A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters
When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.

- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA’s Office of Coast Survey, the nation’s chartmaker
What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America’s commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart®?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.


(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Lake Mead, Arizona-Nevada, is a National Recreation Area on the Colorado River impounded by Hoover Dam (36°01.0’N., 114°44.2’W.).

Anchorage areas.—Restricted and anchorage areas established by Federal regulations are in Lake Mead. (See 110.1,110.127, and 162.220, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.) Additional information may be obtained from the local office of the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 601 Nevada Highway, Boulder City, NV 89005.

Eleventh Coast Guard District Local Notice to Mariners contains information concerning boating events, boating safety, bridge construction and lighting, aids to navigation, and anchorages on the Colorado River, Lake Mead National Recreation Area, and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. These notices may be obtained, free of charge, by making application to Commander, Eleventh Coast Guard District. (See Appendix A for address.)

This chapter describes the eight Channel Islands that extend for 130 miles in a NW direction off the coast of southern California from San Diego to Point Conception. They include the four islands of the southern group–San Clemente, Santa Catalina, San Nicolas, and Santa Barbara; and the four islands of the northern group also referred to as the Santa Barbara Islands—Anacapa, Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, and San Miguel. Also described are the passages and channels between these islands including Outer Santa Barbara Passage, San Pedro Channel, Anacapa Passage, Santa Cruz Channel, San Miguel Passage, and Santa Barbara Passage, and Avalon Bay, the most active harbor in the area, as well as many smaller harbors and landings.

COLREGS Demarcation Lines.—The lines established for this part of the coast are described in 80.1102, chapter 2.
NOAA's navigation managers serve as ambassadors to the maritime community. They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers.

To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry. To report a chart discrepancy, please use ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx.

Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward on navigable waters except Western Rivers

For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area. These volumes are available online at http://www.navcen.uscg.gov
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.
MARINE WEATHER INFORMATION
The National Park Service communications center makes twice daily weather broadcasts of weather conditions in the Lake Mead area. The broadcasts are on marine VHF station KOJU 199 channel 22A (157.1 MHz) located at 30°58'00"N, 114°20'12"W, with prior notice of the broadcasts being made on marine safety and emergency channel 16 (156.8 MHz) so that vessels may switch to channel 22A and listen to the broadcasts.

RULES OF THE ROAD
(ABBREVIATED)
Motorless craft have the right-of-way in almost all cases. Sailing vessels and motorboats less than sixty-five feet in length, shall not impede, in a narrow channel, the safe passage of a vessel which can navigate only inside that channel.
A motorized boat overtaking has the right-of-way.
Motorboats approaching head-to-head or nearly so should pass port to port.
When motorboats approach each other at right angles or obliquely, the boat on the right has the right-of-way in most cases.
Motorboats must keep to the right in narrow channels, when safe and practicable.
Mariners are urged to become familiar with the complete text of the Rules of the Road in U.S. Coast Guard publication "Navigation Rules." For emergencies call KOJU 199 (National Park Service) on marine band channel 16.

STORM WARNINGS

REMEMBER THESE RULES
1. OVERTAKING - PASSING: Boat being passed has the right-of-way. KEEP CLEAR.
2. MEETING HEAD-ON: Keep to the right.
3. CROSSING: Boat on right has the right-of-way. Slow down and permit him to pass.

LAKE MEAD WATER DISTANCE (in statute miles)

Nevada - California

BOULDER HARBOR 9 7 45 33 38 67 60 57
MEMPHISI HARBOR 10 8 46 34 39 68 61 55
BEACON ISLAND 3 13 36 23 29 59 50 46
BOULDER CANYON 5 14 33 20 26 52 44 38 20
BONELLI LANDING 16 28 28 16 22 50 45 34 19
NAPOLEON'S TOMB 29 32 36 12 26 41 32 26 10
TEMPLE BAR 27 32 32 20 27 39 29 20 10

Distance indicated in statute miles.
Figure at the intersection of columns opposite lake locations in question is the statute mileage between the two.
Example: Boulder Harbor is 40 statute miles from Grand Wash.

Join page 8

Use NOAA electronic navigational charts for the most up-to-date information.

[Mar. 3520 (6/19/2020), NM 3420 (6/22/2020)]
ADMINISTRATION

Lake Mead National Recreation Area, established October 8, 1964, is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of Interior.

The National Park Service, of which this area is a unit, is dedicated to conserving the scenic, scientific, historic, and recreational heritage of the United States for the benefit and enjoyment of the public.

A Superintendent, whose address is 601 Nevada Highway, Boulder City, Nevada 89005, is in immediate charge.

WHEN TO VISIT THE AREA

Lake Mead National Recreation Area is open all year with maximum visitor use occurring during the three summer months. Even during July and August when daytime temperatures may rise above 110 degrees, the heat is not oppressive due to the prevailing low humidity. Nights are usually comfortable. However, the weather is most delightful from late September through early December and from early April to June.

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.
**GROUND-AIR EMERGENCY CODE**

If you are lost, or in need of help or medical care, you should use one of the following systems to signal the ranger patrol plane or other aircraft:

- For land emergencies: The symbols below (from the Air Force Survival Manual) will be understood by the pilots of all planes:
  - Require doctor, serious injury ...........................................
  - Require food and water ...........................................
  - Unable to proceed ...........................................
  - Am proceeding in this direction ...........................................
  - Require fuel and oil ...........................................
  - Indicate direction to proceed ...........................................
  - All is well ...........................................
  - No = negative ...........................................
  - Yes = Affirmative ...........................................

- For boating emergencies, or where the above system cannot be used due to terrain, wave a 2- by 3-foot piece of orange material or orange life jacket overhead from side to side. This will alert the ranger patrol plane, other aircraft, or boats of your plight.

**SOME THINGS TO SEE AND DO**

Lake Mead National Recreation Area offers you a variety of activities. Listed below are a few suggestions of things to do and places to see:

- **Visit Hoover Dam**: Bureau of Reclamation guides conduct tours daily through Hoover Dam from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. (time subject to seasonal changes). On these tours, you will be able to see some of the interim operations of one of the engineering wonders of the world.

- **Lake Mead**: This large man-made reservoir is named after Dr. Elwood Mead, who was Commissioner of Reclamation from 1904 to 1936. It has an area of 206 square miles at maximum capacity, a length of 119 miles, and a depth of 590 feet. Storage capacity is 28,900,000 acre-feet of water, an amount equal to more than 57,000,000,000 gallons.

**CRUISES ON LAKE MEAD**: Leaving Lake Mead Marina daily, these cruises give you an opportunity to become better acquainted with Lake Mead. In summer, a Park Interpreter goes along on many of the trips. Ask about current schedules and rates.

**HIKING AND EXPLORING** are excellent in the region, except during the summer months. However, water is scarce so take an adequate supply with you.

**MOOTORING**: There are hundreds of miles of roads; many are paved, others are graded, and some are unmaintained 4-wheeled vehicle trails. If you travel off-road in your vehicle, check first at a ranger station. A map of backcountry roads, approved for vehicle travel, is there for your reference. **CAUTION**: These roads are not recommended for 2-wheel drive.
SAFETY TIPS

1. Always use care in navigation. The fluctuating surface level of the lake may be hazardous to navigation in that reefs may become exposed or submerged depending upon the water elevation. Boating is hazardous on the lake during periods of high wind. If you are caught in open water, head for the nearest sheltered spot and wait it out.
2. Always instruct at least one other person on how to operate your boat.
3. Know your boat’s fuel capacity and cruising radius.
4. Read the information posted at Ranger stations, launching ramps, and on campground bulletin boards.
5. National Park Service Rangers are at Lake Mead National Recreation Area.
MERCATOR PROJECTION AT SCALE 1:48,000
SOUNDINGS IN FEET
NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983
(WORLD GEODETIC SYSTEM 1984)

Soundings refer to a normal tide level elevation which is 1100 feet above Mean Sea Level.

LAKE LEVELS, WATER DEPTHS AND ELEVATIONS

The 1100 foot elevation (60 foot depth curve) is indicated by the dotted contour and represents a low lake level. The 1160 foot contour represents the normal lake level. The 1180 foot contour indicates areas with elevations between 1180 and 1160 feet above Mean Sea Level. The green tint indicates areas with elevations between 1160 and 1150 feet above Mean Sea Level. Contour values indicate elevations in feet above Mean Sea Level.

AUTHORITIES


HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) and for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected on average of 0.068" southward and 2.938" westward to agree with this chart.

ABBREVIATIONS

For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1

ALERT notes to navigation lights are written on chart (otherwise indicated).

ADGK aviation助
AL alternating
BQ black
BR beacon
C C
DA diamond
F F
H hearing
M mast
MIc microwave tower
R radio
S S
TEU tower
W water
Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:
B BOSS bottom
Bl broken
Br breast
Gr gray
Go grass
Gy gray
H hard
K key
M mud
O soft
P soft
Q sand
S sand
T soft
U soft
W soft
Y yellow

Methane

BATHYMETRIC

CD evidence doubtful
FR filter removed
MR monitored
RZ repositioned
SD shelf
SO soft
SS shallow
S steep
W water
Y yellow

The following symbols were designed especially for this Lake Mead chart. They are not standard nautical chart symbols and are not indicated in Chart No. 1, "Nautical Chart Symbols and Abbreviations."

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notices to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

P Pump out facilities
ADMINISTRATION

Lake Mead National Recreation Area, established October 8, 1964, is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of Interior. The National Park System, of which this area is a unit, is dedicated to conserving the scenic, scientific, historic, and recreational heritage of the United States for the benefit and enjoyment of its people.

A Superintendent, whose address is 601 Nevada Highway, Boulder City, Nevada 89006, is in immediate charge.

HOOVER DAM. The Boulder Canyon Project Act, passed in 1928, authorized the Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Department of Interior, to construct Hoover Dam. Work began in 1931, and the structure was dedicated in 1935. It is the largest dam in the Western Hemisphere, rising 726.4 feet from the base rock to the roadway on top. Its crest is 1,244 feet long.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

POURPOLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Park Service (702) 293-5920.

WHEN TO VISIT THE AREA

Lake Mead National Recreation Area is open all year with maximum visitor use occurring during the three summer months. Even during July and August when daytime temperatures may rise above 110 degrees, the heat is not oppressive due to the prevailing low humidity. Nights are usually comfortable. However, the weather is most delightful from late September through early December and from early April to June.

WEATHER. Listed below are the average minimum and maximum temperatures throughout the year at Boulder City.

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan-Feb</td>
<td>44  48</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>57  62</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apr</td>
<td>59  65</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>80</td>
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<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>74  82</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>90</td>
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<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>82  94</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>98</td>
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<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>89  97</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>103</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aug.</td>
<td>87  97</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>103</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sept.</td>
<td>80  97</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>67  83</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>53  68</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec.</td>
<td>46  59</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.
HISTORICAL HAPPENINGS

In 1871, on another Government expedition, Capt. George Wheeler ventured upstream into the lower part of the Grand Canyon, as far as Diamond Creek. On March 11, 1931, construction was started on Hoover Dam in an attempt to control the waters of the Colorado River. By 1935, water was beginning to be impounded behind the dam. The last concrete was placed on May 29, and the structure was dedicated September 30, 1935.

Other exciting phases of the area's history date with settlements along the river, river expeditions, and mining.

The river is still being made on the waters of Lake Mead and the Colorado River. As late as 1960, the Colorado River had not been completely conquered by boats running upstream. In the summer of that year, a nine-man expedition successfully piloted three boats, propelled by jets of water, up through the rapids of the Grand Canyon from Lake Mead to Lee's Ferry in Arizona. The last barrier of the Colorado River—its rapids—had been conquered.

PREHISTORIC MAN LIVED HERE

Man has inhabited this region almost continuously for thousands of years. In such an arid region, the pre-Columbian Indian inhabitants naturally centered their activities around dependable water supplies afforded by rivers and prehistoric lakes. Many of their campsites have been located.

Along the Muddy River in Mesopa Valley, ruins of extensive aboriginal dwellings have been discovered. The popular name, "The Lost City," has been given to this group of Pueblo ruins.

The rising waters of Lake Mead covered many archeological sites, including parts of The Lost City. Careful surveys were conducted to salvage and study this irreplaceable prehistoric evidence before it became lost for all time beneath the water.

Lost City Museum, operated by the State of Nevada, is located at Overton, near the site of The Lost City. No one may learn more of the fascinating story of the early Basketmaker and Pueblo Indians who lived, farmed, mined, fished, and hunted in this valley hundreds of years ago.

The more recent Paiute, Hualapai, and Mohave Indians, some of whom still inhabit the area, also left evidences of their cultures.

You are welcome to look at the various Indian sites within the area. However, digging or disturbing any site, or collecting items found on the surface, is not permitted. They are protected by the Antiquities Act of 1906 so that these irreplaceable remains may not be damaged or lost. Dry by springing together the undisturbed cultural materials can skilled archeologists tell us the story of these ancient peoples. Nothing can be learned from material that has been disturbed.

Lake Mead offers suggestions for visit. Mojave Dam from 8:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. and the Colorado River Dam are available by the 150 miles long SAWMILL. Beaches are at the area and Froghair BOATING. A Area. Free public and natural park are available.

For public services, navigation, and fishing licenses, visit the Special Use permits can be obtained on a day-use permit. SCUBA DIVING and swimming are permitted.

Ramp SPEC. ANCH. RAMP 1, 110.1-110.2 (see note A)
SOME THINGS TO SEE AND DO
Lake Mead National Recreation Area offers a variety of activities. Listed below are a few suggestions of things to do and places to see.

1. **HOOVER DAM**: Bureau of Reclamation guides conduct tours daily through Hoover Dam from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. (subject to seasonal changes). On these tours, you will be able to see some of the interior operations of one of the engineering wonders of the world.

2. **LAKE MEAD**: This large man-made reservoir is named after Dr. Elwood Mead, who was Commissioner of Reclamation from 1924 to 1930. It has an area of 72 square miles at maximum capacity, a length of 110 miles, and a depth of 591 feet. Storage capacity of the lake is 28,720,000 acre-feet of water: an amount equal to more than 3 years of normal flow from the Colorado River. Wide sandy beaches, shadowed canyons, and steep canyon walls carved long ages by the raging waters of the Colorado River make up the shoreline that is more than 200 miles long. Lake Mead has become a major area for recreation in the Southwest.

3. **SWIMMING**: Lake Mead is ideal for swimming 24 months of the year. Public swimming beaches are available during summer at Boulder Beach. Boats operate the swim beach area and yachts are on duty. Caution should be exercised when swimming elsewhere.

4. **BOATING**: As a family sport, boating is unlimited at Lake Mead National Recreation Area. Free public launching ramps are provided at each developed area on the lake. Boats and motors can be rented or chartered from several concessioners. Kayaks and sailboats are available. Boating or slip charges should be discussed with the concessioner concerned.

5. **FISHING**: You can fish throughout the year within Lake Mead National Recreation Area. A fishing license from either Nevada or Arizona is required. To the license must be affixed a Special Use Stamping from the State Other. Nonresident children under 14 years of age and nonresident children under 16 years of age are not required to have a license. Before fishing you should read the current regulations concerning limits.

6. **WATER SKIING**: Water skiing is rapidly increasing in popularity on Lake Mead. Several concessioners have equipment for rent. Be sure to ask a Park Ranger about water-skiing regulations.

7. **SCUBA DIVING**: You may SCUBA dive in Lake Mead, but use caution and stay away from swimming beaches and harbors. Always display the red and white SCUBA diving flag.

**Cruises on Lake Mead**: Leaving Lake Mead Marina daily, these cruises give you an opportunity to become better acquainted with Lake Mead. In summer, a Park Interpreter goes along on many of the trips. Ask about current schedules and rates.

**Hiking and Exploring**: are excellent in the region, especially during the warmer months. However, water is scarce so take an adequate supply with you.

**Motorboating**: There are hundreds of miles of roads, many are paved, others are graded, and some are unimproved 4-wheeled vehicle trails. If you travel off-road in your vehicle, check first at a Ranger Station. A map of backcountry roads, approved for vehicle travel, is there for your reference. CAUTION: These roads are not recommended for 2-wheel drive vehicles. Forty miles southwest of Hoover Dam, a graded road leaves Kingman Highway and leads about 45 miles north to South Cove and Pearce Ferry. You will have an excellent view of the Colorado River and the Basin Wash Cliffs, and along the route a view of Stagg's Basin on Lake Mead. The road passes through one of the largest forests of Joshua Trees in the entire Southwest. Ask a Park Ranger about other places to visit.

**Camping**: There are twelve designated campgrounds in the recreation area and they are open year round. Fees are collected under the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. There are no entrance fees to the park, but there is a fee for the use of developed campgrounds. There are no individual connections for electricity, water, and sewer. However, common stations and water faucets are conveniently located. Trailers with hook-ups are available from the concessioners in the park.

**Annual Events**: The annual Golden Eagle and Golden Age passes are available. Campers confined to designated campgrounds, except on trips into remote sections of the park. Campers are permitted on beaches near best harbors or on swimming beaches.

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.
SAFETY TIPS

1. Always use care in navigation. The fluctuating surface level of the lake may be hazardous to navigation in that reefs may become exposed or submerged depending upon the water elevation. Boating is hazardous on the lake during periods of high wind. If you are caught in open water, head for the nearest sheltered spot and wait it out.

2. Always instruct at least one other person on how to operate your boat.

3. Know your boat’s fuel capacity and cruising radius.

4. Read the information posted at Ranger stations, launching ramps, and on campground bulletin boards.

5. National Park Service Rangers are at Lake Mead National Recreation Area to provide information and other assistance and to enforce regulations, including safe boating practices. Please check with them if you have any questions.

6. Before you start a trip on water or land always inform some responsible person as to where you are going and when you expect to return.

7. An approved personal flotation device must be available for each passenger in a boat. Carry day and night flares for distress signals.

8. Weather forecasts are available daily at Ranger stations, at the bulletin boards on the launching ramps, and at the offices of concessionaires.

9. For protection against the brilliant desert sun, you should have sunglasses available. During the summer, when traveling in the backcountry it is advisable to wear a hat and a long-sleeved shirt. You should carry extra water, food, and a shovel. Take a map of the area. Never camp in washes. They are paths for flash floods.

10. If you become stranded away from the lake and have a vehicle, stay with it. Use a mirror for signaling or build a fire. If you must walk out, walk at night. It’s cooler. Leave a note giving your name, destination, date and time you started walking.
VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:
Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures
• Make sure radio is on.
• Select Channel 16.
• Press/Hold the transmit button.
• Clearly say: “MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY.”
• Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
• Release transmit button.
• Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/

Quick References
- Nautical chart related products and information — http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov
- Interactive chart catalog — http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml
- Chart and chart related inquiries and comments — http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html
- Coast Pilot online — http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm
- Tides and Currents — http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov
- National Data Buoy Center — http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/
- NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions — http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/
- National Hurricane Center — http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/
- Pacific Tsunami Warning Center — http://ptwc.weather.gov/
- Contact Us — http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm
- Twitter — For the latest news from Coast Survey, follow @NOAAcharts

This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.

NOAA’s Office of Coast Survey
The Nation’s Chartmaker