NAUTICAL CHART 18545

WASHINGTON
SNAKE RIVER
LAKE SACAJAWEA

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

LOWER SNAKE RIVER DAMS
ICE HARBOR
LOWER MONUMENTAL
LITTLE GOOSE
LOWER GRANITE

These four Snake River Dams were authorized by Congress to serve the Pacific Northwest as "Multipurpose" projects, providing electric power, slack-water transportation to Lewiston, Idaho, irrigation, and a navigable passage for anadromous fish to and from their habitual spawning waters inland.

Many parks and recreation areas are also planned by the Corps of Engineers for the enjoyment of the entire family. Northwest residents and their guests will have ready access to swimming, boating, fishing, skiing and picnicking.

THE SNAKE RIVER
FACTS AND HISTORY

The Snake River, one of the most important streams in the Pacific northwest section of the United States, is the largest tributary of the Columbia River.

The river rises in high, rugged mountains of the continental divide near the southwest corner of Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming and joins the Columbia near Pasco, Washington after flowing 1,038 miles. The river descends from elevations of 10,000 feet to sea level in this distance.

Discovered in 1805 by the Lewis and Clark expedition, the Snake River with its many turbulent rapids presented one of the most difficult rivers for the Expedition to negotiate. Canoes were damaged by rocks, supplies became saturated and supplies were lost when a canoe capsized.

Today, near Pasco-Kennewick, Sacajawea State Park and museum is dedicated to the Indian woman who guided the explorers.

CAUTION
The water level in the upper pool above Ice Harbor Dam may fluctuate without warning between 437 feet MSL (pool low water elevation) and the 440 feet MSL (normal pool) ponding datum.
Mariners are advised to use caution due to possible change in water level.

SNAKE RIVER
Mileage distances along the Columbia and Snake Rivers are in Statute Miles. Distances along the Snake River are from the junction of the Columbia River and are indicated thus: ———•———
Tables for converting Statute Miles to International Nautical miles are given in Coast Pilot 7.

Formerly 869-SC, 1st. Edition, 1963; NJPP 1772

SCALE 1:20,000
NAUTICAL MILES
STATUTE MILES
YARDS
LATITUDE
LONGITUDE

18545

18545

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION
Small craft should stay clear of large commercial and government vessels even if small craft have the right-of-way.
Vessels engaged in special areas where the skin diving flag, a red square with a diagonal white stripe, is displayed.

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many navigational aids; however, the position and reflective identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

MERCATOR PROJECTION SCALE 1:20,000 at 46°23'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS AND OVERHEAD CLEARANCES IN FEET

Soundings and charted clearances of bridges and overhead cables are referred to the respective normal pool levels which are 340 feet above mean sea level in the lower pool and 440 feet in the upper pool above Ice Harbor Dam.

HEIGHTS
Heights are in feet. Contour elevations refer to mean sea level.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Hydrographic Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected through Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued biomonthly by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

CAUTION
The water level in the upper pool above Ice Harbor Dam may fluctuate without warning between 437 feet MSL (pool low water elevation) and the 440 feet MSL (normal pool) sounding datum.
Mariners are advised to use caution due to possible change in water level.

CAUTION
The depths of water on this chart have been determined from conditions existing prior to the filling of the pool. Shoaler depths than charted may exist within the blue tinted areas, particularly near the shoreline.

PLANE COORDINATE GRID
(based on NAD 1927)
Washington State Grid south zone, is indicated by dashed tics at 5,000 foot intervals. The last three digits are omitted.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

COLUMBIA AND SNAKE RIVERS
Mileage distances along the Columbia and Snake Rivers are in Statute Miles. Distances along the Columbia River are eastward from the mouth, and the Snake River are eastward from the junction of the Columbia River and are indicated thus: ———•———
Tables for converting Statute Miles to International Nautical miles are given in Coast Pilot 7.

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Changes to these regulations will be published in the latest in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, Seattle District, Corps of Engineers, Washington, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Walla Walla, Washington.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

WARNING CONCERNING LARGE VESSELS
The "Rules of The Road" state that momentous boats shall not impede the passage of a vessel that can navigate only within a narrow channel or fairway. Vessels navigating in the Columbia River from the sea have a draft limit of 43 feet, a length of 600 feet, a beam of 57 feet, requiring a great distance in which to maneuver or stop. A large vessel's superstructure may block the wind with resultant loss of control. Vessels of this description frequently are constrained unable to maneuver and even waves can be hazardous to small masses. Large vessels may not be able to see small craft close to their bows.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered identical to World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.50"S southward and 2.95"W eastward to agree with this chart.

NOTE B
Significant shoaling consisting of numerous rocks and boulders has been reported in the Snake River.
Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov

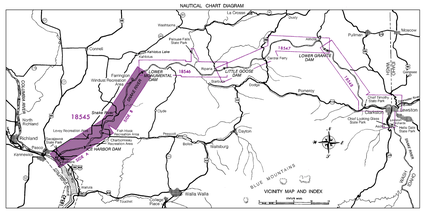
RULES OF THE ROAD
(ABRIDGED)
Motorless craft have the right-of-way in almost all cases. Sailboats operating under power alone, if the length of the length shall not hamper, in a narrow channel, the safe passage of a vessel which can navigate only inside that channel.
A motorboat being overtaken has the right-of-way.
Motorboats approaching head to head, or nearly so should pass to the right.
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 which are safe and practicable.
Operators should become familiar with the complete text of the Rules of the Road in U.S. Coast Guard publication "Navigation Rules."

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
Aids to navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):
ADPC abandoned; al alternating; bn beacon; Bn Nelson; C can; cn nun; F fixed; Fl flashing; G green; Gp Al group alternating; Gp Fl group flashing; IQ interrupted quick; IV interrupted very; LT HO lighthouse; M nautical mile; m meter; MICRO RF microwave tower; Mo morse code; R red; RACON radar beacon; RW red and white vertical stripes; Oc occulting; Q quick; sec second; W white; Y yellow
Bottom characteristics:
Bldr boulders; Cbl cobble; Cl clay; Co coral; gl gravel; M mud; Oys oysters; S sand; Sh shells; sft soft; stk stiff; wd weed
Miscellaneous:
(A) authorized; Obstr obstruction; PD position doubtful; Sunk submerged
ED existence doubtful; PA position approximate; Tep reported
(R), (Rk), (Sk), obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Peaks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

SAFETY NOTE
1. Keep your chart up to date by applying all Notices to Mariners corrections when you receive them.
2. Read carefully all notes printed on your chart, each is vital to your safety.
3. Learn the meaning of each symbol and abbreviation on your chart from Chart No. 1.
4. Study the features on your chart shows the variation from true north, however you must also correct your bearing for the deviation of your boat.
5. Constantly use your chart from the beginning to end of each trip. Keep in mind the orientation of your boat with respect to the chart.
6. Maintain your position on the chart by relating charted features with those you can identify in your surroundings.

NOAA encourages users to submit inquiries, discrepancies or comments about this chart at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/csdl/contact.htm

NAUTICAL CHART DIAGRAM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Colfax
Palouse
Pullman
Moscow
Clarkston
Lewiston
Asotin
Grande Ronde
Wallowa Lake
Joseph
Enterprise
Elgin
Imnaha
Snake River
Grande Ronde
Wenaha
Tucannon
Almota
Penawawa
Palouse
Palouse River
Snake River
Almota
Penawawa
Tucannon
Grande Ronde
Wenaha
Joseph
Enterprise
Elgin
Imnaha
Wallowa
Wallowa Lake
Wallowa Mountains
Eagle Cap Wilderness
Hells Canyon National Recreation Area
Hells Canyon Dam
Oxbow Dam
Brownlee Dam
Brownlee Reservoir
Oxbow
Hells Canyon
Snake River
Grande Ronde
Imnaha
Salmon River
Salmon
Riggins
Whitebird
Grangeville
Nez Perce
Lewiston
Clarkston
Asotin
Pomeroy
Dayton
Waitsburg
Walla Walla
Wallula
Umatilla
Pendleton
Milton-Freewater
Weston
Athena
Elgin
Joseph
Enterprise