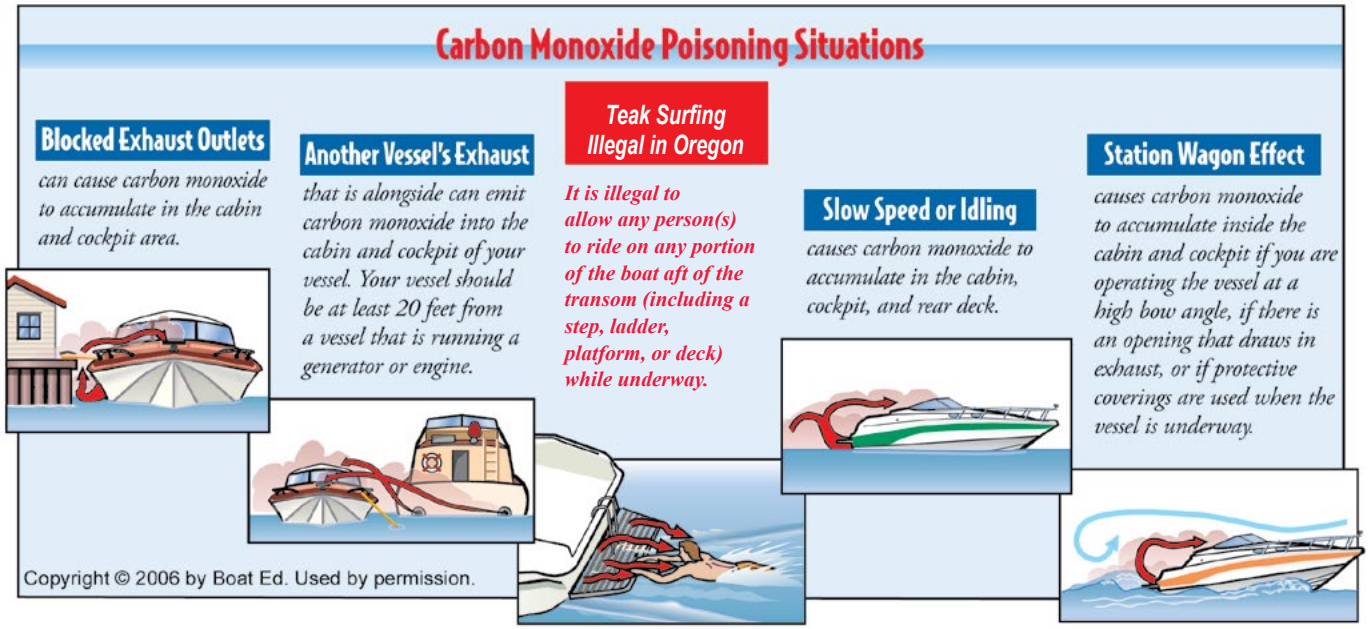
Carbon monoxide (CO), a byproduct of internal combustion engines, is an invisible, odorless, tasteless gas. CO can make you sick in seconds. In high enough concentrations, even a few breaths can be fatal. Sources of CO on your boat may include engines, gas generators, cooking ranges and space and water heaters. A good precaution is to keep air moving through the boat.

- Early symptoms of CO poisoning include irritated eyes, headache, nausea, weakness and dizziness. Symptoms are often confused with seasickness or intoxication. Get anyone with these symptoms into fresh air immediately. Seek medical attention unless you’re sure it’s not CO poisoning.
- Protect yourself and others by keeping fresh air flowing through and around the boat, know where your engine exhaust outlets are, and keep everyone away from them. This is especially important on houseboats, where people often gather to rest after swimming.
- Boaters are encouraged to install a CO detector, especially if the boat has an enclosed cabin.

If your boat is equipped with a swim platform, turn off all engines with transom exhaust ports, while it is in use or if people are swimming behind the boat, and advise swimmers never to go under the platform. Carbon monoxide can collect in enclosed spaces such as under swim platforms and in cabins. Never pull people who are holding onto swim platforms. This is called teak surfing and is against the law in Oregon.

Ventilation (Fuel Vapors)

Any boat using a fuel with a flashpoint of 110° or less (gasoline but not diesel) that has any enclosed engine or fuel tanks spaces (not open to the atmosphere) , must have an **efficient ventilation system** to disperse explosive gases.



Natural ventilation consists of at least two ventilation ducts fitted with cowls or their equivalent. At least one exhaust duct extending to the lower portion of the bilge and at least one intake (supply) duct extending to a point midway to the bilge or at least below the level of the carburetor air intake is required.

Boats built after July 31, 1980 are required to have powered ventilation (exhaust blower) for engine compartments that are not open to the atmosphere. Such boats are required to display a warning label such as this:

"Warning -gasoline vapors can explode. Before starting engine operate blower for four minutes and check engine compartment bilge for gasoline vapors. Gas vapors contained in an enclosed space make a boat a potential bomb waiting to go off!"

NOTE: Check the galley! Butane and propane are even more dangerous than gasoline. Heavier than air, they flow rapidly into the lower part of the boat and are extremely difficult to remove. If you cook with a liquid petroleum gas such as propane or butane, be sure the fuel tank enclosure is properly ventilated.

Carrying a radio

The FCC does not require operators of recreational boats to carry a radio or to have an individual license to operate VHF marine radios (with or without digital selective calling capability), EPIRBs, or any type of radar. Operators must however follow the procedures and courtesies that are required of licensed operators specified in FCC rules. You may use the name or registration number to identify your boat.

Boats required to be licensed:

1. Boats that use MF/HF single-sided band radio, satellite communications or telegraphy.
2. Power driven boats over 65.6 feet (20 meters) in length.
3. Boats used for commercial purposes including:
   a. Boats documented for commercial use, including commercial fishing boats.
   b. U.S. Coast Guard inspected boats carrying more than six passengers.
   c. Towboats more than 25 feet (7.8 meters) in length.
   d. Boats more than 100 tons certified to carry at least one passenger.
   e. Cargo ships over 300 tons.
4. Any boat, including a recreational boat, on an international voyage.

Radio listening watch

If you're not required to carry a marine radio (e.g. recreational boats less than 20 meters in length), but choose to voluntarily, maintain a watch on channel 16 (156.800 MHz) whenever the radio is operating and not being used to communicate. Such boats may alternatively maintain a watch on VHF channel 9 (156.450 MHz), the "boater-calling" channel.

Emergency Assistance Protocol-Channel 16

- Speak clearly and transmit "Mayday, Mayday, Mayday… this is (boat name/OR number), (boat name/OR number), (boat name/OR number)."
- Report your location, latitude and longitude if known: or "We are 3 miles west of Tongue Point"; or "Last seen reference point (buoy, landmark, etc)".
- Report the nature of your emergency (swamping, onboard fire, collision, etc.).
- Report the number of people onboard including yourself.
- **Wait for a response for 10 seconds, and if there is none, repeat the message protocol.**

Be prepared to give the following information:

- Describe the boat and its seaworthiness ("Boat is a 30 foot white cabin cruiser with a blue canopy. Engine has stopped due to flooding and boat is in danger of sinking.")
- Condition of any injured persons.
- What assistance is needed ("Need to have people removed from the boat, and we need a pump and tow.")

Cell phones, although great for communication on land, may not work in an emergency situation out on the water. Several disadvantages include:

- Geography may limit or block cell phone signal;

- Caller's location cannot be determined using the radio direction finders;
- 911 calls from maritime locations are frequently misdirected to police or fire departments, which can delay a water rescue response;
- Cell phones cannot be monitored by other boaters;
- It may not be possible for the caller to be contacted by the rescue boat or aircraft.

If a cell phone is your only means of making a distress call, take the following precautions before leaving the dock:

- Make sure the cell phone battery is fully charged;
- Keep the cell phone in a waterproof bag that floats;
- Have the U.S. Coast Guard and other appropriate water rescue phone numbers programmed into your cell phone;
- When you first place the distress call, immediately give your:
    - Cell phone number, boat name and/or description position and/or location, nature of the emergency number of people onboard. Repeat cell phone number before ending the phone call.
    - Speak slowly so that you can be clearly understood.

Boat Sewage Discharge Regulations

(Code of Federal Regulations -40 CFR 140.1-3)

In all freshwater lakes, impoundments and reservoirs (Sole State Waters) that are not accessible by boat from the ocean, it is prohibited to discharge any sewage -treated or untreated. All Y-valves on boats in Sole State Waters must be secured in the closed position while moored or in operation. Use of a padlock, a non-releasable wire tie, or the removal of the valve handle is considered adequate for securing the device. The method chosen must be one that creates a physical barrier to the use of the valve.

On waters designated as federally navigable (Columbia, Willamette, Snake and on navigable portions of all coastal rivers), the use of an approved marine sanitation device (Type I or II) is permitted to discharge **treated** sewage. The discharge of untreated sewage (Type III holding tank system) is only permitted beyond the 3 mile ocean limit.

Many boats carry portable toilets and stationary toilets for convenience. Large boats may have a Type I or II marine sanitation device (MSD) that pre-treats sewage before discharging. Most boats in Oregon, however, have marine heads with Type III MSDs (holding tanks with no treatment), or carry portable toilets onboard.

Proper disposal of boat sewage is crucial to keeping our waters clean for swimming, waterskiing, boating and fishing. Please empty holding tanks and portable toilets at public pump-outs or dump stations. Small boats can also use floating restrooms.

A complete list of free, pumpout and dump stations is available at http://www.oregon.gov/osmb/boating-facilities/Pages/Pumpout-and-Dump-Stations.aspx or by calling 503-378-8587.

Please report illegal sewage discharges to the U.S. Coast Guard or the Water Quality Division of the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality immediately when witnessed. Violators will be prosecuted.

BOATING REGULATIONS

Numbering

Certificate of Number required. (ORS 830.770) To operate a sailboat 12' or more in length or any motorboat, an operator must carry a valid Certificate of Number on the boat.

Identifying number must be visible. (ORS 830.780) A boat must have the identifying number; e.g., "OR 123 AB"; displayed on each side of the boat's forward half, plus current registration decal.

Mooring requirement. (OAR 830-700, OAR 250-010-0050) Sailboats 12' or more in length, or any motorboat, when moored in waters of the state, must be currently registered.

Accidents/Incidents

Responsibilities of a boat operator at an accident scene: (ORS 830.475, 830.480, OAR 250-010-0110)

- Anyone involved in a boat accident must give name, address, other required information and aid to injured person(s), including transportation to a hospital if treatment appears necessary or is requested by injured person(s).
- Leaving a boat accident scene before performing operator's duties is a Class C felony punishable by five years in jail and/or a $100,000 fine.
- Boat operators involved in an accident/incident resulting in death, injury or property damage exceeding $2000 must report the accident to the State Marine Board on a Marine Board accident form:
    - within 48 hours of accident resulting in death or injury;
    - within 10 days of accident causing property/equipment damage only.

Occupants are responsible for making accident report when operator is physically incapable of doing so. Download the form at **www.boatoregon.com**.

Marine Patrols

A boat approaching or being approached by a law enforcement boat with a flashing blue light or siren must immediately slow and alter its course so as not to interfere with the operation of the law enforcement boat. (OAR 250-011-0050)

A peace officer may ask to stop any boat and direct it to a suitable pier or anchorage for boarding. No person shall knowingly flee or attempt to elude any law enforcement officer after having received a signal from a law enforcement officer to bring the boat to a stop. (ORS 830.035)

Operation

Operators must know the following rules governing boat operation:

Unsafe operation. (ORS 830.305) Operation that endangers or would likely endanger a person or property. Example of violation: Your boat wake causes a canoe to nearly capsize.

Reckless operation. (ORS 830.315(1) It is a crime to operate a boat carelessly in willful disregard of others. Example of violation: Pulling a skier through an area where swimmers are present in spite of the boat exclusion buoys.

Reckless operation-speed. (ORS 830.315(2)) A violation occurs if, due to a boat's speed, it cannot be stopped by reasonable means in the clear distance ahead. Example of violation: Your boat runs over, or into, an object because you are traveling too fast to stop in time.

Maintaining a proper lookout. (ORS 830.335) The operator of a boat shall keep a proper lookout at all times while underway. Example of violation: Pulling and watching the skier, not the water ahead.

Overloading a boat beyond safe carrying capacity is prohibited. (ORS 830.355, OAR 250-010-0085) If your boat has a capacity plate, follow that recommendation for capacity; otherwise, use the formula on page 10. State law conforms to federal law requiring capacity plates on boats.

Basic proximity rule for slow-no wake. (OAR 250-010-0025) Operators of boats must observe slow-no wake, within 200' of a boat ramp, marina or moorage with a capacity for six or more boats; a floating home moorage with six or more structures; or people working at water level. The operator may be liable for damage caused by a wake. This rule does not apply to commercial boats or river navigation when more speed is needed to ensure safe passage.

Dockside Safety Checklist for Renters. (OAR 250-018-0060) All persons operating a rented watercraft greater than 10 hp must carry a signed copy of the "Watercraft Rental Safety Checklist" unless they are carrying a boater education card. All other provisions of the Mandatory Boater Education Program apply, including minimum operator ages and supervision of youth.

Riding on bows, decks, gunwales or transoms of a motorboat. (ORS 830.360, OAR 830.362)

- Riding on bow, transom or gunwale railings while underway is prohibited. ***No person operating a motorboat shall allow any person to ride or sit on the deck over the bow, the port or starboard gunwales, or the transom of the boat while underway unless the motorboat is provided with adequate guards or railing.***
- Standing on decking over bow is allowed for mooring or casting off.

Prohibited actions when water skiing or using other towed devices. (ORS 830.365)

- Reckless, negligent riding of towed devices endangering persons or property.
- Water skiing or towing devices from sunset to sunrise.
- Operation of towing boat or other devices that may lead to potential collision of water skier with a person or object.
- Water skiing while under the influence of intoxicants.
- Towing skier (including on a PWC) without continuous observation of skier by an observer.
- Operating without a "skier down" flag.

Operation of a boat, including non-powered boats, while under the influence of intoxicants is prohibited on all waterways. (ORS 830.325) Boaters should be aware that:

- by operating a boat, you have consented to submit to field sobriety tests;
- a blood alcohol level of .08 or more is considered "under the influence";
- bail schedules for the alleged offense range from $3,500 to $6,000;
- operating under the influence is a Class A misdemeanor. If convicted, a boater faces a maximum penalty of $6,250 and/or 1 year in jail;
- a conviction for Boating Under the Influence is equivalent and counts toward any of first three arrests for Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicants.
- upon conviction, offending operators have all boat registrations in their name suspended for up to 3 years, are not allowed to operate a boat for 1 year, and are required to complete a boating safety course;
- a person who knowingly operates a boat in violation of a court order for conviction of ORS 830.325 commits a Class A misdemeanor.

Especially Hazardous Condition. (ORS 830.380, 830.383) Peace officers observing a boat being operated on Oregon waters in an **especially hazardous condition** may order the operator to move to the nearest safe moorage and remain there until the condition is remedied. An **especially hazardous condition** is:

- Improper or insufficient personal flotation devices, fire extinguishers, backfire arresting devices on carburetors, or navigation lights between sunset and sunrise.
- Overloading.
- Overpowering.
- Leakage of fuel from the boat engine, fuel system or fuel in the bilge.

Personal watercraft

Owners/operators of personal watercraft must: (OAR 250-021-0030)

- wear, and have passengers wear, U.S. Coast Guard-approved, inherently buoyant Type I, II or III personal flotation device (PFD).
- attach lanyard-type cutoff switch, if equipped by manufacturer, to person, clothing or PFD.
- effectively muffle craft.
- equip craft with required lights to operate between sunset and sunrise.
- operate craft in reasonable, prudent manner. Unsafe or reckless maneuvers endangering people/property include weaving through congested boat traffic, jumping wake unreasonably close to another boat or when its operator's vision is obstructed, swerving to avoid collision at the last moment. Allowances made for participants in professional exhibitions and officially sanctioned events.
- operate craft no closer than 200' behind water skier or other towed devices.
- not tow a water skier or any floating device with PWC unless another person on the PWC continuously observes person being towed, and PWC is large enough to carry operator, observer, and person being towed.
- observe Slow-no wake, speed limit:
    - within 200' of a swimmer, surfer, diving flag, bank or wading angler; dock, swim float, ramp, pier, marina, floating home, or boathouse;
    - within 100' of any anchored or non-motorized boat;
    - within 200' of shoreline on all lakes, reservoirs, and bays, "safe" take-off excepted.
- not operate in excess of 10 MPH when approaching within 100' of a motorized or sail boat underway.
- not chase, harass, or disturb wildlife with PWC. This is strictly prohibited.

Operation of craft by persons under age of 16 unless accompanied by a boater education card-holding person 18 or over onboard, or rental to persons under 18 is prohibited.

Inflatable PFD's are not approved for PWC operator use.

Personal watercraft liveries must: not rent to persons under 18; provide only either Type I or III inherently buoyant U.S. Coast Guard-approved life jackets; provide safe operation information, giving each renter a written copy of state PWC rules and placing a safe operation decal on each craft; sign and have renter sign the copy of the rules, with renter carrying copy onboard as required equipment.

Personal watercraft (PWC) access

Lakes and reservoir impoundments on Oregon rivers are open to PWC subject to local operating rules in OAR Ch. 250, Div. 20. For closures and other restrictions on PWC use, see specific rivers in the waterway directory of this book.

The following table lists which rivers and river sections are open to personal watercraft use. All other rivers not listed are closed to PWC. (OAR 250-021-0040)

Rivers	Section of River Open — Subject to Local Operating Rules
Alsea	Downstream from Hatchery Creek (approx. RM 12).
Chetco	Below the head of tide.
Clackamas	From the river mouth to Clackamette Lake (RM 0.7).
Columbia	Entire river.
Coos	Below its confluence with the Millicoma River.
Coquille	Downstream from the Hwy 42 S bridge at the City of Coquille.
Deschutes	Between Heritage Landing boat ramp (RM 0.5) and the Columbia River.
John Day	(Sherman/Gilliam County) below Tumwater Falls (RM 10).
Kilchis	Downstream from the Parks boat ramp at Hwy 101 bridge. Speed limit.
Miami	Downstream from the Hwy 101 bridge. Speed limit.
Millicoma	Below Allegany.
Necanicum	Entire river, subject to slow-no wake. Speed limit.
N Fork Nehalem	Below Aldervale.
Rogue	Between Gold Ray Dam (former site) and the Applegate River; below the mouth of Snout Creek (near Agness)
S Fork Nehalem	From the mouth of Peterson Creek (RM 10.3) to Nehalem River Falls (RM 15.7), closed September 1 through March 30.
Salmon	Downstream of RM 3
Siletz	Downstream from the Morgan's Park boat ramp.
Siuslaw	Downstream from the Hwy 126 bridge at Mapleton.
Snake	Above Hells Canyon Dam.
Trask	Downstream from the Hwy 101 bridge. Speed limit.
Umpqua	Downstream from Scottsburg Park.
Wilson	Downstream from Sollie Smith boat ramp. Speed limit.
Willamette (main stem)	Downstream from the Beltline Road overpass at RM 178 in Eugene. (Note: The McKenzie, Molalla, Santiam, Tualatin, Yamhill and all other Willamette tributaries are closed to PWC.)
Yaquina	Downstream from the Toledo Airport boat ramp (RM 9).

Boating Waterway Regulations

▲ - Discharge restriction ✕ - Motors prohibited ■ - Boat speed restriction
● - Other restrictions ∽ - Slow–No Wake

A *Waterway, County, ORS/OAR*

Agate Reservoir, Jackson, 250-020-0151
● Electric motor only.

Alameda Lake, Lane, 250-020-0221
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Alsea River, Lincoln, 250-020-0231, 250-021-0040
✕ Jet pump drive prohibited above |Hatchery Creek.
∽ Slow-no wake, for motorboats within 200' of marinas, ramps, private docks.
● Personal watercraft allowed below Hatchery Creek. (p19)

Amos Lake, Douglas, 250-020-0102
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Andy Lake, Douglas, 250-020-0102
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Anthony Lake, Baker, 250-020-0013
● Electric motor only.

Applegate Reservoir, Jackson, 250-020-0151
■ 10 mph speed limit for motorboats.

B *Waterway, County, ORS/OAR*

Badger Lake, Hood River, 250-020-0141
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Balm Creek Reservoir, Baker, 250-020-0013
● Electric motor only.

Ben Irving Reservoir, Douglas, 250-020-0102
■ 35 mph speed limit, from "A" markers downstream 1.2 miles to dam.
■ 5 mph speed limit for motorboats, from "A" markers upstream 1 mi. to "B" markers, and within 100' of boat ramp.
● Electric motor only upstream from "B" markers.
✕ Boating prohibited within log boomed area near dam spillway.

Benson Lake, Multnomah, 250-020-0280
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Betty Lake, Lane, 250-020-0221
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Big Cliff Reservoir, Marion/Linn, 250-020-0243
✕ Boating prohibited between log boom and dam.

Big Lake, Linn, 250-020-0239
∽ Slow-no wake for motorboats within 200' of shore, designated swimming area, and posted area around boat landing and ramp.

Big Nestucca River, Tillamook, 250-020-0312
■ 5 mph speed limit for motorboats within 200' of boat moorage above and 100' of boat moorage or ramp below Woods Bridge.
✕ Motor use prohibited above Cloverdale (between Nov. 1 and March 31).

Big Swamp Reservoir, Lake, 250-020-0211
● Electric motor only.

Blair Lake, Lane, 250-020-0221
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Blue River Reservoir, Lane, 250-020-0221
∽ Slow-no wake, for motorboats within 300' of boat ramp or moorage.

Bradley Lake, Coos, 250-020-0063
■ 5 mph speed limit for motorboats.

Breitenbush Lake, Marion, 830.180
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Breitenbush River, Linn/Marion, 250-020-0043, 250-020-0260
∽ Slow-no wake speed limit for motorboats north of Breitenbush River Hwy 22 Bridge.

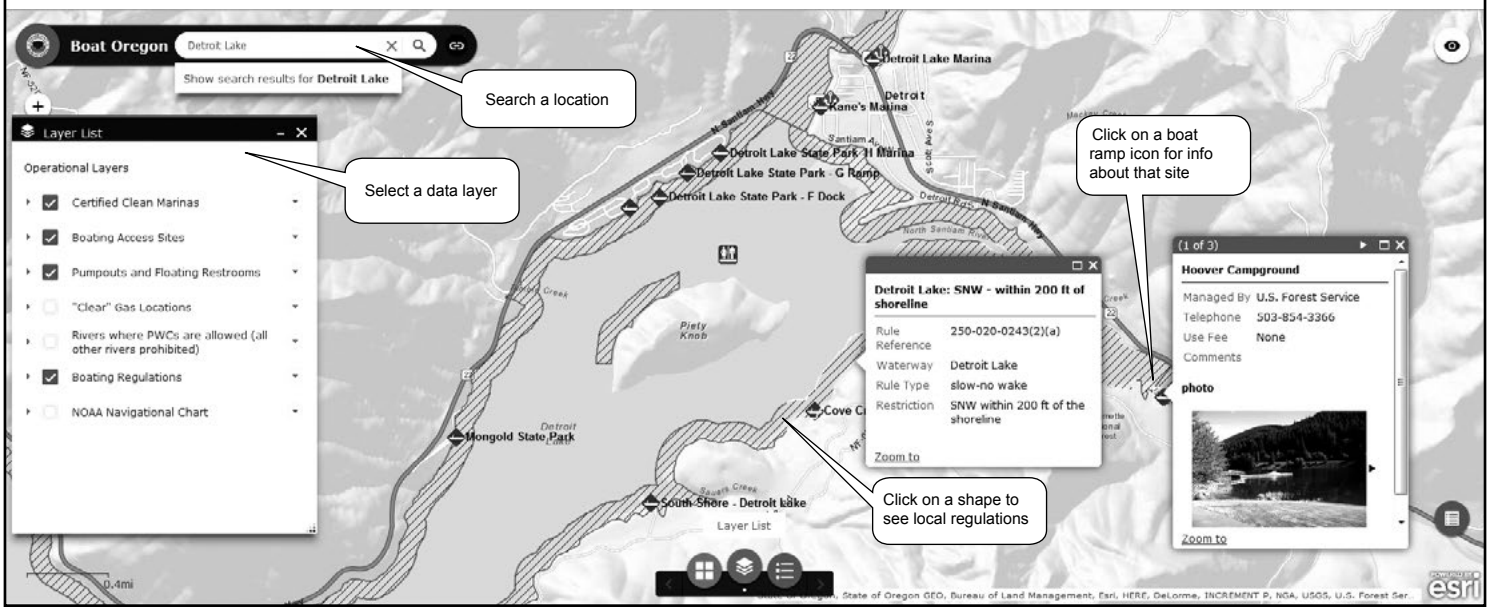
Brownlee Reservoir, Baker, 250-020-0013
∽ Slow-no wake at Farewell Bend State Park within 100' of designated swim area or 200' of boat ramp.
∽ Slow-no wake at Hewitt County Park within 200' of shore, from 200' above west ramp to 200' below east ramp.

Buckeye Lake, Douglas, 250-020-0102
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Bull Prairie Lake, Grant, 250-020-0125
✕ Motor use prohibited.

INTERACTIVE BOAT OREGON MAP – YOUR ON-THE-GO GUIDE!

Mobile ready at www.boatoregon.com



Bully Creek Reservoir, Malheur, 250-020-0250
S Slow-no wake within 200' of boat ramp or marked swimming area.

Burns Gravel Pond, Harney, 250-020-0132
■ 5 mph speed limit for motorboats.

Bybee Lake, Multnomah, 250-020-0281
● Electric motor only.

C *Waterway, County, ORS/OAR*

Cache Lake, Jefferson, 250-020-0161
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Calamut Lake, Douglas, 250-020-0102
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Campbell Lake, Lake, 250-020-0211
● Electric motor only.

Cape Meares Lake, Tillamook, 250-020-0310
■ 5 mph speed limit.

Carmen Reservoir, Linn, 250-020-0240
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Carter Lake, Douglas, 250-020-0102
■ 10 mph speed limit for motorboats.

Charlton Lake, Deschutes, 830.180
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Cheadle Lake, Linn, 250-020-0240
✕ Electric Motor only.

Chetco River, Curry, 250-021-0040
● Personal watercraft allowed on waters below head of tide. (p19)
■ No motors upstream of Rogue Siskiyou NF boundary 250-030-0100

Clackamas River, Clackamas, 250-020-0033
S Slow-no wake, for motorboats from Hwy 99 bridge to Willamette River. (May 1 through Oct. 15).
● Personal watercraft allowed on Clackamette Lake and downstream from lake to Willamette River. (page 19) 250-021-0040

Clatskanie River, Columbia, 250-020-0051
S Slow-no wake, upstream of a point approximately 100 yards north of Beaver Boat Ramp, as marked.

Clear Lake, Linn, 830.180
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Clear Lake, Wasco, 830.185
■ 10 mph speed limit for motorboats.

Cliff Lake, Douglas, 250-020-0102
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Coffenbury Lake, Clatsop, 250-020-0041
■ 10 mph speed limit for motorboats.

Collard Lakes, Lane, 250-020-0221
S Slow-no wake, for motorboats.

Columbia River

Lower Columbia, Clatsop, 250-020-0041
S Slow-no wake, for motorboats at Hammond Boat Basin on Skipanon Waterway south of signage at Hampton Mill and in the Warrenton Small Boat Basin.
S Slow-no wake, in Astoria at East End, West End mooring basins.
■ 5 mph speed limit for motorboats:
— within 200' of Knappa Dock;
— on Svenson Slough as marked;
— on Warren Slough.

Lower Columbia, Columbia, 250-020-0051
S Slow-no wake, for motorboats between Sand Island and the City of Saint Helens from a point 200' upstream of the Courthouse docks to a point 200' downstream of the transient floats on Sand Island.

Scappoose Bay, Columbia, 250-020-0051
S Slow-no wake, within 200' of Scappoose Bay Marina and public ramp. (Also see Sauvie Island Wildlife Area, p30.)

Portland Area, Multnomah, 250-020-0280
■ 5 mph speed limit in all of North Portland Harbor to a point 800 yards west of Burlington Northern Railroad Bridge.
● Pass-through zone for boats and no water skiing, South Channel, Goverment Island as marked.
● No anchoring on sediment cap located, as marked at river mile 7 at Willamette River near Swan Island.
● Marked area in Oregon Slough closed to all boats and anchoring.
S Slow-no wake, for motorboats:
— within Hayden Bay as marked by buoys;
— within 200' of houseboat moorages at Government Island, South Channel;
— within Commodore's Cove as marked by buoys;
— between the Big Eddy wing dike and east Chinook Landing wing dike;
— within Chinook Landing Boat Basin as marked.
● Motorboat racing restricted to designated testing area between M. James Gleason boat ramp and Buoy No. 18, 8 a.m. to noon, Tuesday through Friday.

Columbia Gorge, Multnomah, 250-020-0280
■ 5 mph speed limit for boats within 300' of the entrance to and within Rooster Rock channel.
■ 3 mph speed limit for boats within Rooster Rock boat basin.
✕ Boating at Bonneville Dam prohibited within posted waters, Bradford Slough and the area upstream of a line between Robins Island and the Hamilton Island boat ramp (WA) as signed.

Columbia River Gorge -250-020-0141
S Slow-no wake in the artificial lagoon, as marked, immediately west of the mouth and Nichols boat basin.

Upper Columbia, Wasco, 250-020-0350
● U. S. Army Corps of Engineers permission required to operate in restricted area at The Dalles Dam.
S Slow-no wake in Salisbury Slough, as marked, at West Mayer State Park.

Mayer Park, Wasco, 250-020-0350
S Slow-no wake, west of buoyed line on bay before accessing Columbia River, May 1 through Sept. 30.

Upper Columbia, Sherman/Umatilla, 250-020-0295, 250-020-0323
S Slow-no wake, for motorboats within 200' of public boat ramp or marked swimming area.
■ 5 mph speed limit for motorboats on Hat Rock Creek Inlet 100 yds. south of Columbia River.
● Motorboats restricted to counter-clockwise pattern including those towing water skiers operating from Cold Springs and Sand Station recreation areas including launching and landing.
● U. S. Army Corps of Engineers permission required to operate in restricted areas, John Day Dam, McNary Dam.

Cooper Creek Reservoir, Douglas, 250-020-0102, 250-020-0105
■ 40 mph speed limit for motorboats on main body.
■ 5 mph speed limit for motorboats within 200' of boat ramp, designated swimming area, and buoyed areas of Rachelle, Pierce, Canyon, Sutherlin and Douglas inlets.

● The 5 mph shoreline rule for personal watercraft does not apply in the area between Douglas Inlet and Sutherlin Inlet.

Coos River, Coos, 250-021-0040
● Personal watercraft allowed downstream of confluence with Millicoma River. (p19)

Coquille River, Coos, 250-021-0040
● Personal watercraft allowed on waters below Hwy 42 S bridge in Coquille. (p19)

Cottage Grove Reservoir, Lane, 250-020-0221
ᔕ Slow-no wake, for motorboats south of line between east shore marker near Wilson Creek and west shore marker near Cedar Creek; and within 200' of public boat ramp or marked swimming area.

Cottonwood Meadows Lake, Lake, 250-020-0211
● Electric motor only.

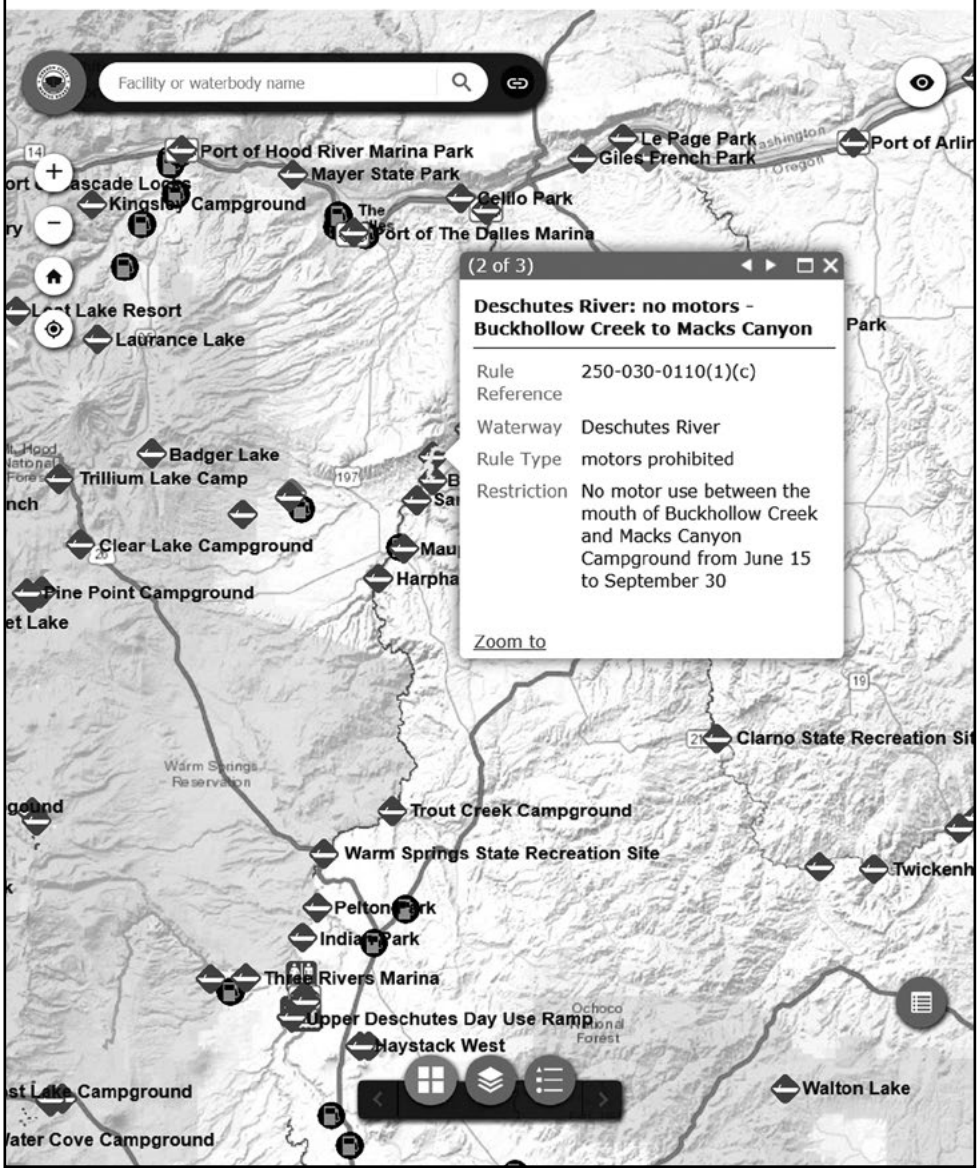
Cougar Reservoir, Lane, 250-020-0221
ᔕ Slow-no wake for motorboats within 300' of boat ramp or moorage.

Crane Prairie Reservoir, Deschutes, 830.185/250-020-0091
■ 10 mph speed limit for motorboats.
▲ Marine sanitation device discharge must be inoperable (p17).

Crystal Creek, see Upper Klamath Lake, (p32).

Lower Deschutes River Motorboat Regulations

(See live map @ www.boatoregon.com/map)



Cullaby Lake, Clatsop, 250-020-0041
ᔕ Slow-no wake, for motorboats within 200' of ramp or designated swimming area.
■ 10 mph speed limit for motorboats north end within buoyed area.
● Towing of water skiers and other towed devices restricted to counter-clockwise pattern.

Cultus Lake (Big), Deschutes, 250-020-0091
▲ Marine sanitation device discharge must be inoperable (p17).

Cunningham Slough, Columbia, 250-020-0053
✕ Use of motor prohibited October 10 to January 20, except for persons possessing a valid Sauvie Island Hunt Permit.

D *Waterway, County, ORS/OAR*

Dairy Creek, Columbia/ Multnomah, 250-020-0053, 250-020-0285
ᔕ Slow-no wake for motorboats (includes Dairy Creek canal).

Dark Lake, Jefferson, 830.180
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Davis Lake, Deschutes/Klamath, 830.185
■ 10 mph speed limit for motorboats during legal fishing days and hours.

Deadhorse Lake, Lake, 250-020-0211
● Electric motor only.

Delintment Lake, Harney, 250-020-0132
■ 5 mph speed limit for motorboats.

Depoe Bay, Lincoln, 250-020-0231
■ 3 mph speed limit for motorboats on Bay and on the entrance channel east of Hwy 101 bridge.

Deschutes River, Wasco/Sherman
Lower segment, Columbia River to Pelton Dam, 830.180/250-21-040, 250-030-0110
✕ Motor use prohibited:
— on segment bordering Warm Springs Indian Reservation;
— between north boundary of Warm Springs Reservation and Buckhollow Creek, except to allow landowners ingress and egress, by permit;
— between Buckhollow Creek and Macks Canyon from June 15 to Sept. 30 except to allow landowners ingress and egress, by permit;
— alternating Thursday through Sunday periods beginning first weekend on or after June 15, continuing until Sept. 30,

between Macks Canyon Campground and Heritage Landing boat ramp.
✕ Pass through only, no dropping off or picking up passengers between upstream end of Rattlesnake Rapids and below Moody Rapids, except in emergency.
● No more than two round trips per day from Heritage Landing boat ramp or Macks Canyon boat ramp.
● Motorboat limit of seven persons onboard, including operator, between Columbia River and Sherar Falls, except by permit.
● Personal watercraft allowed downstream from Heritage Landing boat ramp (p19).
S Slow-no wake, for motorboats from Columbia River upstream 500 yards.

Upper segment, Deschutes, 250-020-0091
✕ Towing of water skiers and other towed devices prohibited.
✕ Personal watercraft prohibited.
✕ Motor use prohibited:
— between Deschutes National Forest boundary and Jefferson County line including Mirror Pond in Bend;
— between LaPine State Park and Pringle Falls;
— between Aspen Camp boat ramp and north end of Lava Island.
S Slow-no wake, for motorboats between Wickiup Dam and Deschutes National Forest Boundary.

Detroit Reservoir, Linn/Marion, 250-020-0243, 250-020-0260
● Towing of water skiers and other towed devices restricted:
— to 200' or more from shore, except on "safe" (page 3) take-offs and landings;
— to take-offs, landings perpendicular to shore.
Distances of boats from water skiers must be at least:
— 300' behind skier;
— 100' alongside skier.
● Towing boat's bow must not be crossed within 200'.
S Slow-no wake, limit for motorboats:
— within 200' of shore or marked swimming area;
— north of Breitenbush River Hwy 22 Bridge;
— in North Santiam River 1100' northwest of Hoover Rock;
— within 200 yards of northwest shore of Piety Knob.
S Slow-no wake, for motorboats on Breitenbush Arm from Hwy 22 bridge to a marked area west of Kane's Marina.
✕ Boating prohibited between log boom and dam.

Devils Lake, Deschutes, 830.180
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Devils Lake, Lincoln, 250-020-0231
■ 3 mph speed limit for motorboats within 200' of Sand Point Park swimming area or in area of "D" River outlet.
■ 5 mph speed limit for motorboats on "D" River west of south bank marker.

Dexter Dam Reservoir, Lane, 250-020-0221
S Slow-no wake, for motorboats:
— within 200' of boat ramp or designated swimming area;
— within 50' of the causeway crossing the reservoir.

Diamond Lake, Douglas, 830.185, 250-020-0102
■ 10 mph speed limit for motorboats.

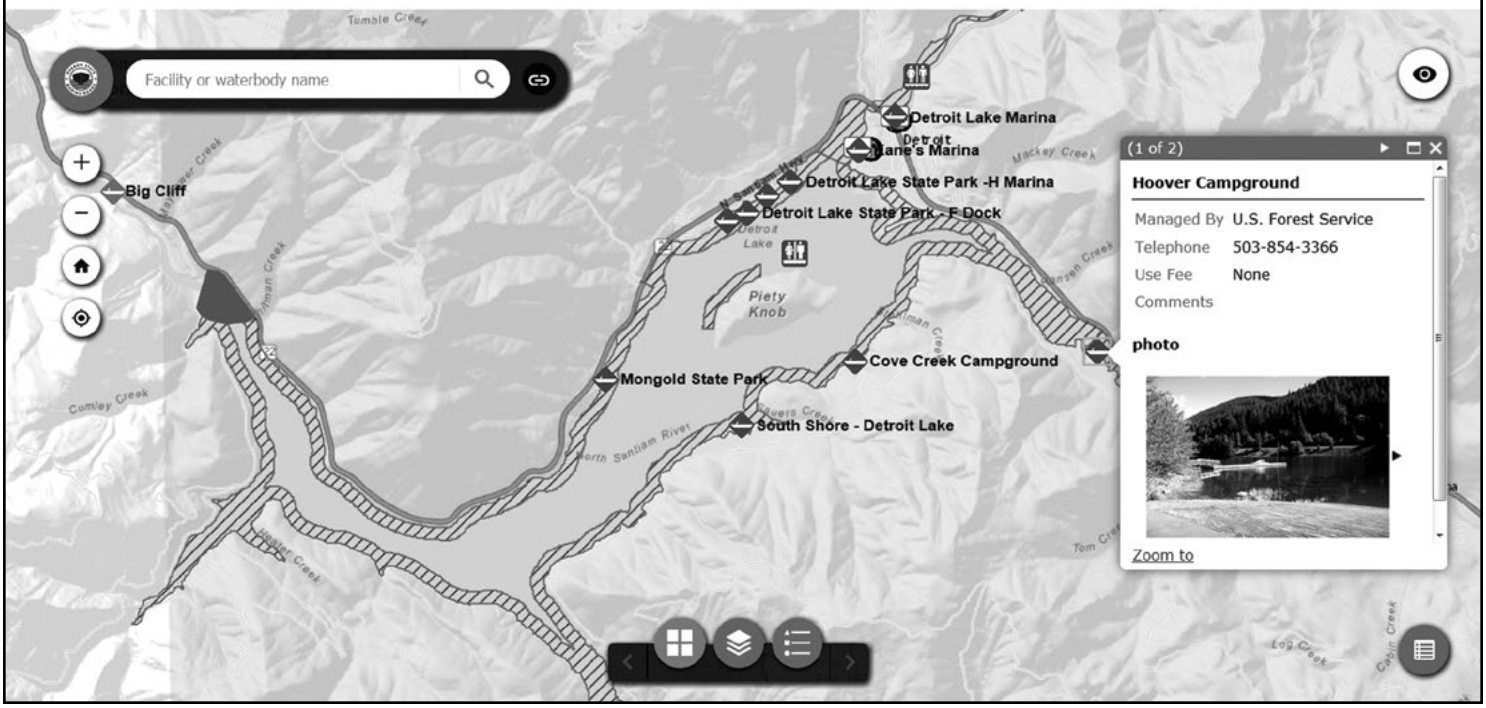
Dog Lake, Lake, 250-020-0211
■ 5 mph speed limit for motorboats.

Dorena Reservoir, Lane, 250-020-0221
S Slow-no wake, for motorboats southeast of a line between markers at Humphrey Point and northeast shore, and within 200' of public boat ramp or marked swimming area.

Duncan Reservoir, Lake, 250-020-0211
S Slow-no wake for motorboats.

Detroit Reservoir Motorboat Regulations

(See live map @ www.boatoregon.com/map)



E *Waterway, County, ORS/OAR*

Earl Snell Memorial Park Lagoon, Gilliam, 250-020-0121
✕ Motor use prohibited south of railroad bridge.

East Freeway Lake, Linn, 250-020-0240
■ 10 MPH speed limit for motorboats.

East Lake, Deschutes, 830.185/250-020-0091
■ 10 mph speed limit for motorboats during legal fishing days and hours.
▲ Marine sanitation device discharge must be inoperable (p17).

Eel Lake, Coos/Douglas, 250-020-0061, 250-020-0101
■ 10 mph speed limit for motorboats.

Elk Lake, Deschutes, 830.185/250-020-0091
■ 10 mph speed limit for motorboats during legal fishing days and hours.
▲ Marine sanitation device discharge must be inoperable (p17).

Elk River, Curry, 250-020-0082
■ Iron Head Ramp downstream, only outboard motors 25 horsepower or less are allowed.
● Jet pumps prohibited on the entire river.
■ Iron Head Ramp upstream, only persons owning land fronting both sides of the river may, by Marine Board permit, use a motorboat. Motor limited to a propeller driven outboard 25 horsepower or less.
● Electric motors are allowed on entire river.

Elk Lake, Marion
● Electric motors only.

Emigrant Lake, Jackson, 250-020-0151
ᔕ Slow-no wake, for motorboats:
— in Spillway Cove designated moorage area;
— in the Hill Creek arm, as marked;
— in the Emigrant Creek arm, as marked.
● Moorage permit required after 48 hours outside designated moorage area

Empire Lakes, Coos, 250-020-0063
● Electric motor only.

F *Waterway, County, ORS/OAR*

Fahy Lake, Coos, 250-020-0063
● Electric motor only.

Fall Creek Lake, Lane, 250-020-0221
ᔕ Slow-no wake, for motorboats:
— on Fall Creek above buoys approx. 200' downstream from Big Fall Creek Rd.;
— on Winberry Creek upstream of buoys approx. 1,800' downstream from Winberry Creek Rd. bridge;
— within 200' of public ramp or marked swim area.

Faller Lake, Douglas, 250-020-0102
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Fern Ridge Reservoir, Lane, 250-020-0221
ᔕ Slow-no wake, for motorboats:
— within 200' of public boat ramp or designated swimming area;
— in Coyote Creek Channel;
— between shore and buoy line from north shore south 200' from docks except for buoyed corridor south of Eugene Y.C. southernmost dock;
— south of buoy line extending easterly from point 100 yds. north of Perkins boat ramp to adjacent shore.
✕ Propeller driven airboat or non-displacement hull type hovercraft are prohibited from areas where there is emergent vegetation present. This includes Coyote Creek, Amazon Bay, South Marsh and Long Tom areas.
■ Electric motor only south of Hwy 126.

Fish Lake, Douglas, 250-020-0102
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Fish Lake, Harney, 250-020-0132
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Fish Lake, Jackson, 250-020-0151
■ 10 mph speed limit for motorboats.

Floras Creek, Curry, 250-020-0082
● Electric motor only.

Foster Reservoir, Linn, 250-020-0241
● Towing of water skiers and other towed devices restricted:
— to 200' or more from shore, except on "safe" (page 3) take-offs and landings;
— to counter-clockwise pattern;
— to take-offs, landings at 45-degree angles to shore.
● Distances of boats from water skiers must be at least:
— 300' behind skier;
— 100' alongside skier.
● Towing boat's bow must not be crossed within 200'.
■ 5 mph speed limit for motorboats:
— within 200' of shore or designated swimming area;
— upstream of highway bridges over Middle and South Santiam arms;
— within posted areas around Gedney and Lewis Creek boat landings.
✕ Boating prohibited between trash boom and dam.
ᔕ Slow-no wake, within 100' of the Edgewater RV Resort & Marina.

Ford's Pond, Douglas, 250-020-0102
● 5 mph speed limit for elecric motors.

Fourmile Lake, Klamath 250-020-0204
● 10 mph speed limit for motorboats.

Freeway Lakes, see East (p24), West (p32), and Middle Freeway Lake (p28).

Frog Lake, Wasco, 830.180
✕ Motor use prohibited.

G *Waterway, County, ORS/OAR*

Galesville Reservoir, Douglas, 250-020-0102
■ 40 mph speed limit for motorboats on main body.
● Movement at more than 5 mph limited to counter-clockwise direction.
■ 5 mph speed limit for motorboats:
— between boat ramp and log boom in north shore buoyed areas;
— between marked areas at upper end.
● Electric motor only above marked 5 mph zone.

Gilbert River, Columbia/Multnomah, 250-020-0051, 250-020-0053, 250-020-0285
✕ Boating prohibited except for holders of Sauvie Island Hunt Permit. (Oct. 10 through Jan. 20)
(See Sauvie Island Wildlife Area, p30.)

Gold Lake, Lane, 830.180
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Goose Lake, Marion, 250-020-0259
● Electric motor only.

Grande Ronde Lake, Union, 250-020-0330
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Grande Ronde River, Wallowa, 250-020-0340
✕ Motor use prohibited between Umatilla National Forest Boundary downstream to the Oregon/Washington state line, except for landowner access for land management activities.

Green Peter Reservoir, Linn, 250-020-0242
● Towing of water skiers and other towed devices restricted:
— to 200' or more from shore, except on "safe" take-offs and landings (p3);
— to counter-clockwise pattern;
— to take-offs, landings at 45-degree angles to shore.
● Distances of boats from water skiers must be at least:
— 300' behind skier;
— 100' alongside skier.
● Towing boat's bow must not be crossed within 200'.
■ 10 mph speed limit for motorboats:
— within 200' of shore (excluding Quartzville Arm below Rocky Top Bridge) or designated swimming area;
— within posted Green Peter Creek Arm area;
— within posted Thistle Creek Arm boat ramp area;
— within Whitcomb Creek Arm upstream of highway bridge or posted ramp area;
— within Quartzville Creek Arm above Rocky Top bridge;
— within Middle Fork Santiam Arm upstream from approximately 1 mi. below Weyerhaeuser bridge;
— within Tally Creek Arm above Weyerhaeuser bridge;
— within posted Rumbaugh Creek Arm area.
✕ Boating prohibited between trash boom and dam.

Green Point Reservoir, (see Kingsley, p26)

H *Waterway, County, ORS/OAR*

Hand Lake, Jefferson, 250-020-0161
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Harriman Creek, (See Upper Klamath Lake, p32)

Haystack Reservoir, Jefferson, 250-020-0161
∽ 5 mph limit for motorboats within signed western and southern cove buoy lines.
● The owner or operator of a boat must move the boat if it has been anchored or moored outside of a marina or away from a dock for 30 or more consecutive days in the same location without permission of the owner of the submerged or submersible land. The owner or operator of a boat must not leave the boat unattended for more than seven consecutive days, while it is anchored or moored outside of a marina or away from a dock without permission of the owner of the submerged or submersible land.

Heart Lake, Lake, 250-020-0211
● Electric motor only.

Hemlock Lake, Douglas, 250-020-0102
● Electric motor only.

Henry Hagg Lake, Washington, 250-020-0360
∽ Slow-no wake for motorboats within 200' of shore or marked swimming area, and waters west of buoyed line northwest of dam.
✕ Boating prohibited within buoyed or marked swimming area.
■ 35 mph speed limit for motorboats east of buoyed line and more than 200' offshore.
● Movement restricted to counter-clockwise pattern.

Hidden Lake, Lane, 250-020-0221
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Higgins Reservior, Baker, 250-020-0013
● Electric motors only.

Hills Creek Reservoir, Lane, 250-020-0221
∽ Slow-no wake, for motorboats:
— on Hills Creek south of bridge;
— on Packard Creek arm west of Rigdon Road;
— within 200' of public boat ramp or marked swimming area.
✕ Motor use prohibited on Larison Creek arm, west of Rigdon Road.

Holbrook Reservoir, Lake, 250-020-0211
● Electric motor only.

Hoquarton Slough, Tillamook, 250-020-0308(2)(d)
∽ Slow-no wake (entire length)

Horseshoe Lake, Jefferson, 830.180
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Henry Hagg Lake Motorboat Regulations

(See live map @ www.boatoregon.com/map)

Hosmer Lake, Deschutes, 830.185/250-020-0091
● Electric motor only, 10 mph speed limit.

Howard Prairie Lake, Jackson, 250-020-0151
S Slow-no wake, for motorboats in designated moorage area at resort marina and Klum Landing.
● Moorage permit required after 48 hours outside designated moorage area.

Hult Reservoir, Lane, 250-020-0221
● Electric motor only.

Hyatt Lake, Jackson, 250-020-0151
■ 10 mph speed limit for motorboats.

I *Waterway, County, ORS/OAR*

Illinois River, Curry, Josephine, 250-030-0120
✕ Motor use prohibited from Deer Creek downstream to Nancy Creek.

Indigo Lake, Douglas, 250-020-0102
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Irish Lake, Deschutes, 830.180
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Island Lake, Jefferson, 250-020-0161
✕ Motor use prohibited.

J *Waterway, County, ORS/OAR*

Jack Lake, Jefferson, 250-020-0161
✕ Motor use prohibited.

John Day River, Clatsop, 250-020-0041
S Slow-no wake for motorboats within 200' of boat ramp, houseboats or designated swimming area.

John Day River, Gilliam/Sherman/Wheeler, 250-021-0040, 250-030-0130
✕ Motor use prohibited between Service Creek and Clarno Bridge on State HWY 218/ from May 1 to Sept. 30 except electric motors only with 40lbs. of thrust or less may be used year round.
✕ Motor use prohibited between Clarno Bridge on State HWY 2018 to Cottonwood Bridge on State HWY 206 year round.
✕ Motor use prohibited between Cottonwood Bridge on State HWY 206 and Tumwater Falls from May 1 to Sept. 30.
✕ Motor use prohibited on South Fork John Day River year round.
● Personal watercraft allowed downstream from Tumwater Falls (RM 10). (p19)

Jubilee Lake, Union, 250-020-0330
● Electric motor only.

June Lake, Douglas, 250-020-0102
✕ Motor use prohibited.

K *Waterway, County, ORS/OAR*

Kilchis River, Tillamook, 250-020-0308, 250-021-0040
● Electric motor only upstream from Parks boat ramp at Hwy 101 bridge.
● Personal watercraft allowed downstream from Hwy 101 bridge. (p19)
S Slow-no wake, from RM 0 to Parks boat ramp.

Kingsley/Green Point Reservoir, Hood River, 250-020-0141
■ 5 mph speed limit for motorboats

Kinney Lake, Wallowa, 250-020-0340
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Kiwa Lake, Lane, 250-020-0221
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Klamath Lake, (See Upper Klamath Lake, p32)

Krumbo Reservoir, Harney, 250-020-0132
● Manual powered or electric motor only during Oregon trout season.

L *Waterway, County, ORS/OAR*

Lake Ann, Linn, 250-020-0240
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Lake Billy Chinook, Jefferson, 250-020-0161
■ 10 mph speed limit for motorboats:
— Crooked River Arm above Crooked River Bridge;
— Deschutes River Arm above Deschutes River Bridge;
— Metolius River Arm 1,000' upstream of Street Creek.
S Slow-no wake, within buoyed areas:
— Lower Deschutes River Day Use Area;
— Upper Deschutes Day Use Area;
— Cove Palisades State Park marina;
— Crooked River boat ramp;
— Chinook Island Cove (Metolius Arm);
— Camp Perry South cove (Metolius Arm);
— Within 300' of designated swimming area;
— Fly Creek Inlet.
● Beaching, anchoring, mooring restricted:
— on Crooked River Arm within 200' of east shore between marked area 1,000' north of Cove Marina and Crooked River Bridge, and west shore from state park boundary north, approximately;
— on Deschutes River Arm within 200' of east shore between marked area approx. 2,000' north of northernmost ramp and Deschutes River Bridge.
✕ Boating prohibited between log boom and dam.
▲ Marine sanitation device discharge must be inoperable (p17).
● The owner or operator of a boat must move the boat if it has been anchored or moored outside of a marina or away from a dock for 30 or more consecutive days in the same location without permission of the owner of the submerged or submersible land. The owner or operator of a boat must not leave the boat unattended for more than seven consecutive days, while it is anchored or moored outside of a marina or away from a dock without permission of the owner of the submerged or submersible land.

Lake in the Woods, Douglas, 250-020-0102
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Lake Lytle, Tillamook, 250-020-0310
■ 10 mph speed limit for motorboats between one hour after sunset and 8 a.m.
■ 5 mph speed limit for motorboats within 300' of south end; or 100' of east shore and swimming area.
● Towing water skiers, other towed devices restricted to counter-clockwise pattern.
● Distances of motorboats following water skiers must be at least:
— 200' behind skier;
— 100' alongside skier.

Lake of the Woods, Klamath, 250-020-0201
S Slow-no wake, for motorboats or boats towing waterskiers:
— within marked swimming areas;
— adjacent to camp areas;
— within 200' of dock or shore; except for "safe" (page 3) waterskiing take-off, landing;
■ No operation of motorboats at speeds faster than 20 MPH between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise;
— boats must show proper lighting between these hours.

Lake Oswego, Clackamas, 250-020-0031
■ 6 mph speed limit for boats:
— within 100' of swimmer, canoe or shore;
— within buoy-marked areas;
— through channels, canals and bridges.
■ 8 mph speed limit for boats after dark in unrestricted areas.
■ 40 mph speed limit for boats during daylight hours in unrestricted areas.
✕ Unlicensed devices (paddle board, inner tube, rubber raft, etc.) prohibited 100' or more from shore or under bridge.
✕ Mooring boat or raft to buoy or marker prohibited.
● Towing of water skiers and other towed devices restricted:
— to 100' or more from shore, except on "safe" take-offs and landings (p3);
— to counter-clockwise pattern;
— to as far from docks, floats, shore as possible on take-offs, landings.
● Water ski landing restricted to area within extended property lines of location serving as take-off point.
● Restrictions for tow boats:
— Motors must be "killed," when picking up or standing by skiers;
— No skier pick-ups within 100' of shore;
— Must immediately return to fallen skier more than 50' from shore;
— Must carry competent ski-tender in addition to operator.
● Distances of boats from water skiers must be at least:
— 300' behind skier;
— 100' along side skier.
✕ Towing of water skiers and users of other towed equipment prohibited:
— under bridges;
— south of entrance and within Blue Heron Bay;
— west of entrance and within West Bay;
— on inlet canal;
— on canal between main lake and Lakewood Bay;
— east end between buoy, swim resort;
— at mouth of Kelok Bay (southwest of buoy);
— west end, Lakewood Bay (west of buoy).
▲ Marine sanitation device discharge must be inoperable (p17).

Lake Owyhee, Malheur, 250-020-0250
S Slow-no wake for motorboats within Cherry Creek inlet, or within 200' of marked boat ramp or swimming area.
■ 15 mph speed limit for motorboats between RM 65 and approx. RM 70 as marked.

Lake Penland, Morrow, 250-020-0270
● Electric motor only.

Lake Selmac, Josephine, 250-020-0271
■ 10 mph speed limit for motorboats.

Lake Simtustus, Jefferson, 830.185/250-020-0161
S Slow-no wake for motorboats within 300' of moorage and extending to opposite shore.
■ 10 mph speed limit for motorboats upstream of a point 0.85 miles upstream of dam.
✕ Boating prohibited within tailrace area enclosed by log boom downstream from Round Butte Dam.
✕ Mooring and boating prohibited to log boom and between boom and Pelton Dam.
● The owner or operator of a boat must move the boat if it has been anchored or moored outside of a marina or away from a dock for 30 or more consecutive days in the same location without permission of the owner of the submerged or submersible land. The owner or operator of a boat must not leave the boat unattended for more than seven consecutive days, while it is anchored or moored outside of a marina or away from a dock without permission of the owner of the submerged or submersible land.

Laurance Lake, Hood River, 250-020-0141
● Electric motor only.

Lava Lake (Big), Deschutes, 830.185/250-020-0091
■ 10 mph speed limit for motorboats.
▲ Marine sanitation device discharge must be inoperable (p17).

Leaburg Reservoir, Lane, 250-020-0221
■ 5 mph speed limit for motorboats.

Lemolo Lake, Douglas, 250-020-0102
S Slow-no wake, for motorboats:
— within 150' of shore or pier line from resort boat ramp to Pool Creek Inlet;
— 200' south of Pool Creek Inlet to unnamed island; from south tip of island across to nearest peninsula;
— from U.S. Forest Service. Rd. 2614 crossing North Umpqua River to 2,000' westward.
■ 40 mph speed limit for boats on unrestricted areas.

Lewis and Clark River, Clatsop, 250-020-0041
S Slow-no wake, for motorboats from mouth at Youngs Bay to Green Slough (1.8 statute miles).

Link Lake, Jefferson, 250-020-0161
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Little Cultus Lake, Deschutes, 830.185, 250-020-0091
■ 10 mph speed limit for motorboats.
▲ Marine sanitation device discharge must be inoperable (p17).

Little Lava Lake, Deschutes, 830.185
■ 10 mph speed limit for motorboats.

Little Morgan Lake, Union, 250-020-0330
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Lofton Reservoir, Lake, 250-020-0211
● Electric motor only.

Long Tom River, Lane, 250-020-0221
■ 5 mph speed limit for motorboats.

Lookout Point Reservoir, Lane, 250-020-0221
S Slow-no wake, for motorboats:
— within 200' of public boat ramp or designated swimming area.
✕ Motorboat operation prohibited in Bannister Cove.

Loon Lake, Douglas, 250-020-0102
S Slow-no wake, for motorboats:
— within 200' of boat ramp, mooring area or designated swimming area except on "safe" take-offs and landings (p3);
— within the buoyed area near Fish Haven Resort.
■ Boats traveling in excess of 10 mph must travel in a counter-clockwise pattern on otherwise unrestricted areas of the lake.

Lost Creek Lake, Jackson, 250-020-0151 (see map above)
✕ Motor use prohibited between breakwaters designating Stewart State Park swimming area.
S Slow-no wake, for motorboats:
— above Lost Creek Arm "narrows" as marked;
— within marked Takelma Park boat ramp cove area;
— above Peyton Bridge.

Lost Lake, Hood River, 830.180
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Lost Lake, Linn, 250-020-0240
■ 10 mph speed limit for motorboats.

Lower Erma Bell Lake, Lane, 250-020-021
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Lower Rigdon Lake, Lane, 250-020-0221
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Lower Twin Lake, Douglas, 250-020-0102
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Lucile Lake, Douglas, 250-020-0102
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Lucky Lake, Deschutes, 830.180
✕ Motor use prohibited.

M *Waterway, County, ORS/OAR*

Magone Lake, Grant, 830.185
■ 10 mph speed limit for motorboats during legal fishing days and hours.

Maidu Lake, Douglas, 250-020-0102
✕ Motor use prohibited.

McKenzie River, Lane, 250-020-0221
■ 5 mph speed limit for motorboats from Leaburg Reservoir Dam upstream to Good Pasture Bridge.
✕ Motor use prohibited above Good Pasture Bridge.
✕ Personal watercraft prohibited except on reservoir impoundments.

Meadow Lake, Deschutes, 250-020-0091
● Electric motor only.

Melakwa Lake, Lane, 250-020-0221
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Miami River, Tillamook, 250-020-0308, 250-021-0040
● Electric motor only above Hwy 101 bridge.
● Personal watercraft allowed downstream from Hwy 101 bridge. (p19)

Middle Erma Bell Lake, Lane, 250-020-0221
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Middle Freeway Lake, Linn, 250-020-0240
■ 10 mph speed limit for motorboats.

Miller Lake, Klamath, 250-020-0202
S Slow-no wake, for motorboats within 100' of boat ramp or designated swimming area.
■ 10 mph speed limit within 100' of shore, except designated water ski area at northwest end of lake.

Millicoma River, Coos, 250-020-0064
✕ Jet pump drive prohibited on east and west forks above Allegany.

Minam River, Wallowa/Union, 250-030-0140
✕ Motor use prohibited from Minam Lake downstream to Wallowa River.

Mission Lake, Marion, 250-020-0259
● Electric motor only.

Molalla River, Clackamas, 250-020-0033
✕ Jet pump drive prohibited upstream of Hwy 99 bridge.

Morgan Lake, Union, 250-020-0330
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Mud Lake, Lake, 250-020-0211
● Electric motor only.

Mud Lake, Union, 250-020-0330
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Multnomah Channel, Columbia/Multnomah, 250-020-0051, 250-020-0282
S Slow-no wake, for motorboats:
— within 200' of moorages between Hadley's Landing and Willamette River;
— within 200' of the public transient moorage at Coon Island;
— within 200' of the Gilbert River boat ramp (see Gilbert River, p24);
— on Scappoose Bay within 200' of Bayport Marina and public ramp.
(Also see Sauvie Island Wildlife Area, p30.)

Munsel Lake, Lane, 250-020-0221
S Slow-no wake, for motorboats west of marker buoys.
■ 10 mph speed limit for motorboats east of marker buoys, except between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., June 1 through Sept. 30.
— Oct. 1 - May 30, speed limit lifted between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

N *Waterway, County, ORS/OAR*

Neacoxie (Sunset) Lake, Clatsop, 250-020-0041
■ 10 mph speed limit for motorboats.

Necanicum River, Clatsop, 250-020-0043
■ Slow-no wake, for motorboats upstream of the First Avenue bridge in Seaside.

Nehalem River, Clatsop/Tillamook, 250-020-0042, 250-020-0311
South Fork
● Motor limited to 15 horsepower (Sept. 1 through March 30) from Peterson Creek mouth to Nehalem River Falls.
■ 5 mph speed limit for motorboats within 200' of boat ramp, moorage, except when towing water skiers or users of other towed devices on "safe" take-offs and landings (p3).
North Fork
✕ Motor use prohibited above Aldervale.

Nestucca River, (see Big Nestucca River, p20)

Netarts Bay, Tillamook, 250-020-0310
■ 5 mph speed limit for motorboats within jetties near county boat launches.

New River, Coos, 250-020-0063 – Curry, 250-020-0082
● Electric motors only from March 1 to Sept. 30. From October 1 to the end of February motors are not restricted.

North Fork Owyhee River, Malheur, 250-030-0150
✕ No motors (entire length)

North Fork Reservoir, Clackamas, 250-020-0033
S Slow-no wake, within 200 feet of entrance and within North Arm.
✕ Jet pump drives prohibited above a point 2.3 miles upstream of North Fork Dam.
■ 10 mph speed limit for motorboats 2.3 miles upstream of North Fork Dam.

North Ten Mile Lake, Coos, 250-020-0062
■ 5 mph speed limit for motorboats within 200' of boat ramp or marked swimming area.
S Slow-no wake for motorboats on North Lake Canal or within 200' of entrances.

North Twin Lake, Deschutes, 830.180
✕ Motor use prohibited.

North Umpqua River, Douglas, 250-020-0102
✕ Motor use prohibited between Lone Rock Camp ramp and Lemolo Lake.

O *Waterway, County, ORS/OAR*

Ochoco Reservoir, Crook 250-02-0073
● Towing of water skiers and other towed devices restricted:

— to 200’ or more from shore, except on “safe” take-offs and landings (p3);
— to counter-clockwise pattern on take-offs and landings;
— to take-offs, landings no closer than 45 degrees from shore.
● No skier pick-ups within 200’ of shore.
● Distances of boats following water skiers must be at least:
— 300’ behind skier;
— 100’ alongside skier.
● Towing boat’s bow must not be crossed within 200’.
■ 5 mph speed limit for motorboats including “safe” take-offs and landings (p3) by water skiers:
— within 200’ of shoreline, boat ramp, marked swimming area;
— within state park boat ramp area;
— east of orange boundary markers;
— within the boat rental area cove marked by buoys.

Olallie Lake, Jefferson, 830.180
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Old Long Tom River Channel, Lane, 250-020-0221
● Electric motor only.

Olalla Lake, Lincoln, 250-020-0231
● Electric motor only.

Opal Lake, Douglas, 830.180
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Owyhee River, Malheur, 250-020-0250, 250-030-0150
■ 15 mph speed limit for motorboats from RM 65 to approx. RM 70.
✕ Motor use prohibited on the main stem above approx. RM 70 at Pinnacle Rock as marked.

P *Waterway, County, ORS/OAR*

Pacific Ocean

Three Arch Rocks National Wildlife Refuge, Tillamook, 250-020-0309
✕ No boats within 500’ of Three Arch Rocks between May 1 and Sept. 15.

Paulina Lake, Deschutes, 830. 185, 250-020-0091
■ 10 mph speed limit for motorboats during legal fishing days and hours.
▲ Marine sanitation device discharge must be inoperable (p17).

Phillips Lake, Baker, 250-020-0013, 250-020-0014
∽ Slow-no wake for motorboats within 200’ of boat ramp or designated swimming area; and in Union Creek Inlet area, as marked.
▲ Marine sanitation device discharge must be inoperable (p17).

Pilcher Creek Reservoir, Union, 250-020-0330
■ 5 mph speed limit for motorboats.

Pine Hollow Reservoir, Wasco, 250-020-0350
■ 10 mph speed limit for motorboats; speed limit is suspended in area west of buoy line from July 1 through day after Labor Day.

Pistol River, Curry, 250-020-0082
✕ Jet pump drive prohibited.

Plat I Reservoir, Douglas, 250-020-0102
■ 10 mph speed limit for motorboats.

Pocket Lake, Lane, 250-020-0221, 250-020-0014
∽ Slow-no wake, for motorboats.

Prineville Reservoir, Crook, 250-020-0073
■ 5 mph speed limit for motorboats including “safe” (page 3) take-offs and landings by water skiers:
— within 200’ of shoreline, boat ramp, marked swimming area;
— east of orange-marked boundary half-mile west of Owl Creek entrance.
— within 500’ of Prineville Reservoir Resort Marina, as marked (May 15 - Sept. 15).
● Towing of water skiers and other devices restricted:
— to 200’ or more from shore, except on “safe” take-offs and landings (p3);
— to counter-clockwise patterns on take-offs and landings.
● Take-off, landing area restricted to no closer than 45 degrees from shore.
● No skier pick-ups within 200’ of shore.
■ 5 mph limit on Roberts Bay.

R *Waterway, County, ORS/OAR*

Rigdon Lake, Lane, 250-020-0221
✕ Motor use prohibited.

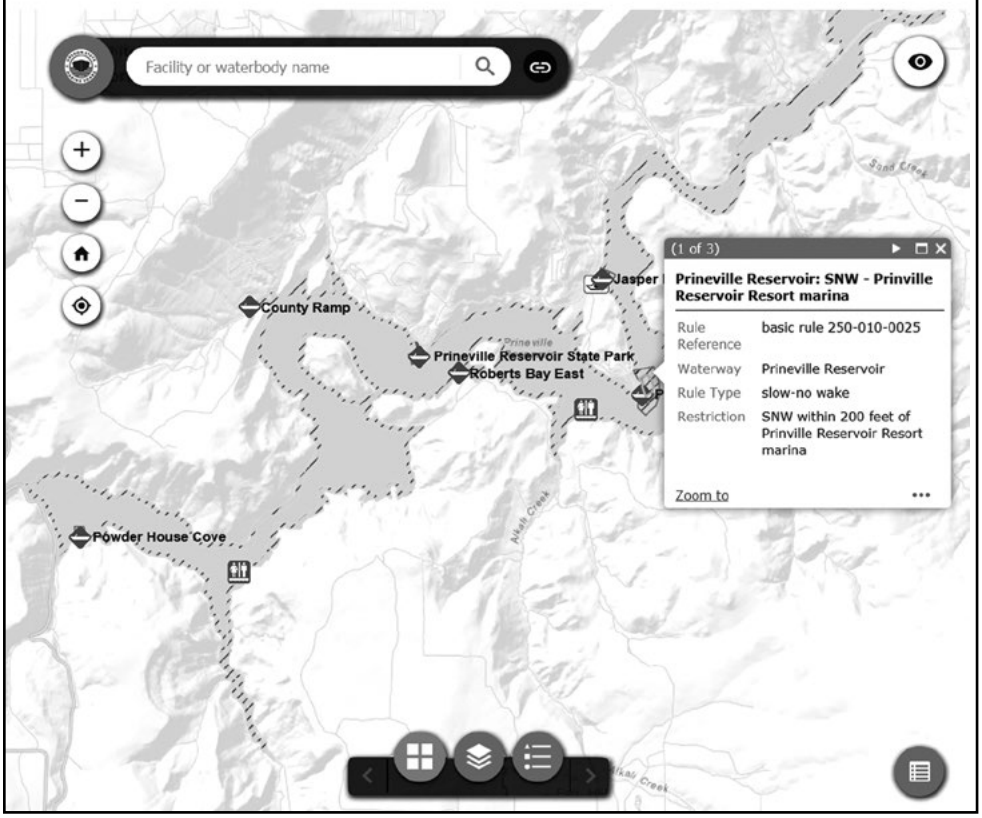
Rock Creek Reservoir, Wasco, 250-020-0350
● Electric motor only.

Rouge River

Rogue River, Curry, 250-021-0040, 250-030-0160
✕ Motor use prohibited from May 15 to Nov. 15 between Grave Creek and lowermost Blossom Bar Rapids as marked.

Prineville Reservoir Motorboat Regulations

(See live map @ www.boatoregon.com)



● Personal watercraft allowed except prohibited between mouth of Snout Creek and Applegate River. (p19)

Rogue River, Jackson, 250-021-0040
● Personal watercraft allowed except prohibited upstream of the old Gold Ray Dam.

Rogue River, Josephine, 250-020-0171, 250-021-0040, 250-030-0160
● Motorboat racing restricted to designated primary testing area near Grants Pass, between points 0.5 mi. above Findley Bend and 1 mi. above Applegate River, except during hazardous low water conditions.
● Alternate motorboat racing test area between Flannegan's Slough and Findley Bend, limited to 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. Wednesday and 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. Saturday during primary test area closures.
● Anchoring prohibited (Aug. 1 through Sept. 30) except within ten feet of shore in the following river segments:
— 100 yds. above and 450 yds. below Applegate River;
— from RM 93.5 to 94.5, as marked;
— 200' "Highway Hole" segment above Robertson Bridge.
● Anchoring or other positioning that impedes navigation prohibited (Aug. 1 through Sept. 30), at Brushy Chutes within marked area above and below island.
● Personal watercraft allowed (p19) except prohibited between mouth of Snout Creek and Applegate River (near Agness).

Round Lake, Jefferson, 250-020-0161
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Round Lake, Lane, 250-020-0221
✕ Motor use prohibited.

S *Waterway, County, ORS/OAR*

Salmon River, Clackamas, 250-030-0170
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Salmon River, Lincoln, 250-020-0231
✕ Motors greater than 15 hp prohibited upstream from river mile 3, approximately 3/4 mile west of Highway 101 Bridge.

Sandy River, Multnomah/Clackamas, 250-030-0030
✕ A person must not use a motor for propelling a boat for any purpose from Dodge Park downstream to Dabney State Park.
✕ Personal watercraft prohibited.

Sauvie Island Wildlife Area, Columbia/Multnomah,
250-020-0051, 250-020-0053
✕ Boats prohibited from Oct. 10 through Jan. 20, except:
— people carrying Sauvie Island Hunt Permit within wildlife area;
— Gilbert River mouth to 100' upstream of Gilbert River dock;
— on Cummingham Slough.
S Slow-no wake for motorboats on Dairy Creek and Dairy Creek canal. (See Gilbert River, p24.)

Scappoose Bay, (see Multnomah Channel, page 28.)

Scott Lake, Lane, 250-020-0221
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Scout Lake, Jefferson, 250-020-0161
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Siletz River, Lincoln, 250-020-0231
✕ Jet pump drive prohibited upstream of Morgan's Park boat ramp.

Siltcoos Lake, Lane, 250-020-0221
S Slow-no wake, within 200' of public launch or marked swim area.
S Slow-no wake in Miller Arm area as marked, from May 1 thru September 30 each year.
■ Kiechle Arm as marked.

Silverton Reservoir, Marion, 250-020-0259
● Electric motor only.

Siuslaw River, Lane, 250-020-0221, 250-021-0040
S Slow-no wake, for motorboats within 300' of boat ramp or moorage from river mouth to highway bridge at Mapleton.
● Personal watercraft allowed (p19) on waters below Hwy 126 Bridge in Mapleton.

Sixes River, Curry, 250-020-0082
● Electric motors only.

Skipanon River, Clatsop, 250-020-0041
See Lower Columbia River, page 21

Skookum Lake, Douglas, 250-020-0102
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Smith Lake, Multnomah, 250-020-0281
● Electric motor only.

Smith Lake, Tillamook, 250-020-0310
■ 5 mph speed limit for motorboats.

Smith Reservoir, Linn, 830.185
■ 10 mph speed limit for motorboats.

Snake River, Baker/Wallowa, 259-020-0013, 250-020-0340, 250-021-0040
● Personal watercraft allowed (p19) on Oxbow and Brownlee reservoirs, and on waters above Hells Canyon Dam and on waters above Brownlee Reservoir.
✕ Personal watercraft prohibited from Washington border to Hells Canyon Dam.
✕ Motors use prohibited between Wild Sheep Rapid and Kirkwood Historic Ranch without a valid permit.

South Santiam River, Linn/Marion, 250-020-0245
✕ Jet pump drive prohibited upstream of Lebanon Dam.

South Slough Estuarine Sanctuary, Coos, 250-020-0065
S Slow-no wake, for motorboats.

South Twin Lake, Deschutes, 830.180
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Sparks Lake, Deschutes, 830.180
■ 10 mph speed limit for motorboats.

Spring Creek, Klamath, 250-020-0204
■ Slow-no wake, for motorboats.
✕ Motor use prohibited within Collier State Park boundaries.

Squaw Lakes, Jackson, 830.110
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Sturgeon Lake, Columbia, 250-020-0053
✕ Motor use prohibited (Oct. 10 through Jan. 20).

Sunset Lake, see Neacoxie Lake, p28.

Suttle Lake, Jefferson, 250-020-0161
■ 10 mph speed limit for motorboats from 8 p.m. to 9 a.m. PST on entire lake, and from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. PST outside areas where marked as allowed at west end.
✕ Boat operation above 10 mph, including water skiing, allowed 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. in designated zone at west end only.
▲ Marine sanitation device discharge must be inoperable (p17).
● The owner or operator of a boat must move the boat if it has been anchored or moored outside of a marina or away from a dock for 30 or more consecutive days in the same location without permission of the owner of the submerged or submersible land. The owner or operator of a boat must not leave the boat unattended for more than seven consecutive days, while it is anchored or moored outside of a

marina or away from a dock without permission of the owner of the submerged or submersible land.

T *Waterway, County, ORS/OAR*

Taylor Lake, Deschutes, 830.180
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Ten Mile Creek, Coos, 250-020-0062
■ Idling speed only.

Ten Mile Lake, Coos, 250-020-0062
■ 5 mph speed limit within 200' of boat ramp or marked swimming area.
■ Idling speed only for motorboats within 300' of Ten Mile Creek entrance.
ᔕ Slow-no wake for motorboats within 200' of entrances to North Lake Canal and on North Lake Canal.

Ten Mile Lakes Canal, Coos, 250-020-0062
ᔕ Slow-no wake, entire canal.

Thief Valley Reservoir, Union, 250-020-0330
■ No boat operation within 700' of dam as marked.

Thompson Reservoir, Lake, 250-020-0211
■ 10 mph speed limit for motorboats.

Three Creek Lake, Deschutes, 830.180
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Tillamook Bay, Tillamook, 250-020-0308
■ 3 mph speed limit for motorboats within Bay City and Garibaldi boat basins.
■ 5 mph speed limit for motorboats on Hoquarton Slough and within the diked areas of the county boat landings on Bay Ocean Road.

Tillamook River, Tillamook, 250-020-0308
ᔕ Slow-no wake, for motorboats above 3rd Street bridge (Hwy 131).

Timothy Lake, Clackamas, 830.185
■ 10 mph speed limit for motorboats during legal fishing days and hours.

Timpanagos Lake, Douglas, 830.180
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Todd Lake, Deschutes, 830.180
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Torrey Lake, Lane, 250-020-0221
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Torso Lake, Deschutes, 250-020-0091
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Trail Bridge Reservoir, Linn, 830.185, 250-020-0240
■ 10 mph speed limit for motorboats.

Trask River, Tillamook, 250-020-0308
ᔕ Slow-no wake, for motorboats above RM 0 to Hwy 101 bridge.
● Electric motor only above Hwy 101 bridge.

Triangle Lake, Lane, 250-020-0221
ᔕ Slow-no wake, for motorboats within 200' of public boat ramp or marked swimming area.

Trillium Lake, Clackamas, 830.180
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Tualatin River, Clackamas/Washington, 250-020-0033, 250-020-0370
● Towing of waterskiers and other towed devices prohibited.

U *Waterway, County, ORS/OAR*

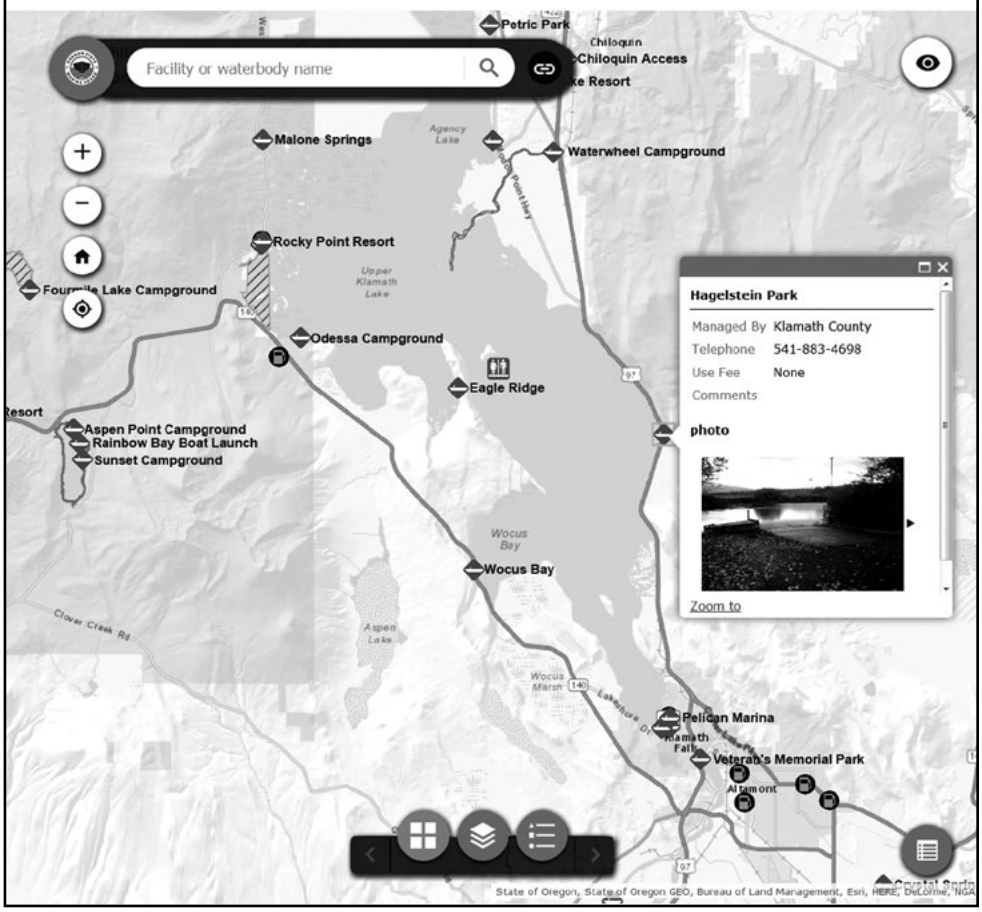
Umatilla River, Umatilla, 250-020-0323
ᔕ Slow-no wake, for motorboats between Columbia River and Three Mile Irrigation Dam.

Umpqua River, Douglas, 250-020-0102, 250-021-0040
■ 5 mph speed limit:
— from 30 yds. downstream of River Forks Park ramp to 100 yds. upstream on the North and South Umpqua forks;
— within 300' of the ramp and designated swimming area at Scottsburg Park.
● Personal watercraft allowed (page 19) below Scottsburg Park.

Unity Reservoir, Baker, 250-020-0013
ᔕ Slow-no wake for motorboats within 200' of boat ramp.
✕ Boating prohibited below buoy line near dam spillway.

Upper Klamath Lake Motorboat Regulations

(See live map @ www.boatoregon.com/map)



Upper Eddeeleo Lake, Lane, 250-020-0221
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Upper Erma Bell Lake, Lane, 250-020-0221
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Upper Klamath Lake, Klamath, 830.185, 250-020-0203, 250-020-0204, 250-020-0205
■ 10 mph speed limit for motorboats:
— on portion of lake west of line extending from 0.25 mi. east of Crystal Creek on north shore of Pelican Bay south to opposite shore;
— on Crystal Creek, Recreation Creek and Harriman Creek;
— on portion of lake and Link River east of line from west side of Moore Park pumphouse north to west boundary of Pelican Marina (regulations lifted during authorized boat races).
S Slow-no wake, within Moore Park Marina, or 100' of its entrance.
● Motorboat racing restricted to designated test area between east-west line extending from southeast corner of Wocus Bay and 0.5 mi. north of McCormack Point, west of Buck Island.
● Boats harvesting plankton on Klamath Lake must carry required safety equipment.

Upper Twin Lake, Douglas, 250-020-0102
✕ Motor use prohibited.

V *Waterway, County, ORS/OAR*

Vee Lake, Lake, 250-020-0211
● Electric motor only.

Vernonia Lake, Columbia, 250-020-0051
● Electric motor only.

W *Waterway, County, ORS/OAR*

Wahanna Lake, Lane, 250-020-0221
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Waldo Lake, Lane, 250-030-0030
● Electric motor only.
— Official use of internal combustion motors in watercraft operated on Waldo Lake by local, state or federal governmental officials or agents is allowed for the following activities: search and rescue, law enforcement and fire suppression.

Wallowa Lake, Wallowa, 250-020-0340
■ 5 mph speed limit for boats within 200' of west shore in area between county boat ramp on north and mouth of Wallowa River on south except when towing water skiers on "safe" take-offs and landings (p3).

Walter Wirth Lake, Marion, 250-020-0259
● Electric motor only.

Walton Lake, Crook, 250-020-0074
● Electric motor only.

West Freeway Lake, Linn, 250-020-0240
■ 10 mph speed limit for motorboats.

Whig Lake, Lane, 250-020-0221
✕ Motor use prohibited.

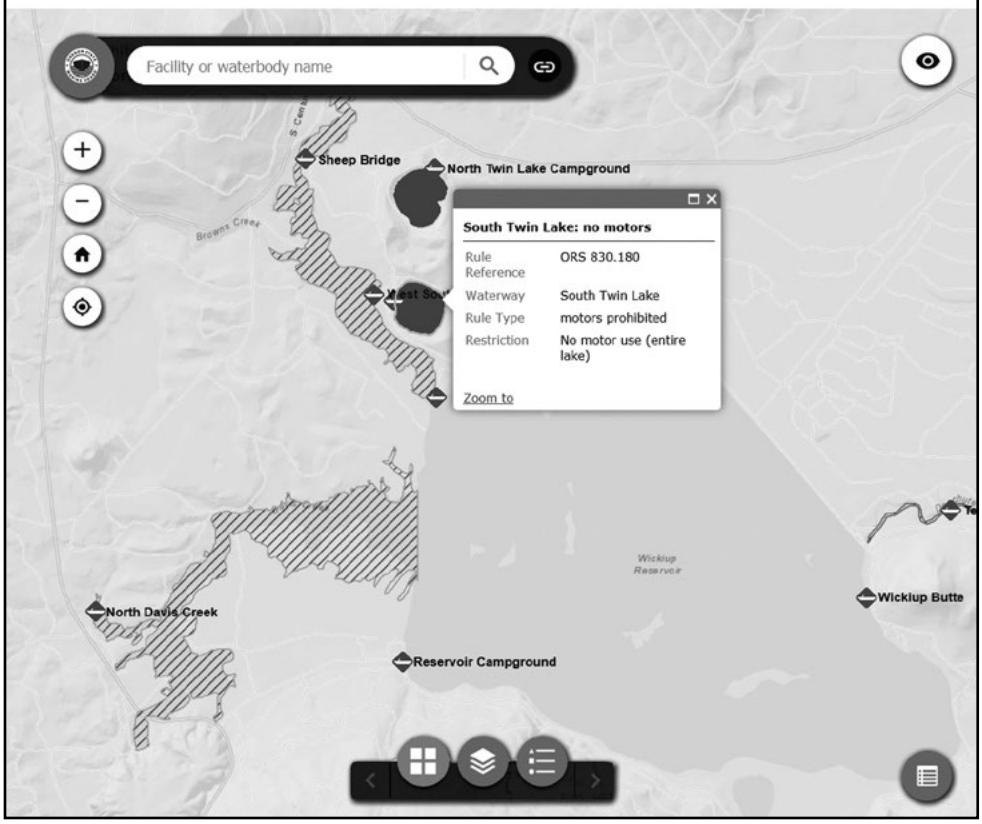
Wickiup Reservoir, Deschutes, 250-020-0091
■ 10 mph speed limit for motorboats on Deschutes River and Davis Creek arms.
▲ Marine sanitation device discharge must be inoperable (p17).

Willamette River

Portland area, Multnomah, 250-020-0280, 250-020-0282
■ 5 mph speed limit:
— within 200' of west shore between Willamette Park boat ramp and Willamette Sailing Club;
— within 100' of Landing Boat Club as marked (RM 15).
● Motorboat racing restricted to designated testing area 3 p.m. to 6 p.m., Thursday-Saturday, in Swan Island lagoon.
S Slow-no wake, in Ross Island Lagoon.
S Slow-no wake, for motorboats within 200' of the Oregon Yacht Club floating home moorage.
● No anchoring on McCormick & Baxter sediment cap.
— In the area of the Sellwood Bridge Construction Project, from approximately 375 feet from the west river bank and 200 feet upstream and downstream of the bridge measured at the bridge centerline; and about 420 feet from the east river bank and about 200 feet upstream and downstream of the bridge measured at the bridge centerline.
— Slow-no wake as marked 500 feet upriver and 500 feet downriver from the centerline of the Sellwood Bridge construction project. The Sellwood Bridge Construction rule provisions will expire at the completion of construction in December 2015.
AND No person shall operate a watercraft in excess of slow-no wake in:

Wickiup Reservoir Motorboat Regulations

(See live map @ www.boatoregon.com/map)



— the Ross Island Lagoon; and
— the Holgate Channel from a line extending northeast from the north side of the Ross Island Lagoon mouth to the east side of the channel, and to a line extending from the southern (upstream) tip of Ross Island due south to the Oregon Yacht Club.

This restriction does not apply to:
(A) Federally documented commercial boats required to be inspected under Federal law, including those operated for sand and gravel operations, with the exception of passenger boats of less than 100 gross tons, which are subject to the restriction;
(B) Safety launches while accompanying an organized rowing or paddling program, club or school.

Clackamas County, 250-020-0032
■ 10 mph speed limit for motorboats:
— between southern shore of Rocky Island and mainland;
— within 100' of west shore (between RM 30.0 and 30.5).
✕ Boating prohibited from base of Oregon City Falls downstream to line, as marked, across river and in the area known as the "cul-de-sac" or the Simpson Paper Co. tailrace. Except for permit holders or authorized boats on offical business.
S Slow-no wake, maximum for motorboats:
— Cedar Island lagoon;
— from north point of Cedar Island's eastern spit, 100 yds. due north, then west to shoreline;
— within 200' of boat ramp or marked swimming area;
— within 200' of shore adjacent to George Rogers Park, as marked;
— between I-5 Boones Ferry bridge at Wilsonville and railroad bridge immediately upstream.
● Personal watercraft restricted from continuous operation except to transit between Hog Island and Union Pacific Railroad bridge, May 1 through Sept. 30.

Clackamas/Yamhill/Marion, 250-020-0032
■ In the area between the Hwy. 219 Bridge near Newberg and Willow Island near Canby;
S Slow-no wake, for motorboats within 100' of private docks or moorages;
— Wake enhancing devices (ballast tanks, fat sacks, wedges, etc.) may not be used.

Marion/Yamhill, 250-020-0263
■ 5 mph speed limit during July and August during Champoeg Pageant between RM 44.5 and 45.0, Thursday through Sunday from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Lake Oswego, 250-020-0032
S Slow-no wake for motorboats within 200' of boat dock or ramp at Foothills Transient Moorage.

Marion/Polk, 250-020-0261
■ 5 mph speed limit:
— within 200' of public boat ramp, designated swimming area;
— between points 50' south of Center Street bridge and 50' north of Marion Street railroad bridge in Salem.
— within 100' of the moorage dock at Salem Waterfront Park.

Linn, 250-020-0240
S Slow-no wake for motorboats within 50' of boat dock or ramp at Bowman Park.
● Racing motorboat testing restricted to designated testing area. Wednesdays, 8 a.m. to noon, between Southern Pacific Railroad Bridge and east boundary of Bowman Park, Albany.

Benton, 250-020-0026
● Racing motorboat testing restricted to designated testing area Tuesday and Thursday, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., and Saturday, 10 a.m. to noon, from Harrison Street bridge downstream for 0.5 mile.

Main stem, Lane, 250-020-0040
● Personal watercraft allowed (page 19) downstream of Beltline Road overpass (RM 178).

Middle Fork, Lane, 250-020-0221
S Slow-no wake, for motorboats south of Rigdon Road (upper crossing) bridge.

Williamson River, Klamath, 250-020-0204
S Slow-no wake, within 200' of docks on the river between the mouth and the Hwy 97 bridge.

Willow Creek Lake, Morrow, 250-020-0270
● Electric motor only on Balm Fork arm upstream of marked point approx. 1,000' downstream from Balm Fork bridge.
S Slow-no wake, maximum 5 mph for motorboats:
— within Willow Creek arm upstream from a marked point on the south shore;
— within 200' of boat ramp.
● Movement at more than 5 mph limited to counter-clockwise pattern on unrestricted portions of lake.
✕ Boating prohibited within buoy line 100' from dam.

Willow Lake, Jackson, 250-020-0151
■ 10 mph speed limit for motorboats on south portion of lake, as marked.
S Slow-no wake, for motorboats within Southwest Cove designated moorage area.
● Moorage permit required after 48 hours outside of designated moorage area.

Wilson River, Tillamook, 250-020-0308
● Electric motor only upstream of Sollie Smith Bridge boat ramp.
S Slow-no wake, for motorboats downstream of Hall Slough to Sollie Smith Bridge boat ramp.

Winchester Bay, Douglas, 250-020-0102
■ 5 mph speed limit within Salmon Harbor limits.

Withers Lake, Lake, 250-020-0211
● Electric motor only.

Wolf Lake, Douglas, 250-020-0102
✕ Motor use prohibited.

Y *Waterway, County, ORS/OAR*

Yaquina River, Lincoln, 250-021-0040
● Personal watercraft allowed (page 19) downstream of Toledo Airport boat ramp.

OREGON STATE MARINE BOARD

boatoregon.com/map

What you'll find:

- Type of ramp
- Number of lanes
- Parking spaces
- Restroom facilities
- Contact phone #'s
- Driving directions
- Lat/long location
- Local regulations
- Water levels
- Pumpout/Dump Stations
- Clear gas locations

Boating Waterway Regulations

Non-motorized Waterbodies

Use of motors are prohibited on the following waterways:

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Amos Lake
Andy Lake
Badger Lake
Benson Lake
Betty Lake
Big Nestucca River*
Blair Lake
Breitenbush Lake
Buckeye Lake
Bull Prairie Lake
Cache Lake
Calamut Lake
Carmen Reservoir
Charlton Lake
Cheadle Lake
Clear Lake (Linn)
Cliff Lake
Dark Lake
Deschutes River*
Devils Lake (Deschutes)
Earl Snell Memorial Lagoon*
Faller Lake
Fish Lake (Douglas)
Fish Lake (Harney)
Frog Lake (Wasco)
Gold Lake
Grande Ronde Lake
Grande Ronde River*
Hand Lake
Hidden Lake
Hills Creek Reservoir*
Horseshoe Lake
Illinois River*
Indigo Lake
Irish Lake
Island Lake
Jack Lake
John Day River* (Gilliam, Sherman, Wheeler)
June Lake
Kinney Lake
Kiwa Lake
Lake Ann
Lake in the Woods
Link Lake
Little Morgan Lake
Lookout Point Reservoir*
Lost Creek Lake*
Lost Lake (Hood River)
Lower Erma Bell Lake
Lower Rigdon Lake
Lower Twin Lake
Lucile Lake
Lucky Lake
Maidu Lake
McKenzie River*
Melakwa Lake
Middle Erma Bell Lake
Minam River*
Morgan Lake
Mud Lake (Union)
Nehalem River*
North Twin Lake
North Umpqua River*
Olallie Lake
Opal Lake
Owyhee River*
Rigdon Lake
Rogue River*
Roslyn Lake
Round Lake (Jefferson)
Round Lake (Lane)
Sandy River*
Scott Lake
Scout Lake
Skookum Lake
Snake River*
South Twin Lake
Spring Creek*
Squaw Lakes
Sturgeon Lake*
Taylor Lake
Three Creek Lake
Timpanagos Lake
Todd Lake
Torrey Lake
Torso Lake
Trillium Lake
Upper Eddeeleo Lake
Upper Erma Bell Lake
Upper Twin Lake
Wahanna Lake
Whig Lake
Willamette River*
Wolf Lake

Electric Motors Only

Agate Reservoir
Anthony Lake
Balm Creek Reseroir
Ben Irving Reservoir*
Big Swamp Reservoir
Bybee Lake
Campbell Lake
Cheadle Lake
Cottonwood Meadows Lake
Deadhorse Lake
Elk River*
Elk Lake
Empire Lakes
Fahey Lake
Floras Creek
Ford's Pond
Galesville Reservoir*
Goose Lake
Heart Lake
Hemlock Lake
Higgins Reservoir
Holbrook Reservoir
Hosmer Lake
Hult Reservoir
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Kilchis River*
Krumbo Reservoir*
Lake Penland
Laurance Lake
Lofton Reservoir
Meadow Lake
Miami River*
Mission Lake
Mud Lake (Lake)
New River (Coos)
Old Long Tom River Channel
Olalla Lake
Rock Creek Reservoir
Silverton Reservoir
Sixes River
Smith Lake (Multnomah)
Trask River*
Vee Lake
Vernonia Lake
Waldo Lake
Walter Wirth Lake
Walton Lake
Willow Creek Lake*
Wilson River*
Withers Lake*

** Applies to specific waterway segment identified in Waterway Directory.*

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Upper Klamath Lake 32
Williamson River 33

Lake

Big Swamp Reservoir 20
Campbell Lake 21
Cottonwood Mdws L. 22
Deadhorse Lake 22
Dog Lake 23
Duncan Reservoir 23
Heart Lake 25
Holbrook Reservoir 25
Lofton Reservoir 27
Mud Lake 28
Thompson Reservoir 31
Vee Lake 32
Withers Lake 33

Lane

Alameda Lake 20
Betty Lake 20
Blair Lake 20
Blue River Reservoir 20
Collard Lakes 21
Cottage Grove Reservoir 22
Cougar Reservoir 22
Dexter Dam Reservoir 23
Dorena Reservoir 23
Fall Creek Lake 24
Fern Ridge Lake 24
Gold Lake 24
Hidden Lake 25
Hills Creek Reservoir 25
Hult Reservoir 26
Kiwa Lake 26
Leaburg Reservoir 27
Long Tom River 27
Lookout Point Reservoir 27
Lower Erma Bell Lake 28
Lower Rigdon Lake 28
McKenzie River 28
Melakwa Lake 28
Middle Erma Bell Lake 28
Munsel Lake 28
Old Long Tom R. Channel 29
Pocket Lake 29
Rigdon Lake 29
Round Lake 30
Scott Lake 30
Siltcoos Lake 30
Siuslaw River 30
Torrey Lake 31
Triangle Lake 31
Upper Eddeeleo Lake 32
Upper Erma Bell Lake 32
Wahanna Lake 32
Waldo Lake 32
Whig Lake 32
Willamette River 32

Lincoln

Alsea River 20
Depoe Bay 22
Devils Lake 23
Olalla Lake 29
Salmon River 30
Siletz River 30
Yaquina River 33

Linn

Big Lake 20
Breitenbush River 20
Carmen Reservoir 21
Cheadle Lake 21
Clear Lake 21
Detroit Reservoir 23
East Freeway Lake 24
Foster Reservoir 24
Green Peter Reservoir 25
Lake Ann 26
Lost Lake 27
Middle Freeway Lake 28
Smith Reservoir 30
South Santiam River 30
Trail Bridge Reservoir 31
West Freeway Lake 32
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Bully Creek Reservoir 21
Lake Owyhee 27
Owyhee River 29

Marion

Big Cliff Reservoir 20
Breitenbush Lake 20
Breitenbush River 20
Detroit Reservoir 23
Elk Lake 24
Goose Lake 24
Mission Lake 28
Silverton Reservoir 30
South Santiam River 30
Walter Wirth Lake 32
Willamette River 32

Morrow

Lake Penland 27
Willow Creek Lake 33

Multnomah

Benson Lake 20
Bybee Lake 21
Columbia River 21
Dairy Creek 22
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Sandy River 30
Sauvie Is. Wildlife Area 30
Smith Lake 30
Willamette River 32

Polk

Willamette River 32

Sherman

Columbia River 21
Deschutes River 22
John Day River 26

Tillamook

Big Nestucca River 20
Cape Meares Lake 21
Hoquarton 25
Kilchis River 26
Lake Lytle 26
Miami River 28
Nehalem River 28
Netarts Bay 28
Pacific Ocean 29
Smith Lake 30
Tillamook Bay 31
Tillamook River 31
Trask River 31
Wilson River 33

Umatilla

Columbia River 21
Umatilla River 31

Union

Grande Ronde Lake 24
Jubilee Lake 26
Little Morgan Lake 27
Minam River 28
Morgan Lake 28
Mud Lake 28
Pilcher Creek Reservoir 29
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Wallowa

Grande Ronde River 24
Kinney Lake 26
Minam River 28
Snake River 30
Wallowa Lake 32

Wasco

Clear Lake 21
Columbia River 21
Deschutes River 22
Frog Lake 24
Mayer Park 21
Pine Hollow Reservoir 29
Rock Creek Reservoir 29

Washington

Henry Hagg Lake 25
Tualatin River 31

Wheeler

John Day River 26

Yamhill

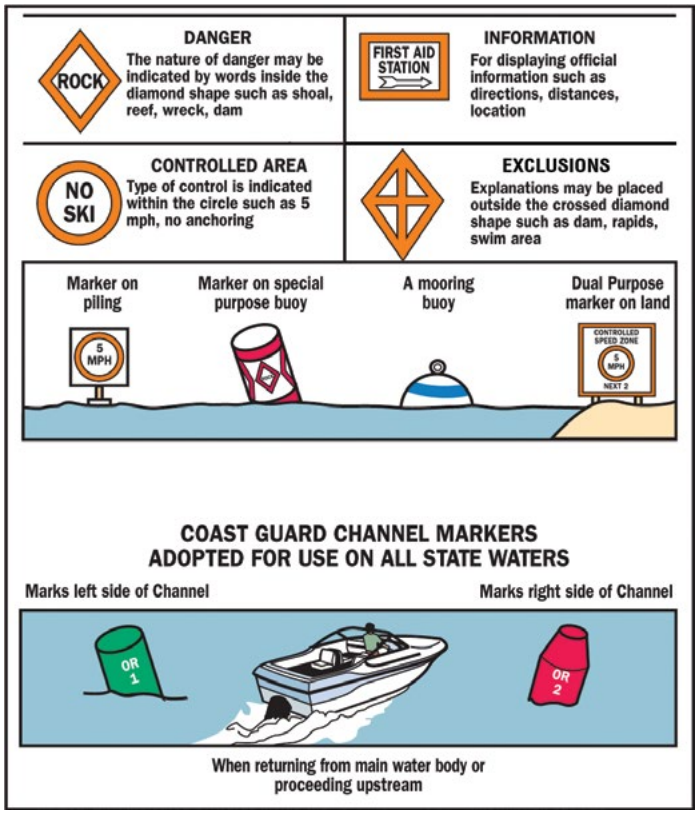
Willamette River 32

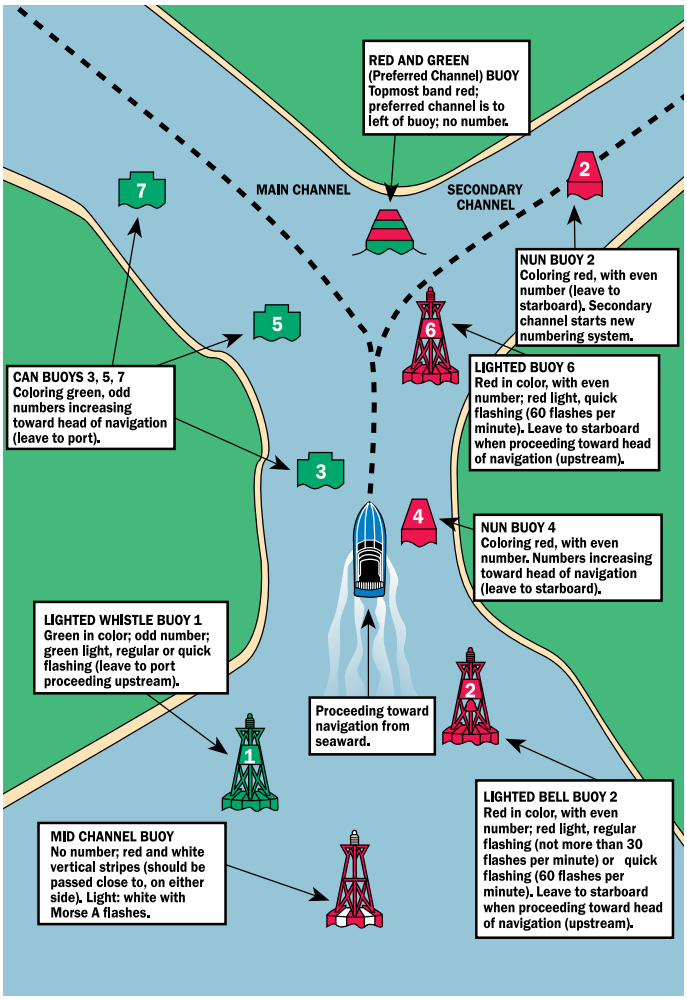
Aids to Navigation

Navigational aids are similar to traffic signs. They're placed at various points along our waterways to help boaters locate their position and to steer clear of danger.

The expression "red-right-returning" simply means that the red buoys or day boards are passed on your starboard (right) side when returning to port from the open sea (or when going upstream). The opposite is true when leaving port towards sea. Red buoys or day boards are port (left side) and green buoys are starboard (right).

All navigation aids are protected by law. It is a criminal offense to damage or interfere with them. Never tie your boat to a marker buoy or other aid to navigation. If you should collide with or damage an aid to navigation, report it immediately to the U.S. Coast Guard or local sheriff's office.





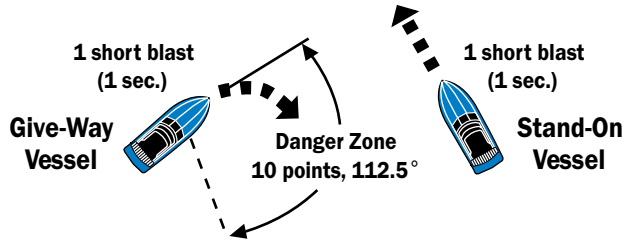
Federal Channel Marker System

Rules of the Road

The rules of the road are designed to help boaters avoid collisions. All boats have responsibility under the rules of the road. The "stand-on" boat has a responsibility to maintain course and speed and the "give-way" boat must stay clear of the stand-on boat's path.

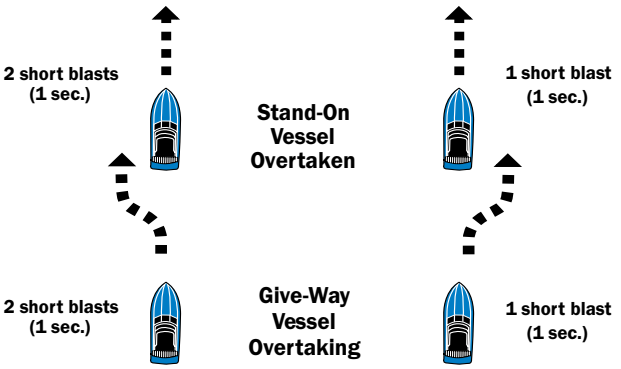
Crossing situations:

When two motorboats are crossing, the boat to starboard (right) is the stand-on boat. It must hold course and speed. The give-way boat yields and passes behind the stand-on boat.



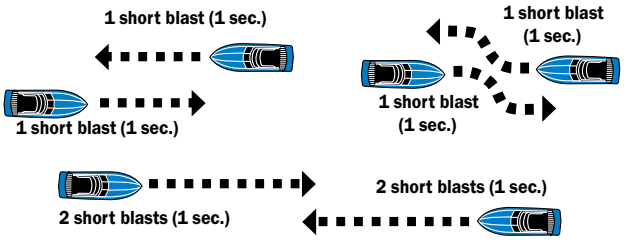
Overtaking:

A boat being overtaken is the stand-on boat. It must hold course and speed. The passing boat must keep a sufficient distance to avoid collision or endangering the other boat with its wake.



Meeting head-on or nearly so:

When two or more motorboats approach each other "head-on," each must alter course to the right, to avoid collision. If the two boats are far to the left of each other, no change in course is necessary. Five or more rapid blasts indicate DANGER.



Commercial ships:

Boaters must remain well clear of large commercial boats that can only navigate within a channel. On rivers such as the Columbia, where large commercial traffic is constant and steady, it is illegal to anchor in the navigation channel. Doing so could cost you $5,000 and serious danger to your boat, passengers or the environment.

More rules of the road for boat operators:

- For personal watercraft operation roles, page 46.
- Motorboats and PWC's must keep out of the way of less maneuverable boats such as sailboats, row boats and other paddle craft, except in an overtaking situation.
- Boats must not impede deep draft boat traffic in narrow channels. Deep draft boats are limited in maneuverability and navigating within the channel.
- Paddle craft must not impede the travel of motorboats operating in the main channel.

Proper lookout

Boat operators should be experienced enough to recognize lights, waterway markers and boats as well as other hazards, and maintain a proper lookout for danger at all times. A common cause of accidents (collisions) is the lack of a proper lookout. Operators can be fined if they are involved in an accident.

Safe speed

Boat operators must maintain a safe speed at all times to avoid collision. Safe speed takes into consideration such factors as visibility, traffic, weather conditions and boat maneuverability.

Anchoring

Each year improper anchoring results in lost boats and fatalities, especially on Oregon's swift rivers. Carefully follow these procedures to ensure your safety:

- Use anchor line 7 to 10 times the depth of the water. Allow a 360 degree area for movement.
- Always secure anchor line to the bow -never the stern or sides, which may cause the boat to capsize or submerge.
- Bring the bow into the wind or current; put the engine in neutral.
- Make sure arms, legs, hands and feet are clear of the line before lowering the anchor.
- Lower the anchor over the bow (do not toss or throw it).

Anchoring in a position that obstructs the passage ordinarily used by other boats is against the law.

Emergency Procedures

(**Caution**: these procedures may not apply in all situations.)

Capsizing

If your boat swamps, DON'T PANIC.

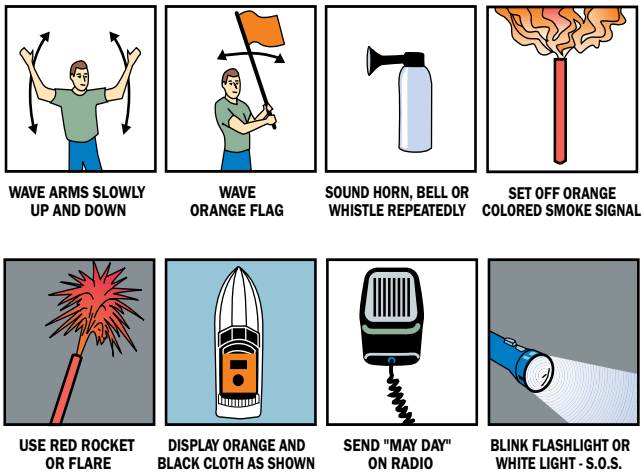
1. You should already be wearing a life jacket. If not, grab any object that floats to keep your head above the water.
2. Stay with the boat (on narrow, swift moving rivers, remain up river of the boat). You will be more easily located by a search plane or boat. Do not swim for shore unless there is absolutely no chance of rescue and you are certain you can make it.
3. In cold water, follow these procedures to prevent hypothermia:
   a. Keep your head out of the water and don't remove your clothes or shoes.
   b. If possible, get in or on top of the boat to get as far out of the water as possible. This will help retain body heat.

c. Wear a life jacket, and if alone, assume the fetal posture by curling your knees into your chest. This position will help retain heat to the core of your body.

Always wear your life jacket to reduce panic and improve your chance of surviving in an accident.

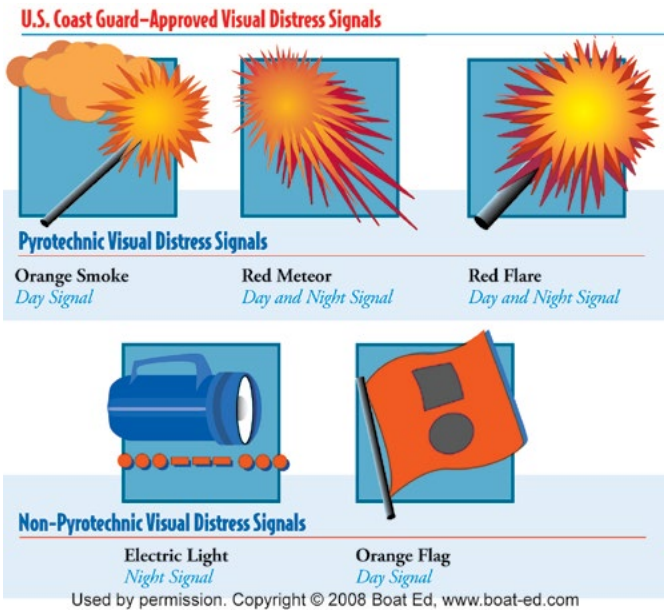
Recognized Distress Signals

The signals illustrated below indicate a boat is in distress and requires assistance. However, other methods may be used.



Visual Distress Signals

Visual distress signals (VDS) allow boat operators to signal for help in the event of an emergency. VDSs are classified as day signals (visible in bright sunlight), night signals (visible at night), or both day and night signals. VDSs are either pyrotechnic (smoke and flames) or non-pyrotechnic (non-combustible).



Boats on federally controlled waters must be equipped with the U.S. Coast Guard approved visual distress signals. In Oregon, federally controlled waters include the mouth of the Columbia River and all coastal waters. All boats, regardless of length or type, are required to carry night signals when operating between sunset and sunrise. Most boats must carry day signals also; exceptions to the requirement for day signals are:

Recreational boats that are less than 16 feet in length;

- Non-motorized open sailboats that are less than 26 feet in length, and;
- Manually propelled boats.

VDSs, must be U.S. Coast Guard – approved, in serviceable condition and readily accessible.

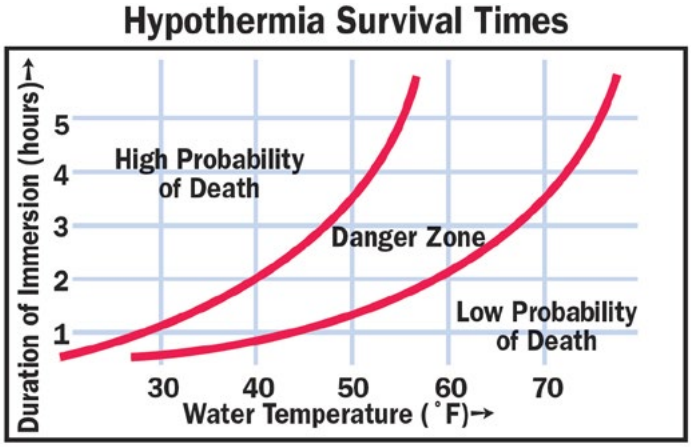
- A minimum of three must be carried and not past their expiration dates.

Cold Water Immersion and Hypothermia

Cold water immersion kills in several ways. The colder the water, the greater the chance of death. By understanding how your body reacts in cold water, you can prepare for and be better able to respond appropriately, and increasing your chance of survival.

There are four stages of cold water immersion:

- **Stage I: Initial "cold shock"** occurs in the first 3 to 5 minutes of immersion in cold water. Sudden immersion into cold water can cause immediate, involuntary gasping; hyperventilation and vertigo -all of which can result in water inhalation and drowning. Immersion in cold water can also cause sudden changes in blood pressure, heart rate, and heart rhythm, which also can result in death. [See hypothermia survival times chart below]
- **Stage II: Short-term "swim failure"** occurs 10 to 30 minutes following immersion in cold water. The muscles and nerves in the arms and legs cool quickly. Manual dexterity, hand grip strength, and speed of movement can all drop by 60% to 80%. Even normally strong persons can lose strength necessary to pull themselves out of water or even keep their head above water. Death occurs by drowning.
- **Stage III: Long-term immersion hypothermia** sets in after 30 minutes, at a rate depending on water temperature, clothing, body type and your behavior in the water. Cold water robs the body of heat 25 times faster than cold air. Hypothermia occurs when your body loses heat faster than it produces it, cooling the organs in the core of your body. Hypothermia eventually leads to loss of consciousness and death, with or without drowning.



- **Stage IV: post-immersion collapse** occurs during or after rescue. Once rescued, after you've been immersed in cold water, you are still in danger from collapse of arterial blood pressure leading to cardiac arrest. Also, inhaled water can damage your lungs, and heart problems can develop as cold blood from your arms and legs is released into the core of your body.

NOTE: "Cold water" is defined as water below 70°F, so all water in Oregon is considered cold water.

Falls Overboard

If someone falls overboard:

1. Swing the stern of the boat away from the person to reduce propeller danger.
2. Throw a floating object or a Type IV throw cushion immediately, even if the person can swim. Throw the device in a manner that will not hit the person in the water. Don't wait to throw a float cushion if another item is closer at hand. Speed is critical.
3. Keep the person in view. Have a passenger act as a lookout. At night, direct the best possible light on the victim.

4. Approach the person from downwind or into the sea (waves). The maneuver to use to approach a person depends upon the existing conditions (water temperature, see conditions, victim's physical capabilities, whether you are alone, availability of other ready assistance, maneuvering room, etc.).
5. If necessary have another person put on a life jacket with a line attached to the boat and get into the water to help the person who fell overboard.
6. Assist the person boarding the boat. It is often difficult to climb into a boat from the water, and an individual who is hurt or cold may not be capable of getting onboard without help.
7. In small boats, the weight of a person suspended from the side can be enough to tip the boat and cause it to take on water. The best procedure for getting back into a small boat is over the stern or bow, depending upon the boat's construction. Common sense dictates that the propeller must be stopped when pulling a victim in over the stern.
8. Make the victim as warm and dry as possible. A person who was in the water for over 15 minutes is probably suffering from some degree of hypothermia. Do not give the victim alcohol or anything hot to drink. Wrap them in a blanket and seek medical help at once.

Wearing a life jacket is the most important behavior a boater can incorporate, because falling overboard is never expected. Life jackets, when worn, will save your life.

Courtesy

The best way to avoid additional waterway regulations where you boat is to eliminate conflicts by using common courtesy. The following courtesy code is recommended for all boaters. Remember:

1. When launching and loading boats, avoid blocking ramps and docks when others are waiting to use the facility.
2. **Watch your wake,** particularly when operating near docks, floating homes, moorages and ramps. Boaters are responsible for the damage they cause by their wake.
3. Be alert for swimmers, downed water skiers and wake boarders, scuba diver "Diver Down" flags, slow-moving boats and boats at anchor.
4. When launching or mooring a boat on private property, ask the owner's permission first.
5. **Avoid operating continuously near residential areas if your boat creates considerable noise (e.g. personal watercraft).**
6. Avoid spraying people when being towed
7. Give fishermen a wide berth. They have fishing lines out.
8. Stay clear of commercial traffic, especially large barges that have a narrow channel to operate within.
9. Be considerate of paddlers, bank anglers and other waterway users.

Bottom line; treat other waterway users as you would prefer them to treat you.

Littering

It is unlawful to litter in state waters. Litter can come in many forms, including polystyrene (Styrofoam), plastic bags, bait packages, and more. Monofilament line can kill birds, fish and marine mammals.

Properly dispose of your litter onshore. The penalty for littering from a boat includes a fine and suspension of the boater's Certificate of Number (registration). If you're interested in helping keep Oregon's waters clean contact SOLV's Adopt-A-River program at 503-844-9571 or email at info@solveoregon.org.

Riding on Open Decks or Gunwales

The following rules apply to riding on the bow, gunwale, or transom of a motorboat:

1. It is illegal to ride on the starboard or port side gunwales, or on the transom of a motorboat moving at a speed in excess of 5 mph unless the boat has adequate guards or railing.
2. While underway, it is illegal to ride on the deck of the bow unless the motorboat has adequate guards or railing.
3. It is illegal to ride or sit on the bow, gunwale, or transom railing while the motorboat is underway.

Riding on the transom of a boat that's underway is dangerous– for falling overboard and possible CO poisoning and is illegal.

Reckless Boat Operation

Did you know that dropping water skiers off too close to swimmers or rocking another boat with your boat's wake can be considered either reckless or unsafe boat operation?

A person commits the crime of reckless operation of a boat, if operating carelessly and heedlessly in willful or wanton disregard of the rights, safety or property of others (ORS. 830.315).

Included in state law is a similar but lesser violation called "unsafe operation." Unsafe operation is when a person operates a boat in a manner that endangers, or would be likely to endanger, another or another's property.

Other provisions in law require the operator to "maintain a proper lookout;" to be able to stop within the assured clear distance ahead; to obey all speed limitations.

Violation of any of these laws yields heavy fines and possible jail time. A boat operator is responsible for the safety of everyone onboard. Knowing how to operate your boat properly will provide you and your passengers with many hours of pleasure and enjoyment on Oregon's beautiful waterways.

Boating Under the Influence

A boater who shows signs of impairment from alcohol or drugs –even some prescription drugs, can be arrested for Boating Under the Influence of Intoxicants (BUII). Using recreational marijuana (smoking or using any marijuana products) is illegal in boats on public waterways. Law enforcement officers are trained to recognize non-alcohol impairment and if detected or observe impairment, they will conduct field sobriety tests and a breath test for alcohol.

A boater with blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.08% or more is considered to be under the influence. However, if a boater shows signs of impairment, they may be required to perform and pass standardized field sobriety testing (SFSTs) and/or provide a blood or urine sample. Failing such tests may result in the boater's arrest regardless of his/her BAC level. BUII is a Class A misdemeanor punishable by up to one year in jail and a fine of up to $6,250 or more.

If the boater is found guilty of BUII, they will be required to complete a safe boating class, will not be allowed to operate a boat for one year and may have their boat registration suspended for up to three years. Oregon law provides that any person operating a boat on any Oregon waters has given consent to submit to breath and field sobriety tests if the officer has probable cause to believe that he or she is impaired.

Why boating under the influence of intoxicants is unsafe

1. Intoxicants affect your judgment. Operators under the influence are more likely to take risks they normally wouldn't and are less likely to make the right choices in a life-threatening situation.
2. Intoxicants affect sense of balance, which is critical in boating.
3. Boating requires good vision and intoxicants can seriously impair your vision. Peripheral vision, night vision, depth perception, and your ability to focus are all negatively impacted.
4. Intoxicants slow your reaction time and in the case of a hazardous situations, seconds may be all you have to take the correct action.
5. Even without impairing substances in your body, reaction time is slowed in normal boating by environmental stressors. Stressors include motion, sun, wind and noise. Add alcohol or intoxicating substances and the effects are amplified.
6. Alcohol is a central nervous system depressant and also dehydrates a person's body. A person consuming alcohol that falls overboard is more likely to succumb to the effects of cold water immersion faster than someone who has not consumed any intoxicating substances.

Boat Safe, Boat Sober!

Wakes

A wake refers to the path of moving waves a boat leaves behind it, and is a product of the boat size, weight, hull shape, boat speed, boat trim and water depth. All boats create wake and all boaters are responsible for their wake. You can be proactive and reduce the wake simply by changing how you operate your boat.

Watch your Speed:

As the boat operator, it can be easy to control your wake. Understanding the speeds under which your boat operates is the first step.

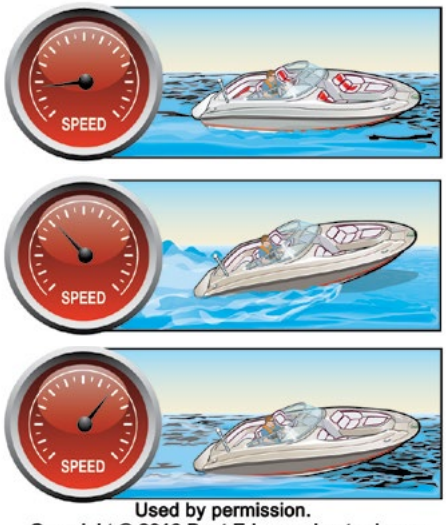
Often the boat operator can cause a large wake unintentionally. The operator may drop to the transition (plowing) speed instead of down to displacement (idle) speed and actually increase wake size. It's easy to avoid this pitfall by making a habit of checking your wake as it hits the shore. Slow down far enough in advance of sensitive areas to give yourself time to drop to displacement (idle) speed. This will minimize your wake's impact. Wake boat operators should pick up surfers/wake boarders by powering down from transition speed before entering a turn. The time it takes to complete each type of turn is almost the same, but the power turn creates roller wakes that can stack with other waves and potentially impact other boaters. A slow turn helps disperse wakes evenly.

Limiting your wake

- Be aware of your wake and the water depth. Shallow water yields larger wakes.
- Use the motor trim or trim tabs to help keep your boat level and limit your time in transition (plowing) speed.
- Boat in deeper waters. Avoid getting close to other boats, docks and the shore.
- Position passengers throughout the boat. A heavy stern will increase wake size.
- Avoid areas with a lot of docks or heavily populated areas.
- Be sure to know the local area regulations which may be more restrictive than the statewide proximity rules in some areas.

What to do if you get "waked"

Chances are you will face a large wake created by someone else at some point. As the operator, you have a responsibility to take early and substantial action to prevent swamping, capsizing or collisions (navigation rules and responsibilities apply to all boaters).



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Here are some tips to safely navigating through a wake:

- Warn your passengers. Passengers below deck are especially at risk of hitting their heads or falling, so be sure they can hear you.
- Slow down before the wake arrives to lessen the impact, but don't cut the engine. You need headway to be able to maneuver through the wake.
- Have older passengers and others who are susceptible to injuries -stay aft.
- Instead of crossing a wake at a perpendicular angle, cross at a slight angle (quarter of the wake). This will keep the bow from being thrown high in the air.
- While overtaking another boat, cross its wakes quickly instead of riding them. Signal the operator, keep both hands on the wheel, and stay away from the other boat's stern.
- Try not to take a wake on your beam. Instead, turn into the wake and come back on course when the wake has passed.
- If you are at anchor, allow for slack in the line so wakes don't cause the bow to lift and unseat the anchor.
- Inexperienced paddlers are encouraged to stay closer to the banks of lakes, reservoirs and rivers. How far to venture out into an open waterway should be determined by the environmental conditions, other boating activity (congestion) and skill level of the operator.

Definition of slow-no wake

Operating a boat at the slowest speed necessary to maintain steerage and that reduces or eliminates waves that appear as whitewater behind the boat.

Violation of the snow-no wake rule is a Class B violation and can result in fines.

In Oregon, there are "statewide proximity rules" for slow-no wake operation that apply on all waterways (OAR 250-010-0025): Operators of boats must observe slow-no wake within 200' of a boat ramp, marina or moorage with a capacity for six or more boats; a floating home moorage with six or more structures; or people working at water level. The operator may be liable for damage caused by wake. This rule does not apply to commercial vessels or river navigation when more speed is needed to ensure safe passage.

Mufflers and Maximum Sound Level

The exhaust of every internal combustion engine used on any motorboat needs to be effectively muffled at all times in accordance with Oregon Revised Statute 830.260. The term "effectively muffled" means the exhaust system contains a mechanical device or appliance, designed, constructed and used to reduce the exhaust noise emissions of a motorboat below the maximum noise levels. Such a device or appliance must be integral to the motorboats' exhaust system. Water muffling systems which meet this standard are those which incorporate a marine exhaust manifold.

A person shall operate a motorboat on the waters of this state in such a manner that does not exceed the following noise level:

(a) For engines manufactured before January 1, 1993, a maximum noise level of 90 dBA when subjected to a stationary test as prescribed by SAE J-2005_199112;

(b) For engines manufactured after January 1, 1993, a maximum noise level of 88 dBA when subjected to a stationary test as prescribed by SAE J-2005_199112;

(c) A maximum noise level of 84 dBA measured as specified in the shoreline sound level measurement procedure for recreational motorboats SAW J-1970_201102.

(3) This regulation shall not apply to motorboats competing, under a permit issued by the Marine Board pursuant to ORS 830.375 or a United States Coast Guard permit, in a regatta, a boat race, or while on official trials for speed records during the time and in a designated area authorized by the permit; and those boats testing in areas designated by the State Marine Board pursuant to ORS 830.350.

A weighted decibel, abbreviated dBA, is an expression of the relative loudness of sound in air as perceived by the human ear. In the A-weighted system, the decibel values of sound at low frequencies are reduced compared with unweighted decibels, in which no correction is made for audio frequency.

The Marine Board does not have authority to regulate for noise outside of internal combustion engines. Loud noise from stereo systems is a major source of complaints the Marine Board receives, so keep stereos turned down to avoid potential legislation.

Clean Operation

To operate in a "clean and green" manner means to efficiently tune your engine regularly and inspect fuel lines for leaks, cracks and loose connections. When changing oil and transmission fluid, use a spill-proof or vacuum pump, slip a bag over the oil filter before removal, and wipe up oil drips with an absorption pad. Keep fluid separate for recycling purposes according to local regulations. Here are some additional pointers:

- Carry a waste container in your boat -never throw trash overboard.
- Use on shore bathroom facilities or get an approved Marine Sanitation Device (MSD) for your boat. Never discharge sewage into Oregon waters. Look for this symbol sign to identify where pump-out and dump stations are available in your area.
- Upgrade your carbureted outboard, sport jet or personal watercraft motor to a new, clean burning, fuel-efficient model.
- Never use soaps to clean oil and fuel spills.
- Pump oily or dirty bilge water at a bilge pump-out facility… not into the water. Use a bilge pad to clean up small spills.
- Carefully clean your trailer and boat inside and out when moving from lake to lake to avoid spreading aquatic invasive species. Flush live wells in bilges away from the water. Remove all vegetation before launching. If you've recently boated outside of Oregon, consider pressure washing your boat hull and trailer to remove any aquatic invasive species that may be present.

Citizen Complaint Procedures

Oregon law (ORS 153.058) has a method for citizens to initiate a complaint for any unlawful boating activity:

1. Private citizens should first contact the law enforcement officer, preferably a sheriff's office marine deputy or an Oregon State Police Fish and Wildlife trooper, because they are more familiar with boating laws.
2. The deputy or trooper will fill out a citation complaint form that the citizen will sign.
3. The citizen must then appear in the court having jurisdiction where the boating offense took place on the date given by the officer.
4. The district attorney or city attorney will examine the complaint and determine if there is enough evidence to issue a summons to the person named in the complaint.

It is important that the citizen wishing to file the complaint make a reasonable effort to do so at the date, time and place that the violation is alleged to have occurred. The officer will ask you to provide the following information:

1. The offense;
2. Description of the offending boat (and OR number);
3. Description, name and/or address of the operator. The officer may be able to assist you with obtaining this information;
4. Time and place of the incident. Body of water, location;
5. Injuries and property damage;
6. Names of witnesses; and,
7. Description of the incident.

Citizens can also report online at www.oregon.gov/osmb/forms-library/Pages/Report-a-Boater.aspx about serious boating violations. Copies of these complaints will be forwarded to the marine patrol office having jurisdiction where the offense occurred.

Marine Patrols

The Oregon State Marine Board contracts with county sheriff's offices and the Oregon State Police to provide on-the-water marine patrol services. In waters where the federal government shares jurisdiction, the U.S. Coast Guard will also have a presence.

Marine patrols are available to check your certificate of number and required safety equipment. Boats that check out properly will be issued a Marine Board "Law Enforcement Decal." Displaying this decal on your boat, lets law enforcement know that the boat has been checked for equipment and carriage requirements within the same year. Boats displaying this decal or decals issued by the U.S. Coast Guard auxiliary or US power squadron are also honored. On occasion you may be stopped or warned of an anticipated storm or cautioned of potential dangers arising from your operation. Law violators can expect to be cited.

Applicability exemption

County sheriff's, Oregon State Police and local, state and federal agencies are exempt from operational restrictions when conducting official business (OAR 250-020-0005).

Enforcement

- When you are being approached by a law enforcement boat using its blue flashing light and/or siren, you must slow to the slowest speed at which you can safely steer your boat. You may proceed unless otherwise directed by the law enforcement officer.
- When approaching the stationary law enforcement boat **displaying its blue lights**, consider it to be the same as a boat ramp with a 200 foot, **"no wake" speed zone** around it. You should slow immediately to the slowest speed at which it is possible to maintain steering. You should alter your course so that you do not interfere or inhibit the operation of the law enforcement boat. You may increase your speed only when you're out of the vicinity of the law enforcement boat (OAR 250-011-0050).

Boating Incidents

Operators involved in a boating accident are required by law to stop their boat immediately at the scene of the accident and:

1. Give assistance to any person injured in the accident;
2. Give their name, address and identifying number of their boat (OR number), as well as the name and address of any occupants to the other boats operator and/or occupants.

Witnesses must give their names and addresses to the operator, occupants or injured person. Failure to fulfill duties of operators/witnesses is a Class A misdemeanor punishable by a fine of up to $6,250 and/or a penalty of jail up to one year. In accidents causing injury or death, failure is a Class C Felony, punishable by five years in prison and/or $100,000 fine.

Contributing factors in accidents:

- Failure to maintain a proper lookout;
- Operator error/misjudgment;
- Operator inattention, and operator inexperience

Top five primary accident types (U.S. Coast Guard statistics):

1. Collision with another boat
2. Collision with a fixed object
3. Flooding/swamping
4. Grounding
5. Skier mishap

Top five boats types involved in accidents (U.S. Coast Guard statistics):

1. Open motorboat
2. Personal watercraft (PWC)
3. Cabin motorboat
4. Canoe/kayak
5. Pontoon boat

Accident/incident reporting

Boat operators or owners must submit a written report of a boating accident to the Oregon State Marine Board when:

1. a person dies, disappears or is injured and receives medical treatment.
2. damage to the property is in excess of $2,000.

The report must be made within 48 hours of the accident in cases involving death, disappearance or injury. Reports must be submitted within 10 days of an accident involving only property damage. (Failure to complete an accident report, could result in a large fine). Violations of equipment and operational laws may cause doubling of the fine amount.

Incident Form

Scan the QR code to download an incident report form. **A police report does not substitute for completing an incident report form by the boat operator and submitting it in the required timeline to the Marine Board**.

WATER SPORTS AND OTHER BOATING USES

Waterskiing

To make waterskiing safer and more enjoyable for all, operators must observe the following laws:

1. Skiing between sunset and sunrise is prohibited.
2. There must be another person onboard as a lookout.
3. Boaters must carry and use a red or orange “skier down” flag when the skier is in the water.
4. Towed persons are considered onboard the tow boat. Therefore, children ages 12 and under on any towed device or “biscuits” must wear U.S. Coast Guard-approved life jackets.
5. A PWC must have a three-person capacity to carry the operator, observer and person being towed.

The operator and/or skier must not operate:

1. In a manner endangering the safety of persons or property.
2. Under the influence of intoxicating alchohol or drugs (BUII).

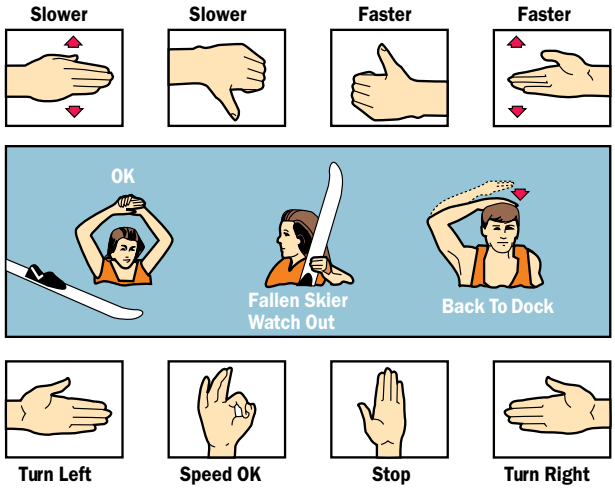
Here are some good tips for skiers:

- Always keep an eye on the water ahead of you.
- If you fall, hold up a ski or arm to signal to the boat operator you’re “o.k.”
- When landing, come in parallel to the shore at low speed.
- Falls are inevitable–and it’s a practical way to stop! Simply let go of the tow line and sit down in the water. If you know you are going to fall sideways, curl up into a ball before you hit the water. Always be sure to throw the tow bar well clear to avoid becoming tangled in the rope.

Things skiers shouldn’t do:

- Don’t ski in shallow water or near swimmers;
- Don’t wrap the rope around any part of the body;
- Don’t ski at night; and,
- Don’t yell the command, “hit it” until the rope is taught and you’re ready to be pulled.

Water Skiing Signals



Wake Sports

Wake boats are specially designed boats that make a larger, steeper wake for wake boarders. Most wakeboard boats have several design features that help to create large wakes including ballast, wedge, and hull technology.

Wake boat operators are urged to show respect and courtesy to other boaters and be conscientious of how they operate, with or without wake enhancing devices, when operating in narrow water bodies where there are numerous docks, smaller watercraft, moorages, or other floating structures.

Personal Watercraft (PWC)

PWCs are small, highly maneuverable, very fast, and a lot of fun to ride and operate. But with all that power, comes more responsibility. To operate a personal watercraft alone, a person must be 16 years of age and older. Youth 12 to 15 need to carry their boater education card and can only operate a PWC if they are accompanied onboard by a card-holding adult 18 or older.

PWCs are high horsepower motorboats and operators of personal watercraft have the same responsibilities as any boat operator. It's very important that operators show courtesy by not operating in a reckless manner and frequenting the same area for long periods of time due to high sound levels some motors produce.

The following rules are designed to help prevent collisions, the most common type of personal watercraft accident:

- Slow to 10 mph when you are approaching within 100 feet of another motorboat or sailboat underway. You are not required to slow if they are approaching you.
- Slow to slow-no wake speed when operating within 100 feet of an anchored boat or non-motorized boat.
- Operate at slow-no wake within 200 feet of the shoreline on a lake, bay or reservoir. Safe takeoffs and landings are accepted.
- Operate at slow-no wake within 200 feet of a swimmer, towed device, shoreline angler, diving flag, dock, launch ramp, marina, moorage, floating home, boathouse, pier, or swim float.

The following is a brief list of additional rules personal watercraft operators must be familiar with before launching:

1. Personal watercraft riders must wear a Type I, II or III U.S. Coast Guard -approved life jacket. Inflatable life jackets are not approved for this activity.
2. An engine shut off lanyard must be attached to the person operating the PWC.
3. Do not consume alcohol before and/or during operation (BUII).
4. Avoid wake jumping and operating near other boats and commercial ships.
5. Do not operate a personal watercraft within 200 feet behind a water skier or other towed device.
6. Observe speed limits and no wake zones.
7. Avoid operating close to residential and congested areas.
8. Harassing wildlife, birds, and marine mammals is strictly prohibited.

Personal watercraft operation is prohibited on many waterways. See the regulations section of this handbook for approved locations.

Riding on the transom of a boat that's underway is dangerous – for falling overboard and possible CO poisoning and it is illegal.

Personal watercraft and motorboat rentals

If you are renting a personal watercraft, all of the above rules apply. In addition, you must:

- Be age 18 or older to rent a PWC;
- Carry onboard a signed "watercraft rental safety checklist" form from the rental facility (livery).

If the renter or operator of the rented motorboat does not possess a boater education card, the rental agent must provide the renter or operator of the boat with a watercraft rental safety checklist provided by the Marine Board.

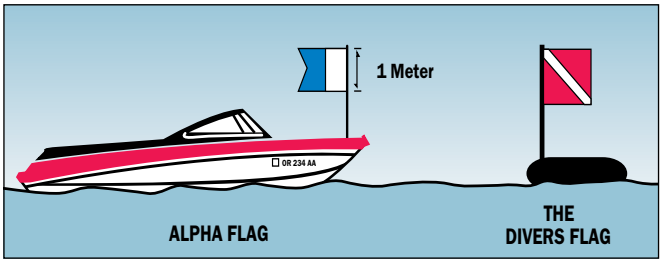
The renter or operator of a rental motorboat must review and mark the watercraft rental safety checklist in the presence of the rental agent before they may operate the boat and carry signed portion of the watercraft rental safety checklist onboard when operating the watercraft.

It is not required that every person who operates the rented motorboat complete the checklist. A person under the age of 16 may operate the rented boat if they are accompanied and directly supervised by a person over the age of 16 (18 for PWC) who is carrying a boater education card or signed portion of the watercraft rental safety checklist.

SCUBA Diving

SCUBA (Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus) diving is a popular sport, and divers can be found in the same areas as boaters. As diving's popularity increases, it becomes more important for both boaters and divers to take special precautions.

Federal law requires that scuba divers or snorkelers on federally controlled waters display the alpha diver-down flag to mark their diving area. Two types of flags are used to indicate diving activity:



- A blue and white International Code Flag A (or Alpha flag), at least 3.3 feet (1 meter) high and visible from all directions must be displayed on boats whenever these boats are restricted in their ability to maneuver by the diving operation. This flag indicates that the boat is involved in a diving activity.
- A rectangular red flag, at least 15 x 15 inches, with a white diagonal stripe is used to indicate the presence of a submerged diver in the area. Display of this flag is recommended and does not in itself restrict the use of the water; however, boaters should always use caution and slow to a slow-no wake speed when operating within 200 feet of a displayed flag.

As a boat operator, you should:

- Be able to recognize a diver-down flag.
- Stay 200 feet away from a diver-down flag. Do not drive your boat between a diver-down flag and a nearby shore.
- Watch out for divers surfacing when you see a diver-down flag. Bubbles may indicate that a diver is below.

Whitewater Boating

Drifting and jet boating are highly popular boating activities on many of Oregon's whitewater rivers. Unique dangers are found in these waters, and fatal boating accidents are usually due to inexperience, unfamiliarity with the waterway and complacency by boaters. Oregon's rivers are cold year round and hypothermia and cold water immersion is always possible if you find yourself in the water unexpectedly. Be prepared to get wet!

Whitewater operations in a kayak, canoe, SUP, a rubber raft or drift boat takes special skill and good physical conditioning. The following are important whitewater safety tips:

1. Wear a life jacket! Law now requires all boaters to wear a life jacket in Class III rapids or higher (we recommend you wear it on all whitewater), and in areas where there are known hazards.
2. Carry emergency equipment and have spare oars or paddles onboard.
3. Know the river, especially where rapids, falls or other hazards such as rocks and strainers are located. Always scout rapids from the shore beforehand.
4. Never boat alone.
5. Be prepared for cold water by dressing properly and wearing a life jacket.
6. Have a plan for what to do if you fall in, know how to float (feet facing downstream) and how to get yourself safely to shore.

Whitewater publications are available in most public libraries. Use these books and guides when planning to boat these beautiful, but often dangerous waterways.

River obstructions:

Reported Obstructions

- **Low-head dams:** These structures are difficult to see and can trap paddlers. Consult a map of the river before your trip and know where dams are located. Always portage (carry) your boat around them.
- **Rapids:** When approaching rapids, go ashore well upstream and check them out before continuing (scouting). If you see dangerous conditions, portage around them.
- **Strainers:** These river obstructions allow water to flow through but block boats and could throw you overboard and damage or trap you and your boat. Strainers may include overhanging branches, logjams, or flooded islands.
- Learn what obstructions have been peported at: oregon.gov/OSMB/Pages/Reported-Obstructions-Alerts.aspx.

Jet boating

Jet boats (both inboard and outboard types) are now being used in many whitewater rivers. These boats handle very differently from propeller-driven boats and require considerable experience for safe river operation. Motorboats must "give-way" to non-motorized (paddle) boats.

If you are a jet boat operator, please become familiar with the traditional fishing courtesies; scout each river before running your boat and know the local bank/river fishing spots. Be mindful of other boating uses on the stretch of river you plan on running.

Furthermore, jet boats usually generate higher sound levels than propeller boat. This is due in part, to the type of exhaust system, drive train, etc. Operators must keep this in mind and make sure their engine noise is within acceptable limits set by law. See "Mufflers and Maximum Sound Level" on page 42.

Paddlesports –Canoes, SUPs, Kayaks, and Rafts

Paddling a river, lake or bay is an enjoyable, environmentally friendly and healthy way to enjoy Oregon's waterways. It's also increasingly popular. But with the increasing popularity are an increasing number of accidents that are often easily preventable.

Did you know that paddlers are more than twice as likely to drown in a boating accident than operators of other types of boats? This is due in part for two reasons:

1. Many people who step into a canoe, small raft or other paddle boat are inexperienced and don't consider themselves boaters. They often don't know basic safe boating practices.
2. Many paddlers are not familiar with the waterway they're on. Many rivers host complex hazards such as rapids, fallen trees or low-head dams. Calm, enticing lakes can quickly become rough and windy. Indeed, simple mistakes can leave an unprepared paddler in danger.

When paddling, prepare by doing the following:

1. Always wear a properly fitting life jacket and know how to swim in a river current.
2. Never paddle alone. Bring along at least one other boater. When canoeing, two canoes with two canoeists each are recommended. If unfamiliar with the waterway, paddle with someone knowledgeable.
3. Never overload the boat. Tie down gear and distribute weight evenly.
4. Maintain a low center of gravity and maintain three points of contact whenever moving about, entering or exiting the boat. Keep your weight balanced over the center.
    - Standing up or moving around in a small boat can cause it to capsize –a leading cause of fatalities among paddlers.
    - Leaning a shoulder over the edge of the boat can also destabilize it enough to capsize or to a fall overboard.
5. Stay alert at all times and be aware of your surroundings, including nearby motorboats. Be prepared to react when dangerous situations arise.

6. Practice re-boarding your boat in the water with the help of a companion.
7. Dress properly for the weather and type of boating activity.
8. Check your boat for leaks.
9. Map a general route and timetable when embarking on a long trip. Arrange for your transportation from the put in to the take out points.
10. Know the weather conditions before you head out. While paddling, watch the weather and stay close to shore. Head for shore if the waves increase.

Boarding (Kite, Sail, Wind)

Boarding is a hugely popular activity in Hood River and the Columbia River Gorge for decades and boasts some of the best conditions in the nation for competition.

These are activities best learned through a certified instructor first, due to inherent risk and skill necessary to enjoy these sports safely. Boarding activities are exempt from the life jacket requirement (although many training centers require they be worn) and carrying an Aquatic Invasive Species Permit.

As with any physically demanding activity, boarders need to take certain precautions to avoid injury:

- Beginners should learn how to board from a qualified instructor on a small, relatively calm body of water.
- Never board alone.
- Life jackets should be worn when boarding. Hypothermia is a serious threat. The Marine Board strongly recommends wearing a wetsuit in water less than 70°F.
- For all sailboarding, use a mast leash, connecting the sail and the board. Should the sail board separate, the fallen sail will keep the board from drifting away.
- Boards are considered boats and must follow the navigation rules of the road. Usually non-motorized boats have the right-of-way over motorboats. However, a board does not have the right-of-way when overtaking a motorboat.
- Boards must also yield to large commercial boats confined to the navigation channel.

Stand Up Paddleboarding (SUPs)

Paddleboarding is an activity that started in the 1940's in Hawaii, but recently has exploded in popularity in the Pacific Northwest as an outdoor recreation activity. It's a great way to connect with nature, an excellent form of exercise and many clubs, regattas, and races are being formally organized in

Oregon. However, due to the popularity of paddleboarding and the unfamiliarity of the waterways for many of the users, education is becoming a necessity in order to enjoy this activity safely.

If paddleboarding on a river, lake or bay for transportation (similar to a kayak or canoe) and being used beyond the limits of a swimming or surfing zone, a paddle board is considered a boat. As such, paddle boarders need to carry a **properly fitting life jacket and sound producing device**. The U.S. Coast Guard made the determination that paddleboards were boats in 2009. The Marine Board is enforcing this determination to be consistent with federal law. Paddle boarders are encouraged to wear a leash or lanyard. An aquatic invasive species permit is also required for boards 10 feet or longer.

Surfing (Coastal Surfing)

Surfing is a popular activity in the Pacific Ocean. In some areas, surfers need to keep a sharp lookout for incoming boat traffic when swimming out into the surf zone. Boaters need to keep a sharp lookout for surfers when heading into shore. If a surf board is being paddled into a surf zone in conjunction with a surfing activity, life jackets are not required to be worn. Hypothermia is a serious threat to surfers and the Marine Board strongly recommends wearing a wetsuit at all times when engaged in activities in the Pacific Ocean. Surfers are exempt from the AIS permit.

Rowing

Oregon's waterways are also home to rowing shells, from single skulls to eight-oared sweep boats. Although these boats are long (a single rowing shell runs 25 to 30 feet long, and some can be up to 65 feet long). They are extremely narrow, light weight and fragile.

Team and club rowing practice regularly occur on the Willamette and Columbia Rivers near downtown Portland.

Motor boat operators are urged to stay well clear of any rowing boats. A wake from a motorboat can swamp a rowing shell and also cause serious damage -even breaking the boat in half. Stop or operate at a slow-no-wake speed until the rowers have passed. Rowers launch from special docks at water level so it is critically important to follow slow-no wake rules when near a pier, boat ramp or dock.

Inner Tubes, Float Tubes and Pool Toys

People using single inner tubes, beach toys and single float tubes are not required to carry life jackets according to state regulation. However, the Marine Board strongly encourages people using these types of float toys to wear life jackets, because inner tubes, float tubes and other air-filled devices tend to be thin and can easily puncture. Children and non-swimmers should always wear life jackets.

Inflatable Boats (single inner tubes latched together into rafts) must carry life jackets for each person onboard and a whistle.

Floating a river on float toys is dangerous. They are not designed for floating in rivers. Scout ahead, look for snags and downed trees and know how to self-rescue.

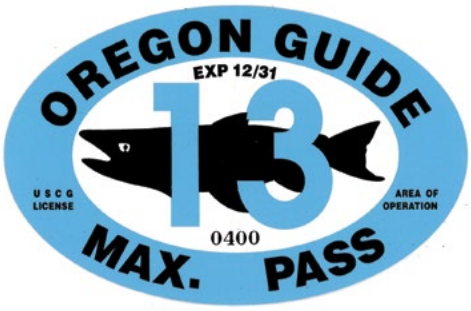
Marine Events Permit

Marine events (regattas, boat races, marine parades, floats, fishing tournaments or exhibitions) must be permitted in Oregon if they introduce extra or unusual water safety hazards on an Oregon water body. A Marine Board application for a permit must be submitted at least 30 days prior to the event. Forms can be submitted via mail, fax, or email.

Any marine event on Federally Navigable waters (as defined by the U.S. Coast Guard, excluding the Rogue River and the Willamette River above the Oregon City Falls) including all tidally influenced waters, must be permitted through the U.S. Coast Guard. The Marine Board will continue to permit those events on waters outside U.S. Coast Guard jurisdiction. The U.S. Coast Guard application must be received at least 135 days prior to the event.

Waterski Courses, Ski Jumps

A permit is required from the Marine Board to install devices not associated with an authorized Marine event (OAR 250-010-0097). Other devices also include race buoys and kayak race gates. Applications are available by contacting the Marine Board.



Outfitter Guides

Outfitters/Guides provide a valuable service by introducing people to Oregon's exciting waterways. Outfitters/Guides must register with the Marine Board. The Marine Board has authority to reprimand outfitters/guides or suspend, revoke or deny registration up to 24 months for serious or repeated violations. (OAR 250-016-0008).

To find out whether an Outfitters/Guide is registered with the Marine Board, visit www.boatoregon.com/store and click "Online Services" from the topnavigation and select "Guide and Charter Lists".

Racing Motorboat Tests

High-speed boat testing is authorized in Benton, Josephine, Klamath, Linn and Multnomah counties, in designated zones. Permits for areas outside designated zones are issued by the marine patrol at the local county sheriff's office.

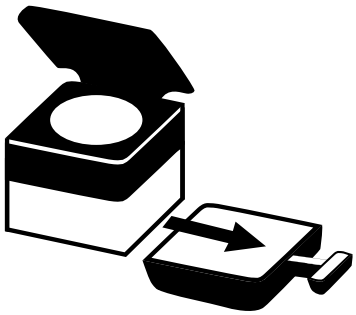
Seaplanes

Seaplanes are considered boats when on the water, subject to Oregon boating regulations. They are considered planes when "in flight," from start of take-off to end of normal power-off landing run, and subject to FAA regulations (ORS 830.005, 830.600, 830.605).

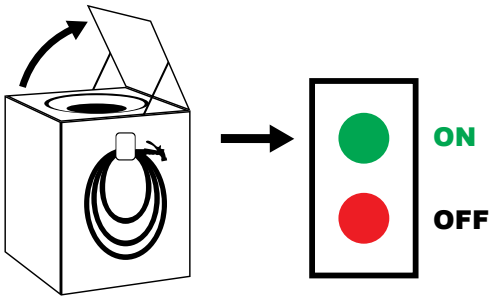
For local regulations, consult the Oregon Department of Aviation.

Dumping Your Boat's Porta-Potty Sewage

Note: Each dump station varies. Please read instructions to gain an overview of the dump process.

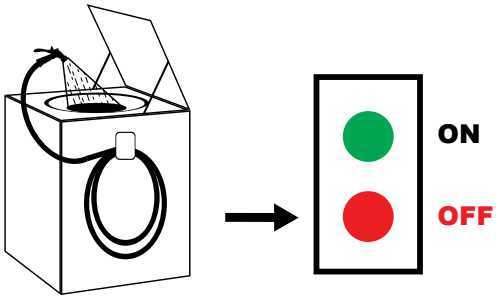


1. Detach storage tank.

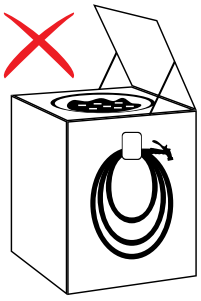


2. Lift lid and turn on station.

3. Pour in sewage.



4. Rinse and turn off station.



If not draining stop use and contact marina manager.

This is for boat sewage only. Rags, paper products, fish waste, or trash of any kind will clog this machine.

GLOSSARY

AMIDSHIPS Center of boat with reference to its length and/or sometimes its width.

AFT Toward the stern of a boat.

BEAM The boat's maximum width.

BILGE Lower internal part of a boat's hull.

BOAT All watercraft, including a seaplane on the water but not in flight, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on the water. Exemptions include: boathouses, floating homes, air mattresses, beach and water toys or single innertubes.

BOW Forward part of a boat.

DRAFT The depth of the boat below the water line measured vertically to the lowest part of the hull.

FORE To or at the front.

FREEBOARD Height of boat's side measured from waterline to deck or gunwale.

GUNWALE Top, outer edge of boat's hull.

HULL Body of a boat.

MOTORBOAT Any boat propelled in whole or in part by machinery, including boats temporarily equipped with detachable motors.

PORT Side of boat to the left when facing forward.

PERSONAL WATERCRAFT Commonly known by brand names such as Jet Ski, a (PWC) is a motorboat using a water jet pump as its primary power source. Designed for operation by a person sitting, standing or kneeling.

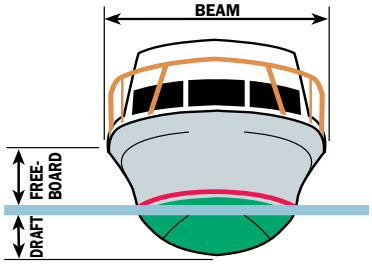
SAILBOAT Any boat which is under sail alone, including any sailboat equipped with a motor.

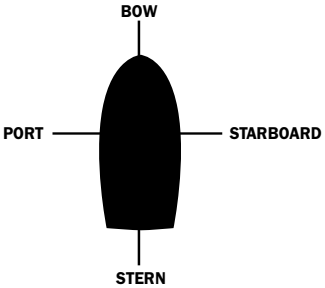
STARBOARD Side of boat to right when facing forward.

STERN Aftermost end of a boat.

TRANSOM Flat planking across the stern of a boat.

UNDERWAY Boat in motion. Technically a boat is underway when not moored, at anchor or aground.





POWER PADDLE SAIL

EXPERIENCE OREGON'S WATERWAYS

LAKES RIVERS COASTLINE

PHONE NUMBERS

State Marine Board 503-378-8587

U.S. Coast Guard

Sector Columbia River.....503-861-6211
Station Cape Disappointment,
Ilwaco, WA.....360-642-2382
Station Portland.....503-240-9365
Station Tillamook Bay.....503-322-3531
Sector North Bend.....541-756-9220
Station Chetco River, Harbor.....541-469-3885
Station Coos Bay, Charleston.....541-888-3267
Station Depoe Bay,
Depoe Bay.....541-765-2124
Station Siuslaw River,
Florence.....541-997-3631
Station Umpqua River,
Winchester Bay 541-271-2138
Station Yaquina Bay, Newport 541-265-5381

Oregon State Police

Headquarters, Salem.....503-378-3720
After Hours:
Salem Dispatch 503-375-3555
Central Point Dispatch..... 541-776-6111
NW Region HQ.....503-378-3387
(Albany, Astoria, Capitol Mall, Government Camp, McMinnville, Newport, North Plains, Portland, St. Helens, Salem and Tillamook)
SW Region HQ 541-726-2536
(Central Point, Coos Bay, Florence, Gold Beach, Grants Pass, Klamath Falls, Lakeview, Oakridge, OSU, Roseburg and Springfield)
East Region HQ 541-388-6213
(Baker, Bend, Burns, Enterprise, Hermiston, John Day, LaGrande, La Pine, Madras, Ontario, Pendleton, Prineville and The Dalles)

County Sheriff Offices

Baker 541-523-6415
Benton 541-766-6858
Clackamas.....503-655-8218
Clatsop 503-325-8635
Columbia 503-366-4611
Coos 541-396-7800
Crook.....541-447-6398
Curry.....541-247-3250
Deschutes.....541-388-6501
Douglas 541-440-4447
Hood River.....541-386-2098
Jackson 541-864-8844
Jefferson.....541-475-6520
Josephine 541-474-5120
Klamath *541-883-5130
Lane.....541-682-6446
Lincoln 541-265-4231
Linn.....541-967-3950
Malheur.....541-473-5125
Marion.....503-588-5094
Morrow.....541-676-5317
Multnomah.....501-988-6788
Polk.....503-623-9251
Sherman 541-565-3622
Tillamook 503-815-3326
Umatilla.....541-966-3601
Union 541-963-1017
Wallowa 541-426-3131
Wasco.....541-506-2580
Washington.....503-846-2700
Yamhill 503-434-7506
*After hours, call 911

For all emergencies 911
- Indicate if water related
- Know where you're calling from
- Know your location