

# THE HANDBOOK



## of New Mexico Boating Laws and Responsibilities



## Welcome to New Mexico's Waterways

Thank you for your interest in New Mexico's boating laws and State Park regulations! New Mexico State Parks administers boating laws in New Mexico, and our goal is to have zero boating-related injuries and fatalities each year. This information is being provided to you to ensure a safe and enjoyable boating experience.

You can also learn about safe boating by taking one of our FREE boating safety courses in class or online. New Mexico law requires proof of education for vessel operators born on or after January 1, 1989.

Our Marine Enforcement Officers and Park Rangers have great information about boating safety, so feel free to ask if you have questions. State Park staff are also available to teach boating safety classes in your community.

We appreciate your support of State Parks and your willingness to increase your boating safety skills.

Sincerely,  
Toby Velásquez  
Director, New Mexico State Parks



**New Mexico State Parks**  
1220 South St. Francis Drive  
Santa Fe, NM 87505  
**1-888-NM-PARKS (1-888-667-2757)**  
**[www.emnrd.nm.gov/spd](http://www.emnrd.nm.gov/spd)**



**A Division of the Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department**

# **THE HANDBOOK** **of New Mexico Boating Laws and Responsibilities**

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*The Handbook* is designed to be a guide to New Mexico's boating laws and park regulations. Information in this handbook does not replace what is specifically legal for boating or park use in New Mexico, which is found in New Mexico Statutes (state laws), federal laws, and the New Mexico Administrative Code (state regulations).

References to the actual statutes and regulations are shown beside the appropriate sections within "It's the Law." For example:

- **(66-12-4 NMSA 1978)** refers to New Mexico Statutes Annotated 1978, Section 66-12-4.
- **(18.17.2.8.D NMAC)** refers to New Mexico Administrative Code, Title 18, Chapter 17, Part 2 (known as "Boat Act Regulations"), Section 8.D.

The publication *BOAT NEW MEXICO: Your Guide to Responsible Boating* gives additional information on safe boat handling and practices. For more advanced information, see:

- U.S. Coast Guard's *Navigation Rules*
- *Chapman Piloting: Seamanship and Boat Handling* by Elbert S. Maloney
- *The Annapolis Book of Seamanship* by Mark Smith and John Rousmaniere

To stay up to date on new boating laws, contact the Boating Safety Section of the New Mexico State Parks Division. Call **1-888-NM-PARKS (667-2757)** or visit **[www.emnrd.nm.gov/spd](http://www.emnrd.nm.gov/spd)**.

# Before Going Out

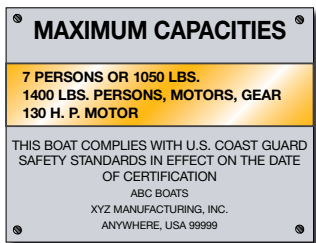
Before going out on the water, take steps to make the outing safe and enjoyable.

## Vessel Length Classes

- A vessel's length class determines the equipment necessary to comply with federal and state laws.
- Vessels are divided into length classes:
  - Less than 16 feet
  - 16 feet to less than 26 feet
  - 26 feet to less than 40 feet
  - 40 feet to less than 65 feet
- Length is measured from the tip of the bow in a straight line to the stern. This does not include outboard motors, brackets, rudders, bow attachments, or swim platforms and ladders that are not a molded part of the hull.

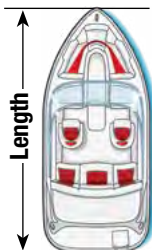
## Vessel Capacity

- Always check the capacity plate, which is usually found near the operator's position or on the vessel's transom. This plate indicates the maximum weight capacity and maximum number of people that the vessel can carry safely.

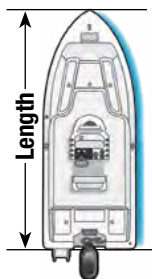


- If no capacity plate is available, the number of persons is found by multiplying the boat length times its width and then dividing that number by 15. (18.17.2.11.D NMAC)
- Personal watercraft (PWC) and some other vessels are not required to have a capacity plate. Always follow the recommended capacity in the owner's manual and on the manufacturer's warning decal.

### Inboards



### Outboards





## Fueling a Vessel

Never fuel at night unless it is an emergency. If you must refuel after dark, use only electric lights. Try to refuel away from the water or on a commercial fueling ramp.

### ■ Before beginning to fuel:

- Dock the boat securely and ask all passengers to exit.
- Do not allow anyone to smoke or strike a match.
- Check all fuel lines, connections, and fuel vents.
- Turn off anything that might cause a spark—engines, fans, or electrical equipment.
- Shut off all fuel valves and extinguish all open flames, such as galley stoves and pilot lights.
- Close all windows, ports, doors, and other openings to prevent fumes from entering the boat.
- Remove portable fuel tanks and fill them on the dock.

### ■ While filling the fuel tank:

- Keep the nozzle of the fuel-pump hose in contact with the tank opening to prevent producing a static spark.
- Avoid spilling fuel into the boat's bilge or the water.
- Never fill a tank to the brim—leave room to expand.
- Wipe up any spilled fuel.

### The most important safe fueling practice...

Open your engine compartment and check for fumes or loose lines. If your vessel is equipped with a power ventilation system, turn it on for at least four minutes after fueling and before starting your engine to remove gas vapors in the bilge.

### ■ After fueling:

- Open all windows, ports, doors, and other openings.
- Before starting the engine, sniff the bilge and engine compartments for fuel vapors.

## Additional Safety Procedures for PWC

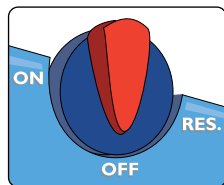
- Do not tip the PWC in order to fill it all the way up. If the tank is overfilled, the fuel may expand and spill into the water.
- After fueling, open the door of the engine compartment and sniff to check for any evidence of gas fumes. Do this before starting the engine. If you do smell gas fumes, determine the source and make repairs immediately.



## Fuel Selector Switch on a PWC

This switch can help you avoid becoming stranded without fuel.

- Use the “Off” position when the PWC’s engine is turned off.
- Use the “On” position while you are underway.
- Use the “Reserve” position if you run out of fuel while underway. This will allow you to return to shore. Don’t forget to switch back to “On” after refueling.



## Preventing Theft

Defend against theft of your vessel and equipment.

- Store your vessel so that it is not easily accessed.
  - Store your vessel and trailer in a locked garage or storage area.
  - Park another vehicle in front of the trailer, or lock the trailer to a fixed object in a well-lit area.
  - Secure the vessel and trailer to a fixed object with a good-quality chain and lock. If moored, secure the vessel to the dock with a steel cable and lock.
  - Remove a trailer wheel if parked for an extended time.
  - Purchase a quality trailer hitch lock and use it.
- Chain and lock the motor and fuel tanks to the vessel.
- Mark or engrave all equipment with an identifier such as your driver’s license number.
- Photograph or videotape the interior and exterior of your vessel, showing all installed equipment and additional gear and equipment. Make a complete inventory of your equipment, vessel, and trailer.
- Remove expensive electronics or other valuables if the vessel is left unattended.
- Cover your vessel and always remove the keys.
- Title and register your vessel.



## Trailerding Your Vessel Safely

### ■ Before leaving home:

- Secure all gear in the vessel and arrange it so that the weight is evenly distributed in the vessel.
- Properly secure the vessel with several tie-down straps and/or safety lines to prevent it from shifting.
- Tilt and secure the engine to increase clearance.
- Crisscross the safety chains when attaching them to the towing vehicle.
- Make sure the trailer brakes and lights are working.



### ■ On the road:

- Think farther ahead on the road than usual: anticipate changes in traffic flow in advance; make wider turns at corners and curves; allow extra time and distance for stopping and for passing other vehicles; and remember the length added by your trailer.
- Be aware that there may be lower speed limits for vehicles with trailers.

### ■ Launching your vessel from a trailer:

- Prepare your vessel well away from the boat ramp.
- Back the vessel into the water until the lower unit of the engine can be submerged while on the trailer.
- Once the engine is warmed up, back the trailer further until the vessel floats. Then back slowly off the trailer.


### ■ Retrieving your vessel:

- Back the trailer into the water so that approximately two-thirds of the rollers or bunks are submerged.
- Move the vessel onto the trailer far enough to attach the winch line to the bow eye of the vessel. Finish pulling it onto the trailer by cranking the winch. Never “power load” the vessel on the trailer—this can create a large hole at the end of the ramp.
- Tow the vessel off the ramp out of the way of others.
- While at the ramp area, remove all weeds from the vessel, remove the drain plug, and drain live wells.

## Filing a Float Plan

Before going out on a vessel, it is always a good idea to leave a float plan with a relative or friend, or at least with a local marina.

- A float plan should:
  - Describe the vessel, including its registration number, length, make, horsepower, and engine type. Describe the tow vehicle and tell where it will be.
  - State where you are going, the detailed route, your planned departure time, and your expected return time.
  - Give the name, address, and telephone number of each person on board and an emergency contact.
- The float plan can be downloaded from [www.boat-ed.com/images/pdfs/float\\_plan.pdf](http://www.boat-ed.com/images/pdfs/float_plan.pdf).


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Get Safe. Get Certified.

### FLOAT PLAN

Complete this form before going out on your boat, and leave it with a reliable person who will notify the Coast Guard and local authorities if you do not return as scheduled. If you are delayed and it is not an emergency, inform the person with your float plan to avoid an unnecessary search.

1. Name of person filing this plan: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Telephone #: (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_
  
2. Description of boat: Registration number: \_\_\_\_\_ Type: \_\_\_\_\_ Make: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Color: \_\_\_\_\_ Trim: \_\_\_\_\_ Length: \_\_\_\_\_ Name: \_\_\_\_\_
  
3. Names of persons on board:                      Age:                      Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone #: (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone #: (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_  
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 \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone #: (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_
  
4. Description of engine: Type: \_\_\_\_\_ Horsepower: \_\_\_\_\_ # of engines: \_\_\_\_\_ Fuel capacity: \_\_\_\_\_
  
5. Survival equipment on board. Check as appropriate:  
☐ Life Jackets (PFDs)    ☐ Flares    ☐ Flashlight    ☐ Signal mirror    ☐ Anchor(s)    ☐ Raft or dinghy  
☐ Smoke Signals    ☐ Horn    ☐ Water    ☐ Paddles    ☐ Food
  
6. Radio ☐ Yes    ☐ No    Type: \_\_\_\_\_ Frequencies: \_\_\_\_\_ Call sign: \_\_\_\_\_
  
7. Trip expectations  
 Leaving from: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ am    pm    Going to: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ am    pm  
 Departing on: \_\_\_\_\_ date    time    Returning: \_\_\_\_\_ date    time
  
8. Other pertinent information: \_\_\_\_\_
  
9. Description of automobile: \_\_\_\_\_ Trailer license #: \_\_\_\_\_ License Plate #: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Make: \_\_\_\_\_ Model: \_\_\_\_\_ Color: \_\_\_\_\_ Where parked: \_\_\_\_\_
  
10. If not returned by: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ am    pm  
 Call: \_\_\_\_\_ date    time  
 U.S. Coast Guard telephone #: (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_  
 Local authority: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone #: (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

## Pre-Departure Checklist

You can help ensure a good time while operating your vessel by performing this pre-departure check.

- ✓ Check the weather forecast for the area and time frame during which you will be boating.
- ✓ Make sure that the steering and throttle controls operate properly and all lights are working properly.
- ✓ Check for any fuel leaks from the tank, fuel lines, and carburetor.
- ✓ Check the engine compartment for oil leaks.
- ✓ Check hose connections for leaks or cracks, and make sure hose clamps are tight.
- ✓ Drain all water from the engine compartment, and be sure the bilge plug is replaced and secure.
- ✓ Check to be sure you have a fully charged engine battery and fire extinguishers.
- ✓ If so equipped, make sure the engine cut-off switch (ECOS) and wrist lanyard are in good order.
- ✓ Make sure you have the required number of personal flotation devices (PFDs), and check that they are in good condition.
- ✓ Leave a float plan with a reliable friend or relative.

# On the Water

Safe navigation on New Mexico waterways is everyone's responsibility. All operators are equally responsible for taking action necessary to avoid collisions.

## Encountering Other Vessels

Even though no vessel has the “right-of-way” over another vessel, there are some rules that every operator should follow when encountering other vessels. It is the responsibility of both operators to take the action needed to avoid a collision. The next page shows what to do when encountering another vessel.

**To prevent collisions, every operator should follow the three basic rules of navigation.**

- Practice good seamanship.
- Keep a sharp lookout.
- Maintain a safe speed and distance.


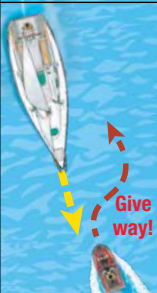




## Encountering Vessels With Limited Maneuverability

- When operating a power-driven vessel, you must give way to:
  - Any vessel not under command, such as an anchored or disabled vessel
  - Any vessel restricted in its ability to maneuver, such as a vessel towing another or laying cable, or one constrained by its draft, such as a large ship in a channel
  - A vessel engaged in commercial fishing
  - A sailboat under sail unless it is overtaking
- When operating a vessel under sail, you must give way to:
  - Any vessel not under command
  - Any vessel restricted in its ability to maneuver
  - A vessel engaged in commercial fishing

## Navigation Rules

There are two terms that help explain these rules.

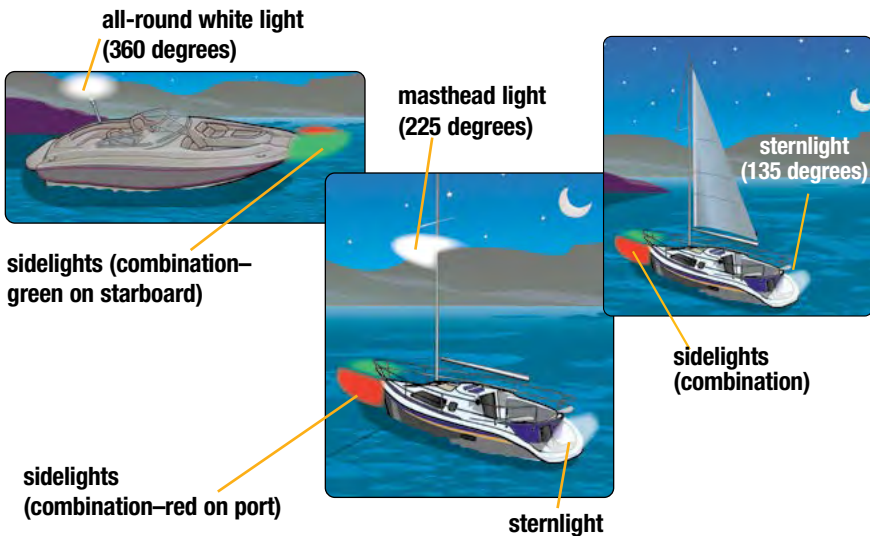
- **Stand-on vessel:** The vessel that should maintain its course and speed
- **Give-way vessel:** The vessel that must take early and substantial action to avoid collision by stopping, slowing down, or changing course

Power vs. Power		Power vs. Sail
	<p><b>Meeting Head-On</b>  <b>Power vs. Power:</b> Neither vessel is the stand-on vessel. Both vessels should keep to the starboard (right).  <b>Power vs. Sail:</b> The powerboat is the give-way vessel. The sailboat is the stand-on vessel.</p>	
	<p><b>Crossing Situations</b>  <b>Power vs. Power:</b> The vessel on the operator's port (left) side is the give-way vessel. The vessel on the operator's starboard (right) side is the stand-on vessel.  <b>Power vs. Sail:</b> The powerboat is the give-way vessel. The sailboat is the stand-on vessel.</p>	
	<p><b>Overtaking</b>  <b>Power vs. Power:</b> The vessel that is overtaking another vessel is the give-way vessel. The vessel being overtaken is the stand-on vessel.  <b>Power vs. Sail:</b> The vessel that is overtaking another vessel is the give-way vessel. The vessel being overtaken is the stand-on vessel.</p>	

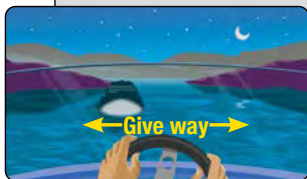
## Nighttime Navigation

Be on the lookout for the lights of other vessels when boating at night. Several types of lights serve as navigational aids at night. There are four common navigation lights. They are required to be on from sunset to sunrise.

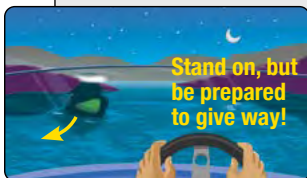
- **Sidelights:** These red and green lights are called sidelights (also called combination lights) because they are visible to another vessel approaching from the side or head-on. The red light indicates a vessel's port (left) side; the green indicates a vessel's starboard (right) side.
- **Sternlight:** This white light is seen from behind the vessel.
- **Masthead Light:** This white light shines forward and to both sides and is required on all power-driven vessels. A masthead light must be displayed by all vessels when under engine power. The absence of this light indicates a sailboat under sail.
- **All-Round White Light:** On power-driven vessels less than 39.4 feet in length, this light may be used to combine a masthead light and sternlight into a single white light that can be seen by other vessels from any direction. This light serves as an anchor light when sidelights are extinguished and must be located 3.3 feet (one meter) higher than any visual obstruction.



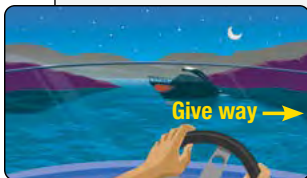
## Encountering Vessels at Night



When you see only a white light, you are overtaking another vessel. It is the stand-on vessel whether it is underway or anchored. You may go around it on either side.



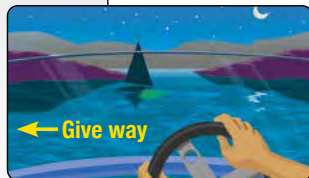
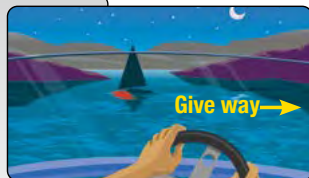
When you see a green and a white light, you are the stand-on vessel. However, remain alert in case the other vessel operator does not see you or does not know the navigation rules.



When you see a red and a white light, you must give way to the other vessel. Slow down and allow the vessel to pass, or you may turn to the right and pass behind the other vessel.

## Encountering a Sailboat at Night

When you see **only a red light or only a green light**, you may be approaching a sailboat under sail and you must give way. The sailboat under sail is always the stand-on vessel.





## U.S. Aids to Navigation System (ATON)

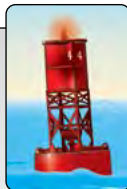
Buoys and markers are the “traffic signals” that guide vessel operators safely along some waterways. They also identify dangerous or controlled areas and give directions and information. As a recreational boat or PWC operator, you will need to know the lateral navigation markers and non-lateral markers of the U.S. Aids to Navigation System (ATON). It is illegal to anchor from, deface, or relocate a buoy.

### Lateral Markers

These navigation aids mark the edges of safe water areas; for example, directing travel within a channel. The markers use a combination of colors and numbers, which may appear either on buoys or permanently placed markers.



**Red colors, red lights, and even numbers** indicate the right side of the channel as a boater enters from the open sea or heads upstream.



**Green colors, green lights, and odd numbers** indicate the left side of the channel as a boater enters from the open sea or heads upstream.



**Red and green colors and/or lights** indicate the preferred (primary) channel. If green is on top, the preferred channel is to the right as a boater enters from the open sea or heads upstream; if red is on top, the preferred channel is to the left.



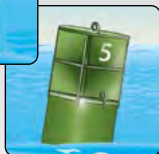
### Red Right Returning

is a reminder of the correct course when returning from open waters or heading upstream.

**Nuns** are red cone-shaped buoys marked with even numbers.



**Cans** are green cylindrical-shaped buoys marked with odd numbers.



**Lighted Buoys** use the lateral marker colors and numbers discussed above; in addition, they have a matching colored light.

**Daymarks** are permanently placed signs attached to structures, such as posts, in the water. Common daymarks are red triangles (equivalent to nuns) and green squares (equivalent to cans). They may be lighted also.



## Non-Lateral Markers

Non-lateral markers are navigational aids that give information other than the edges of safe water areas. The most common are regulatory markers which are white and use orange markings and black lettering. These markers are found on lakes and rivers.

### Information

Squares indicate where to find food, supplies, repairs, etc., and give directions and other information.



### Exclusion

Crossed diamonds indicate areas off limits to all vessels such as swimming areas, dams, and spillways.



### Controlled/Restricted Operations

Circles indicate a controlled area such as speed limit, no fishing or anchoring, ski only or no skiing, or "slow, no wake."



### Danger

Diamonds warn of dangers such as rocks, shoals, construction, dams, or stumps. Always proceed with caution.



## Weather Emergencies

Weather can change very rapidly and create unexpected situations for boat operators. Even meteorologists have trouble predicting rapid weather changes. You should always monitor weather developments. One way is to tune a VHF radio to the frequencies that broadcast NOAA weather reports.

### What to Do if Caught in Severe Weather

#### ■ Prepare the boat to handle severe weather.

- Slow down, but keep enough power to maintain headway and steering.
- Close all hatches, windows, and doors to reduce the chance of swamping.
- Stow any unnecessary gear.
- Turn on your boat's navigation lights. If there is fog, sound your fog horn.
- Keep bilges free of water. Be prepared to remove water by bailing.
- If there is lightning, disconnect all electrical equipment. Stay as clear of metal objects as possible.

#### ■ Prepare your passengers for severe weather.

- Have everyone put on a U.S. Coast Guard–approved PFD. If passengers are already wearing their PFDs, make sure they are secured properly.
- Have your passengers sit on the vessel floor close to the centerline for their safety and to make the boat more stable.

#### ■ Decide whether to go to shore or ride out the storm.

- If possible, head for the nearest shore that is safe to approach. If already caught in a storm, it may be best to ride it out in open water rather than try to approach the shore in heavy wind and waves.
- Head the bow into the waves at a 45-degree angle. PWC should head directly into the waves.
- If the engine stops, drop a “sea anchor” on a line off the bow to keep the bow headed into the wind and reduce drifting while you ride out the storm. In an emergency, a bucket will work as a sea anchor.
- If the sea anchor is not sufficient, anchor using your conventional anchor to prevent your boat from drifting into dangerous areas.

## Other Boating Emergencies

A safe boater knows how to prevent and respond to other boating emergencies.

### Falling Overboard

#### ■ To prevent persons from falling overboard:

- Don't sit on the gunwale, bow, seat backs, motor cover, swim platform, or any other area not designed for seating.
- Don't sit on pedestal seats when underway at greater than idle speed.
- Don't stand up in or lean out from the boat.
- Don't move about the boat when underway.

#### ■ If someone on your boat falls overboard:

- Reduce speed, and toss the victim a throwable device.
- Turn the boat toward the person, turning the propeller away from the person. Slowly pull alongside the victim, approaching the victim from downwind or into the current, whichever is stronger.
- Turn off the engine. Pull the victim on board over the stern, keeping the weight in the boat balanced. Practice this at least once a season.

### Capsizing or Swamping

#### ■ To reduce the risk of capsizing or swamping:

- Don't overload your boat. Balance the load.
- Slow your boat appropriately when turning.
- Secure the anchor line to the bow, never to the stern.
- Don't boat in rough water or in bad weather.

#### ■ If you capsize or swamp your boat, or if you have fallen overboard and can't get back in:

- Stay with the boat.
- Try to reboard or climb onto it in order to get as much of your body out of the cold water as possible. You generally have less than 10 minutes to get your body out of the water before swim/muscle failure occurs.

#### ■ If the boat sinks or floats away, don't panic.

- If wearing a PFD, remain calm and await help.
- If you aren't wearing a PFD, look around for one or for other buoyant items to use as a flotation device.
- In cold water, float rather than tread.

## Hypothermia

### ■ If you are boating in cold water:

- Dress in several layers of clothing under your PFD (or wear a wetsuit with a drytop or drysuit). Dress for the temperature of the water, not the air temperature.
- Learn to recognize the symptoms of hypothermia. Symptoms begin with shivering and bluish lips and nails, and progress to a coma and, ultimately, death.

### ■ To reduce the effects of hypothermia:

- Put on a PFD if not wearing one. It helps you to float without excessive movement and insulates your body.
- Get as much of your body out of the water as possible. Water removes heat 25 times faster than air.
- Don't take your clothes off unless necessary—clothes can help you float and provide insulation.
- Don't thrash or move about. Excess motion consumes energy and increases loss of body heat.
- Draw your knees to your chest and your arms to your sides, protecting the major areas of heat loss.
- If others are in the water with you, huddle together with your arms around their shoulders.

## Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

Carbon monoxide is an invisible, odorless, tasteless gas that can be deadly. To prevent carbon monoxide poisoning, keep air flowing through the boat and take extreme caution when running a generator at a dock or at anchor.

- Whenever people are using a swim platform or are in the water close to the stern, turn off all gasoline-powered generators with transom exhaust ports.
- Swimmers should never enter the cavity between the swim platform and the stern of the boat. Never allow a person who is attached to the boat in any fashion to be towed within 30 feet of the boat.
- When boating, be careful running downwind as exhaust gases may blow back on board. On cabin cruisers, be aware that exhaust gases can blow back into the stern when traveling into the wind.



# Specifically for PWC

Although a PWC is considered an inboard vessel and comes under the same rules and requirements of any other vessel, there are specific considerations for the PWC operator.

## Steering and Stopping a PWC

- PWC are propelled by drawing water into a pump and then forcing it out under pressure through a steering nozzle at the back of the unit. This “jet” of pressurized water is directed by the steering control—when the steering control is turned, the steering nozzle turns in the same direction. For example, if the steering control is turned right, the nozzle turns right and the jet of water pushes the back of the vessel to the left, which causes the PWC to turn right.

steering control



steering nozzle

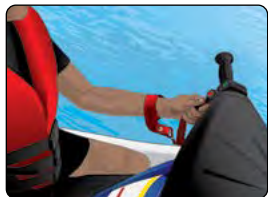
### Remember—no power means no steering control...

You always must have power in order to maintain control. If you allow the engine to return to idle or shut off during operation, you lose all steering control. The PWC will continue in the direction it was headed before the engine was shut off, no matter which way the steering control is turned.

- **Most PWC have no braking system.** Always allow plenty of room for stopping. Just because you release the throttle or shut off the engine does not mean you will stop immediately.

## Engine Cut-Off Switch (ECOS)

- Most PWC and powerboats come equipped by the manufacturer with an important device called an emergency engine cut-off switch (ECOS). This is a safety device that is designed to shut off the engine if the operator is thrown from the proper operating position. The USCG requires that operators of vessels equipped with an ECOS use the device at all times.
- A lanyard is attached to the safety switch and the operator's wrist or PFD. The safety switch shuts off the engine if the operator falls off the PWC or out of the powerboat. If your vessel does not come equipped with an ECOS, you should have one installed.



**Remember...**

Beginning April 2021, a new federal rule requires operators of recreational vessels less than 26 feet in length to use the ECOS if the vessel is equipped with such a device. Operators must use the ECOS whenever the vessel is operating on plane or above displacement speed.

Be sure to check with the state boating agency where you are boating to determine how this new USCG rule applies locally. For more information on this requirement, visit [www.uscgboating.org/recreational-boaters/engine-cut-off-switch-faq.php](http://www.uscgboating.org/recreational-boaters/engine-cut-off-switch-faq.php).

## Reboarding a Capsized PWC

After a fall, the PWC could be overturned completely. You should be familiar with the proper procedure to right the PWC and reboard.

- Most manufacturers have placed a decal at the rear or bottom of the craft that indicates the direction to roll your PWC to return it to an upright position. If no decal exists, check your owner's manual or ask the dealer. If you roll it over the wrong way, you could damage your PWC.
- Practice reboarding with someone else around to make sure you can handle it alone. Don't ride your PWC if you are very tired because reboarding would be difficult. Also, avoid riding where there are strong currents or winds, which could hamper your reboarding efforts.



## Courtesy When Encountering Other Vessels

- Jumping the wake of a passing boat, or riding too close to another PWC or boat, creates risks and is restricted or even prohibited in some states. The vessel making the wake may block the PWC operator's view of oncoming traffic and also conceal the PWC operator from approaching vessels.
- Excessive noise from PWC often makes them unwelcome with other vessel operators and people on shore. Be a courteous PWC operator.
  - Vary your operating area, and do not keep repeating the same maneuver.
  - Avoid congregating with other PWC operators near shore, which increases annoying noise levels.
  - Avoid making excessive noise near residential and camping areas, particularly early in the morning.



- Avoid maneuvers that cause the engine exhaust to lift out of the water because that increases noise levels.
- Do not modify your engine exhaust system if it increases the noise. Improperly modified exhausts will not make your PWC faster and may raise the noise to an illegal level.

## Environmental Considerations

When operating your PWC, consider the effect you may have on the environment.

- Make sure that the water you operate in is at least 30 inches deep. Riding in shallow water can cause bottom sediments or aquatic vegetation to be sucked into the pump, damaging your PWC and the environment.
- Avoid causing erosion by operating at slow speed and by not creating a wake when operating near shore or in narrow streams or rivers.
- Do not dock or beach your PWC in reeds and grasses. This could damage fragile environments.
- Take extra care when fueling your PWC in or near the water. Oil and gasoline spills are very detrimental to the aquatic environment. Fuel on land if possible.
- Never use your PWC to disturb, chase, or harass wildlife.



## Other PWC Considerations

- Remember that everyone on board a PWC must wear a USCG–approved PFD that is of appropriate size and suitable for activity.
- Keep hands, feet, loose clothing, and hair away from the pump intake area. Before cleaning debris away from the pump intake, shut off the engine.
- Keep everyone clear of the steering nozzle unless the PWC is shut off. The water jet can cause severe injuries.
- Frequently inspect your PWC's electrical systems (e.g., starter and engine gauge connections) to ensure there is no potential for electrical spark. Gas fumes could collect in the engine compartment and an explosion could occur. After fueling, sniff the engine compartment for gas fumes.
- Never exceed the manufacturer's recommended capacity for your PWC.
- Know your limits, and ride according to your abilities.

# Before Going Out

All operators are required to obey laws that regulate your vessel's registration and operation.

## Registering Your Vessel (66-12-4 NMSA 1978; 66-12-5 NMSA 1978; 66-12-8 NMSA 1978; 18.17.2.8 NMAC)

- In New Mexico, all motorboats propelled by machinery or sail and operating on state waters must be numbered and the Certificate of Number must be carried on board the vessel whenever the vessel is operated. The only exceptions are:
  - Motorboats owned by the United States, New Mexico, or any subdivision of those governments
  - Motorboats from another state using New Mexico waters for less than 90 consecutive days
  - Motorboats from another country using New Mexico waters temporarily
  - Vessels documented by the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) with documents on board
- The Certificate of Number is obtained by submitting the proper applications, titles, and fees by mail or in person to the Motor Vehicle Division (MVD). After your application is processed, you will receive your certificate, number, and decal.
- *The Certificate of Number (registration card) must be on board and available for inspection by an enforcement officer whenever the boat or personal watercraft (PWC) is operated.*

NEW MEXICO VESSEL CERTIFICATE OF NUMBER									
STATE		MAKE		HULL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER					
NM	YAMAHA	ABC45678A798							
YEAR BUILT	LENGTH	MAX CAPACITY	TYPE	TYPE	TYPE	TYPE	TYPE	TYPE	TYPE
1987	23.0	1,500	T	T	3	T	T	T	T
REGISTRATION DATE	REGISTRATION NUMBER								
2024	NM4696AF								
00001 JOHN DOE 123 ANY STREET ANYTOWN, NM 12345-0000									

## Where to Title and Register Your Vessel

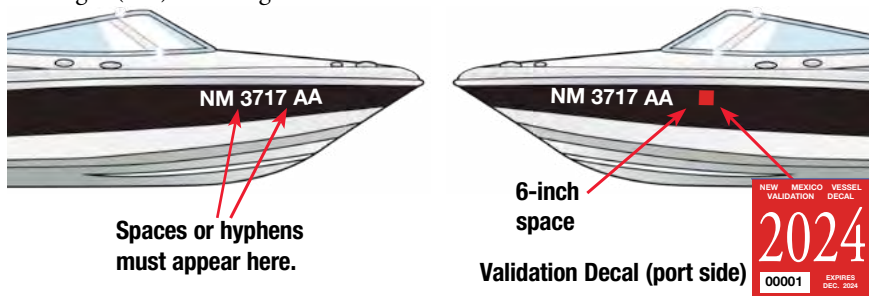
You can carry out your registration and titling transactions by mail or in person at a local MVD office.

Or you can call the MVD at **1-888-MVD-INFO**.

You can also visit the website at [www.mvd.newmexico.gov](http://www.mvd.newmexico.gov).



- The registration number and validation decal must be displayed as follows.
  - Number must be painted, applied as a decal, or otherwise affixed to both sides of the bow.
  - Number must read from left to right on both sides of the bow.
  - Number must be in at least three-inch-high **BLOCK** letters.
  - Number must be maintained to be legible.
  - Number's color must contrast sharply with its background.
  - Letters must be separated from the numbers by a space or hyphen equal to the width of a letter: **NM 3717 AA** or **NM-3717-AA**.
  - No other numbers may be displayed on either side of the bow.
  - Decal must be placed on the port (left) side of the vessel and six inches to the right (rear) of the registration number. Please remember to remove old decals.



- If your vessel requires registration, it is illegal to operate it or allow others to operate your vessel unless it is registered and numbered as described above.

### Other Facts About Titling and Registration (66-12-4 NMSA 1978; 66-12-5 NMSA 1978; 66-12-6 NMSA 1978; 18.17.2.8 NMAC)

- Every motorboat or sailboat 10 feet in length or longer that is operating on New Mexico waters and owned by a person who lives in the state must be titled.
  - You must apply for a title within 30 days of the purchase or transfer.
  - If a vessel requires titling, the Certificate of Number will not be issued or renewed unless the boat is titled.
  - The fee for the title also includes any excise tax due on the vessel.
- Every Certificate of Number, except those issued to dealers and manufacturers, expires on December 31 of the third calendar year of its registration. The boat's registration number will remain assigned to that boat for the life of the boat, except when a boat is transferred out of state, destroyed, or abandoned.

- The Certificate of Number is renewed every three years. Renewals must be received by MVD within 60 days after the old certificate's expiration date. MVD does not notify owners of their certificate's expiration automatically.
- If a vessel's Certificate of Number or title is lost, stolen, mutilated, or destroyed, the owner must apply to the MVD for duplicates and pay the proper fees for duplicates.
- If ownership of the vessel changes, the new owner must file an application and receive a new Certificate of Number before the vessel may be operated.
- If a numbered vessel is destroyed, abandoned, or sold, the owner must notify MVD within 15 days. It is a good idea to remove the validation decal and numbers at that time.
- If you change your address, you must provide the MVD with the new address, the current Certificate of Number, and the proper fee. You will receive a new Certificate of Number that shows your new address, but the boat's registration number will not change.
- Larger recreational vessels, owned by U.S. citizens, may (at the option of the owner) be documented by the USCG. Call the USCG at **1-800-799-8362** for more information.

### **Registration and Titling Fees** (66-12-5.2 NMSA 1978; 66-12-6.1 NMSA 1978; 18.17.2.8.D NMAC)

Registration fees are for each three-year period and are the same for a first time and for all renewals. The fees are based on the length of the vessel.

<b>Motorboat Length</b>	<b>Three-Year Registration</b>
Less than 16 feet	\$28.50
16 feet to less than 26 feet	\$36.00
26 feet to less than 40 feet	\$43.50
40 feet to less than 65 feet	\$51.00
65 feet or longer	\$66.00

Cost of original, duplicate, corrected, or transfer of title.....\$10.00

Cost of duplicate registration.....\$5.00

**Excise Tax:** Applicable to boats that must be registered. Excise tax is five percent (5%) of sales price less trade-in. Credit is given for tax paid to another state.

**Gross Receipt Tax:** Applicable to motorboats under 10 feet.

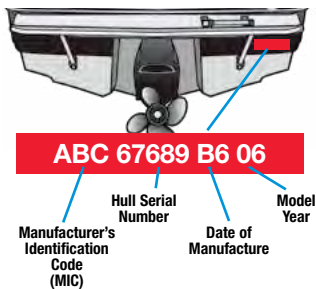
## Buying or Selling a Vessel (66-12-5.2 NMSA 1978; 66-12-6 NMSA 1978)

The procedure for buying or selling a vessel is essentially the same whether the “seller” is a marine dealer or an individual or the “buyer” is an individual purchasing either a pre-owned boat from an individual “seller” or a new or pre-owned boat from a dealer.

- If a vessel that is subject to registration and/or titling is sold or transferred to another person:
  - The “buyer” must possess the title (or, in the case of a new boat, the certificate of origin) in order to transfer ownership.
  - The “seller” must assign the title to the new owner (or, in the case of a new boat, assign the certificate of origin).
  - The “buyer” must apply to the MVD and pay the proper fees for the Certificate of Number and/or title to be transferred to his or her name within 30 days from the date of purchase.
- You may not sell or buy a vessel that requires titling without properly transferring the title.

## Hull Identification Number (HIN) (66-12-5.3 NMSA 1978)

- The Hull Identification Number (HIN) is a unique, 12-digit number assigned by the manufacturer to vessels built after 1972.
- These numbers:
  - Distinguish one vessel from another.
  - Are engraved in the fiberglass or on a metal plate permanently attached to the transom.
- You should write down your HIN and put it in a place separate from your vessel in case warranty problems arise or your vessel is stolen.
- It is illegal to damage, tamper with, alter, or change your HIN.



## Local Regulations (66-12-16 NMSA 1978; 18.17.2.16 NMAC)

Local waterways may have specific equipment and operational restrictions in addition to those covered in this chapter. For example, motorized boating is limited to no-wake operation only on Heron Lake, Santa Cruz Lake, and Cochiti Lake. Be sure to check for local regulations before you go boating. Special restrictions apply on the San Juan River, Bottomless Lakes, Clayton Lake, Morphy Lake, Fenton Lake, Lake Maloya, and Lake Alice.

## Mandatory Boater Education and Operator Age Requirements

(66-12-18.1 MNSA 1978; 18.17.4.8 NMAC; 18.17.4.9 NMAC)

- All persons born on or after January 1, 1989, must pass an approved boater education course or a proctored examination before they may operate a motorboat legally.
- Operators are exempt if they:
  - Possess a valid license issued by the USCG *or...*
  - Are renting the motorboat for 30 days or fewer and have received instructions on safe boat operation and a summary of the boating laws from the rental company.
- All persons must be at least 13 years of age to operate a sailboat, motorboat, or PWC unless they are under the direct, on-board supervision of an adult. Those under 13 years of age must have their Boater Education Certificate on board even when operating under direct supervision.
- ***The boater education certificate must be carried on board the vessel whenever it is operated by someone required to have a certificate. For renters, the instructions on safe boat operation provided by the rental company serve as a temporary certificate for 30 days.***
- No person, including a parent or the owner of a vessel, may authorize or knowingly permit a child under the age of 13 to operate a motorboat without direct, on-board supervision of an adult.

## Marine Events (66-12-15 NMSA 1978)

- Authorization must be obtained from New Mexico State Parks in order to hold a regatta, race, marine parade, tournament, or exhibition on any New Mexico waters.
- The application for the marine event must be submitted at least 30 days in advance and must give the date, time, and location where the event is proposed to be held.
- It is illegal to hold a marine event without written authorization from New Mexico State Parks.
- Permits for events held on federally controlled waters are granted through the USCG by applying at least 30 days in advance.



## Enforcement (66-12-22 NMSA 1978; 66-12-23 NMSA 1978; 18.17.2.17 NMAC)

- The following persons have full authority of a peace officer to enforce the boating laws of New Mexico.
  - Officials from the New Mexico State Parks Division—the director, park custodians, and other employees designated in writing by the director
  - Every sheriff in his or her respective county
  - Every member of the New Mexico State Police
- USCG officers also patrol and have enforcement authority on federally controlled waters.
- The law enforcement officers listed above are authorized to stop and board your vessel to check that you are complying with state and federal laws.
- Outfitters and guides are subject to boat safety inspections at all times while boating.
- It is illegal to refuse to follow the directive of a person with law enforcement authority. An operator who has received a visual or audible signal from a law enforcement officer must bring his or her vessel to a stop.
- Every person who violates or fails to comply with the laws and regulations in the New Mexico Boat Act and the New Mexico Administrative Code is guilty of a petty misdemeanor or penalty assessment misdemeanor.



## Boat Rentals (66-12-9 NMSA 1978; 18.17.4.13 NMAC)

- No owner, agent, or employee may allow any vessel belonging to the boat rental facility to leave unless all of the equipment required by the Boat Act rules and regulations is on board.
- Rental facilities must record and keep the following information on file for six months:
  - Name and address of the person who is borrowing or hiring the vessel
  - The vessel's identification number
  - The time and date of departure and expected return
- Someone from the rental facility must check the identification of anyone wanting to rent a vessel. All persons born after January 1, 1989, must have a boater education certificate **or** complete a training course that is provided by the rental facility.
- Someone from the rental facility must explain how to operate the vessel safely and complete a safety checklist. The operator must initial and/or sign the checklist and carry it on board the vessel.

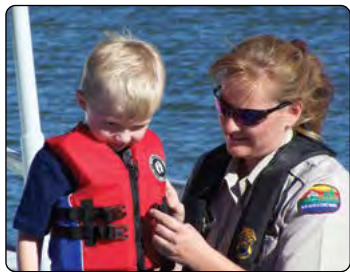


# Required Equipment

When preparing to go out on a vessel, the operator (and/or vessel owner who gives permission to operate the vessel) must check that the legally required equipment is on board. (66-12-7 NMSA 1978; 18.17.2.9 NMAC)

## Personal Flotation Devices (PFDs) (66-12-7 NMSA 1978; 18.17.2.9.A NMAC)

- All vessels must carry at least one USCG–approved wearable personal flotation device (PFD), also called a life jacket, for each person on board. If the USCG label requires a PFD to be worn to be counted as having a PFD on board, then it must be worn.
- In addition to the requirement for wearable PFDs, all vessels must carry at least one USCG–approved throwable device. A throwable device is not required for PWC, kayaks, canoes, paddleboards, wind sailboards, inner tubes, air mattresses, float tubes, rubber rafts, or other inflatable watercraft.
- If a person chooses to wear a PFD that is not USCG approved (when not specifically required), a properly fitting USCG–approved PFD must be carried on board the vessel to meet the state and federal carriage requirements.
- Children 12 years old and younger must *wear* a USCG–approved wearable PFD while underway, unless they are below deck or in an enclosed cabin.
- Each person boating on a river or in a boat race, and each person on board an ice sailboat, PWC, kayak, canoe, paddleboard, rubber raft, wind sailboard, inner tube, air mattress, float tube or other inflatable devices must *wear* a USCG–approved wearable PFD.
- Each person being towed behind a vessel—on skis or any floating object—must *wear* a USCG–approved wearable PFD.
- Besides being USCG approved, all PFDs must be:
  - *In good and serviceable condition.*
  - *Readily accessible*, which means you are able to put the PFD on quickly in an emergency.
  - *Of the proper size for the intended wearer.* Sizing for PFDs is based on body weight and chest size.

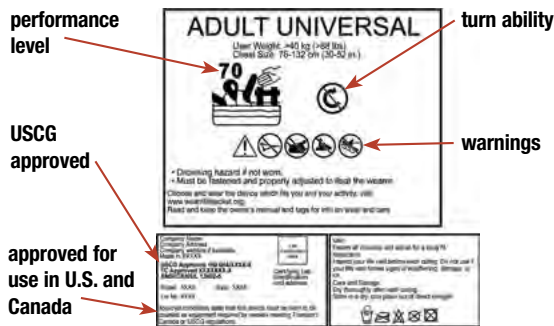


## PFD Label

Every USCG-approved PFD has a label that contains important information. While boating, you may encounter old- or new-style PFD labels.

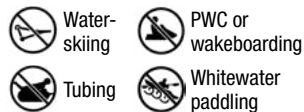
Not all PFD available are USCG approved. Regardless if the PFD label is in the old or new style, there must be a USCG approval number, and the PFD must be used in accordance with the labeling information to meet the legal requirements.

- The older legacy labels have a type number (Types I to V).
  - The type number indicates the conditions and the intended use for which the PFD is designed.
  - PFD with these labels may still be used in the country where they are approved as long as they are in serviceable condition.
- The new labels have a performance level icon that contains a number, typically ranging from 50 to 150.
  - A lower number means the PFD is intended for near-shore activities in calm waters. PFDs designed for near-shore use offer greater mobility and comfort. However, they will not turn most unconscious persons face up.
  - A higher number means the PFD is intended for offshore activities. PFDs designed for offshore use offer greater flotation, turning ability, and stability.
  - PFDs with these labels are approved for use in both the U.S. and Canada.



## Warnings

Some PFDs are **not** approved for certain activities:



## Turn Ability

- The PFD will turn an unconscious person face up. Test before use.
- The PFD will not turn an unconscious person face up.

## Navigation Lights (66-12-7 NMSA 1978; 18.17.2.9.F NMAC)

The required navigation lights must be displayed between one-half hour after sunset and one-half hour before sunrise and during periods of restricted visibility.

### Motorboats and Sailboats When Underway

**If less than 65.6 feet long**, all motorboats and sailboats must exhibit red, green, and white lights. The required lights are:

- Red and green sidelights visible from a distance of at least two miles away—or if less than 39.4 feet long, at least one mile away—on a dark, clear night.
- An all-round white light is only allowed in vessels less than 12 meters (39.4 feet). If the vessel is longer than 65.6 feet in length, the masthead light must be visible from a distance of at least 5 miles. If the vessel is longer than 39.4 feet in length but lesser than 65.6 feet in length, the masthead light must be at visible from a distance of at least 3 miles. The all-round white light (or the masthead light) must be at least 3.3 feet higher than the sidelights.

### Unpowered Vessels When Underway on Federally Controlled Waters

Unpowered vessels are sailboats or vessels that are paddled, poled, or rowed.

- **If less than 65.6 feet long**, these vessels must exhibit the lights as shown in illustration 2. The required lights are:
  - Red and green sidelights visible from at least two miles away—or if less than 39.4 feet long, at least one mile away.
  - A sternlight visible from at least two miles away.
- **If less than 23.0 feet long**, these vessels should, if practical, exhibit the same lights as required for unpowered vessels less than 65.6 feet in length.

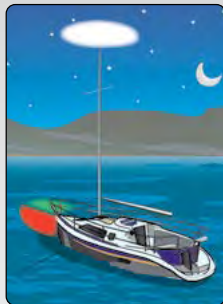
### All Unpowered Vessels on New Mexico State Waters

When underway and not underway on New Mexico state waters, unpowered vessels are required to have on hand at least one lantern or flashlight with a bright white light, which must be exhibited in time to prevent a collision. As shown in illustration 3, the light must be visible from all directions whenever these vessels are underway or moored or anchored outside a designated mooring area between one-half hour after sunset and one-half hour before sunrise.

### All Vessels When Not Underway

**All vessels** are required to display a white light visible for at least one-half mile from all directions whenever they are moored or anchored outside a designated mooring area between one-half hour after sunset and one-half hour before sunrise.

## 1. Motorboats and Sailboats When Underway



The red and green sidelights must conform to the illustration to the left. Red should be on the left side of the bow and green on the right side of the bow.



Only power-driven vessels less than 12 meters (39.4 feet) may exhibit an all-round white light in lieu of a masthead and sternlight.

## 2. Unpowered Vessels Less Than 65.6 Feet on Federally Controlled Waters



One alternative to the sidelights and sternlight is a combination red, green, and white light, which must be exhibited near the top of the mast.

Another alternative for sailing vessels is two all-round lights, which must be exhibited in a vertical line near the top of the mast. The upper all-round light should be red, and the lower all-round light should be green.

## 3. Unpowered Vessels Less Than 23.0 Feet



Vessel operators should never leave shore without a flashlight. Even if you plan to return before dark, unforeseen developments might delay your return past nightfall.

## Federally Controlled Waters

Vessels must observe federal requirements on these waters:

- Coastal waters
- The Great Lakes
- Territorial seas
- Waters that are two miles wide or wider and are connected directly to one of the above

## Fire Extinguishers (18.17.2.9.B NMAC)

**Effective April 20, 2022**, any non-rechargeable (disposable) fire extinguisher that is older than 12 years should be removed from service. Refer to the date of manufacturing stamped on the bottle; for example, “05” means “2005.”

- Federal law requires all vessels, including PWC, to have a Type B, USCG–approved fire extinguisher on board if any of these conditions exist:
  - Any inboard engine
  - Closed compartments under seats where portable fuel tanks may be stored
  - Double bottoms that are not sealed to the hull or that are not completely filled with flotation material
  - Closed living spaces
  - Closed storage compartments in which combustible or flammable materials may be stored
  - Permanently installed fuel tanks
- Additionally, every vessel that has an engine other than an electric motor must have a fire extinguisher on board. Foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical, and halon extinguishers may be used to fight Type B fires.
- Approved types of fire extinguishers are identified by the following marking on the label—“Marine Type USCG Approved”—followed by the type and size symbols and the approval number.
- When required by the USCG, fire extinguishers must be on board the vessel and readily accessible—where they can be easily reached. When deciding on a place to store a fire extinguisher, make sure to consider how easy it is to reach in the event of a fire. It is recommended that the fire extinguisher be conspicuously and securely mounted on its intended hanger or bracket.

The following information is **effective April 20, 2022**.

- Vessels that have a **model year** of 2018 and newer may carry only 5-B or 20-B rated fire extinguishers with date stamp.
- Vessels with a model year between 1953 and 2017 may carry either:
  - Unexpired 5-B or 20-B rated fire extinguishers *or...*
  - B-I or B-II rated fire extinguishers that are in good and serviceable condition.

**Model Year** means the period beginning June 1 of a year and ending on July 31 of the following year and being designated by the year in which it ends.

- Extinguishers must not be expired or appear to have been previously used. They must be maintained in good and serviceable condition. Good and serviceable condition means that the fire extinguisher on board:
  - Is charged and indicates it is charged if the extinguisher has a pressure gauge reading or indicator *and...*
  - Has a pin lock that is firmly in place *and...*
  - Does not show visible signs of significant corrosion or damage *and...*
  - Has a discharge nozzle that is clean and free of obstructions.

Use the following chart to determine the size and quantity required for your vessel.

Length of Vessel	Number of Extinguishers Required
Less than 26 ft.	One 5-B
26 ft. to less than 40 ft.	Two 5-Bs or one 20-B
40 ft. or more	Three 5-Bs or one 20-B
*refers to a permanently installed fire extinguisher system	

*Note: One 20-B portable fire extinguisher may be substituted for two 5-B portable fire extinguishers. For vessels with a model year between 1953 and 2017, one 20-B portable fire extinguisher may be substituted for two 5-B portable fire extinguishers.*

## Ventilation Systems (66-12-7 NMSA 1978)

The purpose of ventilation systems is to avoid explosions by removing flammable gases. Properly installed ventilation systems greatly reduce the chance of a life-threatening explosion.

- All gasoline-powered vessels, constructed in a way that would entrap fumes, must have at least two ventilation ducts fitted with cowls to remove the fumes.
- The ventilation system must be capable of removing fumes before and during the time the vessel is occupied by any person.
- If your vessel is equipped with a power ventilation system, turn it on for at least four minutes both after fueling and before starting your engine.
- If your vessel is not equipped with a power ventilation system (for example, a PWC), open the engine compartment and sniff for gasoline fumes before starting the engine.

## Backfire Flame Arrestors (18.17.2.9.D NMAC)

Backfire flame arrestors are designed to prevent the ignition of gasoline vapors in case the engine backfires.

- All powerboats (except outboards) that are fueled with gasoline must have an approved backfire flame arrestor on each carburetor.
- Backfire flame arrestors must be:
  - In good and serviceable condition *and...*
  - USCG approved (must comply with SAE J-1928 or UL 1111 standards).
- Periodically clean the flame arrestor(s) and check for damage.



## Mufflers (66-12-10 NMSA 1978)

Vessel operators may not hear sound signals or voices if the engine is not adequately muffled.

- All vessel engines must be equipped with an effective muffling device, which may include (but is not limited to) mufflers, exhaust restrictors, and water-injected exhaust headers.
- The use of cutouts or non-muffled headers is prohibited, except for motorboats that are competing in an approved regatta or boat race.

## Visual Distress Signals (VDSs)

Visual distress signals (VDSs) allow vessel operators to signal for help in the event of an emergency. Vessels on federally controlled waters must be equipped with VDSs that are USCG approved, in serviceable condition, and readily accessible.

- All vessels, regardless of length or type, are required to carry night signals when operating between sunset and sunrise. Most vessels must carry day signals also; exceptions to the requirement for day signals are:
  - Recreational vessels that are less than 16 feet in length
  - Non-motorized open sailboats that are less than 26 feet in length
  - Manually propelled vessels
- If pyrotechnic VDSs are used, they must be dated. Expired VDSs may be carried on board, but a minimum of three unexpired VDSs must be carried in the vessel.
- It is prohibited to display VDSs while on the water unless assistance is required to prevent immediate or potential danger to persons on board.
- 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).



### Day

Handheld Orange Smoke (Pyrotechnic)  
 Floating Orange Smoke (Pyrotechnic)  
 Orange Flag (Non-Pyrotechnic)

### Night

Electric Light (Non-Pyrotechnic)

### Day and Night

Red Meteor (Pyrotechnic)  
 Red Flare (Pyrotechnic)



### Arm Signal

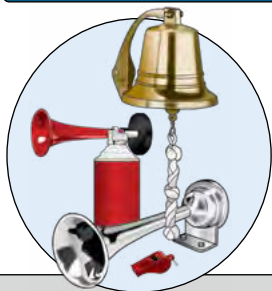
Although this signal does not meet VDS equipment requirements, wave your arms to summon help if you do not have other distress signals on board.



## Sound-Producing Devices (18.17.2.9.C NMAC; 66-12-7 NMSA 1978)

In periods of reduced visibility or whenever a vessel operator needs to signal his or her intentions or position, a sound-producing device is essential.

Vessels may not carry a siren unless so authorized in writing by the Director of the State Parks Division.



### If on New Mexico State Waters

Less than 26 feet long (includes kayaks, canoes, paddleboards, and rubber rafts)	Must carry a mouth-, hand-, or power-operated whistle or other mechanical device audible for at least one-half mile
26 feet to less than 40 feet long	Must carry a hand- or power-operated horn or whistle audible for at least one mile <i>and</i> a bell
40 feet long or longer	Must carry a power-operated horn or whistle audible for at least one mile <i>and</i> a bell

### If on Federally Controlled Waters

Less than 39.4 feet long (includes PWC)	Must have some way of making an efficient sound signal
39.4 feet long or longer	Must have a sound-producing device that can produce an efficient sound signal

## Engine Cut-Off Switch (ECOS)

No person shall operate a motorized vessel less than 26 feet in length without having on or affixed to their person a line or link that activates the emergency engine cut-off switch (ECOS) while on plane or above no-wake speed. Exceptions to this requirement include when:

- The vessel is not equipped with ECOS by the manufacturer.
- The engine of the vessel is 3 horsepower or less.
- Using the vessel for fishing or when docking or trailering the vessel.
- The main helm of the vessel is in an enclosed cabin.

## Diver-Down Flag (18.17.2.15.G NMAC)

- Scuba divers and snorkelers must display a diver-down flag to mark their diving area. Divers must stay within a 150-foot radius of the flag. Vessel operators must stay at least 150 feet away from a diver-down flag and must exercise special care in the vicinity of a diver-down flag.
- Two types of flags are used to indicate diving activity.



**Divers Flag**



**Alfa Flag**

A rectangular red flag with a white diagonal stripe must be displayed on a vessel or flotation device while diving on state waters.

A blue-and-white International Code Flag A (or Alfa flag), at least 3.3 feet (one meter) high and visible from all directions, must be displayed on vessels on federally controlled waters.

## Skier-Down Flag (18.17.2.13.B NMAC)

New Mexico law states that vessels towing a person(s) on water skis or other similar devices must carry and use a bright red or orange skier-down flag, at least 12 x 12 inches in size, whenever the towed person(s) is in the water. The flag must be displayed so that it is visible in all directions.



**Skier-Down Flag**

A bright red or orange flag, at least 12 x 12 inches in size

## Emergency Equipment (66-12-7 NMSA 1978)

In addition to the equipment described elsewhere in this handbook, every vessel must carry:

- One oar or paddle (PWC operators may carry collapsible paddles)
- One bailing bucket with a capacity of at least one gallon or a hand-operated bilge pump
- A stout rope whose length is at least equal to the length of the vessel
- **Exception:** Persons using canoes, kayaks, paddleboards, rubber rafts, wind sailboards, inner tubes, air mattresses, float tubes, and other inflatable devices are not required to carry a bailing bucket, bilge pump, or any length of stout rope.

# On the Water

In addition to the laws mentioned previously, here are some other New Mexico regulations that apply when vessel operators are on the water.

**Unlawful Operation** (66-12-11 NMSA 1978; 18.17.2.11.A–D NMAC; 18.17.2.13 NMAC; 18.17.2.14.B NMAC; 18.17.2.15.G NMAC)

New Mexico law states that these dangerous operating practices are illegal.

■ **Reckless or Negligent Operation** of a vessel or the reckless manipulation of water skis, surfboards, or similar devices is the failure to exercise the care necessary to prevent the endangerment of life, limb, or property of any person. Examples of reckless operation include:

- Boating in restricted areas without regard for other boaters or persons, posted speeds and wake restrictions, diver-down flags, etc.
- Mooring or anchoring within 150 feet of a marina, boat ramp, or courtesy dock
- Weaving your vessel through congested waterway traffic
- Heading toward another vessel and swerving at the last possible moment in order to avoid collision
- Jumping the wake of another vessel in a manner that endangers human life, human physical safety, or property
- Causing damage from the wake of your vessel
- Chasing, harassing, or disturbing wildlife with your vessel

**Remember**—as an owner of a vessel, you are responsible for any injury or damage caused by the negligent operation of your vessel by others you knowingly allow to operate it. It will be assumed that you have given consent if your vessel is operated by an immediate family member. (66-12-17 NMSA 1978)

■ **Improper Speed or Distance** is not maintaining a proper speed or distance while operating a motorboat or PWC or while towing a person on water skis, surfboards, or similar devices. Specifically, it is unlawful to:

- Operate at any speed greater than is reasonable or proper according to conditions prevailing at the time.
- Operate at any speed that would not allow the operator to avoid swamping or colliding with any other watercraft or person.

- Operate at greater than **“slow, no wake speed”** within 150 feet of launch ramps, docks, mooring lines, beached or anchored vessels that are within 150 feet of shore, swimmers, fishermen, or areas designated for no-wake boating.
- Operate within 150 feet of swimmers, water-skiers, fishermen, and diver-down flags—unless you also are participating in the same activity.
- Tow a water-skier or persons on similar devices such that the towed object comes within 150 feet of any public dock (other than a ski dock), mooring line, launching ramp, boat, fisherman, swimmer, or person not also engaged in the same activity.
- Fish from a vessel that is drifting or trolling within 150 feet of any marina, boat ramp, or courtesy dock.

**“Slow, no wake speed”** means the slowest speed at which it is still possible to maintain steering and which does not produce white water created from wave action breaking off the vessel’s bow or sides. If adverse conditions exist, “slow, no wake speed” is the minimum speed necessary to maintain a safe course.

- **Overloading** is loading the vessel beyond its allowable capacity for number of persons. To determine the total number of passengers allowed, either:
  - Look at the capacity plate installed by the vessel’s manufacturer *or...*
  - Multiply the vessel’s length times its width and divide that result by 15.
- **Riding on the Bow, Deck, or Gunwales** is allowing passengers to ride where there may be a chance of falling overboard. Specifically, the following practices are unlawful when a vessel is underway:
  - Sitting or riding on the bow, gunwales, transom, seats on raised decks, or any other place not intended for the carrying of passengers, unless the vessel has adequate guard rails designed to prevent a person from slipping under or rolling over the rail. However, a person may sit or ride in these areas temporarily when casting off, when mooring, or when otherwise necessary.
  - Sitting on a seat back.
  - Allowing a person’s legs to hang overboard.



## Obstructing Navigation (18.17.2.11.F NMAC; 18.17.2.14.B NMAC; 18.17.2.15.F NMAC)

It is illegal to:

- Operate any vessel in such a way that it will interfere unnecessarily with the safe navigation of other vessels.
- Anchor a vessel in the traveled portion of a river or channel in a way that will prevent or interfere with any other vessel passing through the same area.
- Moor or attach a vessel to a buoy (other than a mooring buoy), beacon, light, or any other navigational aid placed on public waters by proper authorities.
- Anchor or moor a vessel at another person's private dock.
- Move, displace, tamper with, damage, or destroy any navigational aid.
- Obstruct a pier, wharf, boat ramp, courtesy dock, or access to a marina or other facility by anchoring or mooring within 150 feet.
- Block or obstruct the movement of a vessel leaving a pier or dock.
- Troll or drift fish within 150 feet of any marina, boat ramp, or courtesy dock.

## Homeland Security Restrictions

- Violators of the restrictions below can expect a quick and severe response.
  - Do not approach within 100 yards and slow to minimum speed within 500 yards of any U.S. Naval vessel. If you need to pass within 100 yards of a U.S. Naval vessel for safe passage, you must contact the U.S. Naval vessel or the USCG escort vessel on VHF-FM channel 16.
- Observe and avoid all security zones. Avoid commercial port operation areas, especially those that involve military, cruise line, or petroleum facilities.
- Observe and avoid other restricted areas near dams, power plants, etc.
- Do not stop or anchor beneath bridges or in the channel.
- Keep a sharp eye out for anything that looks peculiar or out of the ordinary. Report all activities that seem suspicious to the local authorities, the USCG, or the port or marina security.



## **Alcohol and Drugs** (66-12-11 NMSA 1978; 66-13-3 NMSA 1978; 66-13-6 NMSA 1978; 66-13-8 NMSA 1978; 66-13-11–66-13-13 NMSA 1978; 18.17.2.11.G NMAC)

- New Mexico law prohibits anyone from boating under the influence (BUI). This includes operating any vessel or using any water skis, wakeboard, kneeboard, or other similar device while under the influence of alcohol or any controlled substance.
- New Mexico law states that it is evidence of BUI if a person has a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.08% or more, based on chemical analysis of blood or breath. However, an operator may be considered under the influence at lower levels and prosecuted when his or her actions provide other competent evidence of intoxication.
- It is evidence of aggravated boating while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs when a person has a BAC of 0.16% or more or causes bodily injury to any person as a result of BUI.
- New Mexico law establishes the following penalties for BUI.
  - A first conviction carries a fine of up to \$500, jail time for up to 90 days, or both. In addition, those convicted must take an approved boating safety course.
  - Second or subsequent convictions carry a fine of up to \$750, jail time for up to 364 days, or both.
  - Convictions for aggravated boating while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs carry additional penalties.
- By operating a vessel on New Mexico waters, you have consented to be tested for alcohol or drugs if requested by a law enforcement official. If you refuse, you may be subject to increased penalties and may be found guilty of aggravated BUI.

## **Boating Accidents** (66-12-12 NMSA 1978; 18.17.2.12 NMAC)

- An operator involved in a boating accident must:
  - Stop his or her vessel *immediately* at the scene of the accident ***and...***
  - Assist anyone injured or in danger from the accident, unless doing so would seriously endanger his or her own vessel or passengers ***and...***
  - Give, in writing, his or her name, address, and vessel identification to anyone injured and to the owner of any property damaged by the accident.
- The operator also must:
  - Report the accident immediately to the local law enforcement agency ***and...***

- File a New Mexico Boating Accident Report with the State Parks Division within 48 hours of the accident if it caused:
  - Death or personal injury that required more than standard first aid **or...**
  - Disappearance of any person under circumstances that indicate the possibility of death or injury **or...**
  - Damage to the vessel(s) or other property exceeding \$100.

### Reporting an Accident

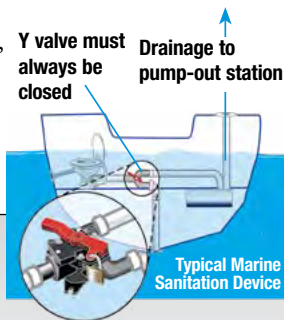
Accident report forms are available from the address below or from the office of any state park with a lake. Accident report forms must be sent to:

New Mexico State Parks Division  
1220 South Saint Francis Drive  
Santa Fe, NM 87505

Call **1-888-667-2757** for more information on how to report an accident.

### Discharge of Sewage and Waste (18.17.2.9.E NMAC; 18.17.2.11.E NMAC)

- It is illegal to discharge liquid or solid waste into New Mexico waters.
- If you have a recreational vessel with installed toilet facilities, it must have an operable marine sanitation device (MSD) on board.
  - Vessels 65 feet or less in length may use a Type I, II, or III MSD.
  - Vessels more than 65 feet in length must install a Type II or III MSD.
- All installed devices must be USCG certified.



### Types of MSDs

There are three types of MSDs.

- Types I and II MSDs are usually found on large vessels. Waste is treated with special chemicals to kill bacteria before the waste is discharged. Types I and II MSDs with Y valves that would direct the waste overboard must be secured so that the valve cannot be opened. This can be done by placing a lock or non-reusable seal on the Y valve or by taking the handle off the Y valve in a closed position.
- Type III MSDs provide no treatment and are either holding tanks or portable toilets. Collected waste should be taken ashore and disposed of in a pump-out station or onshore toilet.

## Discharge of Trash (18.17.2.11.E NMAC)

It is illegal to dump refuse, garbage, or plastics into any state or federally controlled waters. Many forms of litter can kill birds, fish, and marine mammals.

- You must store trash in a container while on board and place it in a proper receptacle after returning to shore.
- If boating on federally controlled waters and your vessel is 26 feet or longer, you must display a Garbage Disposal Placard that is at least 4 x 9 inches and notifies passengers and crew about discharge restrictions.

## Discharge of Oil and Other Hazardous Substances

(18.17.2.11.E NMAC)

- It is illegal to discharge oil or hazardous substances into the water.
- You are not allowed to dump oil into the bilge of the vessel without means for proper disposal.
- You must discharge oil waste to a reception facility. On recreational vessels, a bucket or bailer is adequate for temporary storage prior to disposing of the oil waste at an approved facility.
- If boating on federally controlled waters and your vessel is 26 feet or longer, you must display a 5 x 8-inch placard near the bilge pump switch stating the Federal Water Pollution Control Act's law.

If your vessel discharges oil or hazardous substances into the water:

- Immediately call the National Response Center at **1-800-424-8802**.
- Also, contact the New Mexico Environment Department by calling toll-free **1-800-219-6157**.





# Specifically for Skiing

Vessel operators towing a person(s) on water skis, surfboard, or any other device have additional laws.

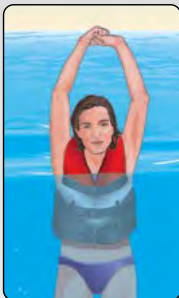
## Requirements for Towing Skiers (66-12-11 NMSA 1978;

66-12-14 NMSA 1978; 18.17.2.9.A NMAC; 18.17.2.11.I NMAC; 18.17.2.13 NMAC)

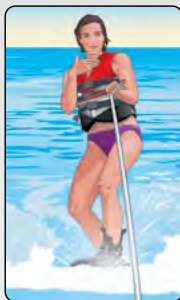
- It is illegal to tow a person(s) between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise.
- All persons being towed must *wear* a USCG–approved wearable PFD.
- It is illegal to tow a person(s):
  - Within 150 feet of any public dock (other than a ski dock), mooring line, launching ramp, boat, fisherman, swimmer, or any person not also engaged in the same activity
  - On a device other than a parasail such that the person becomes airborne
- The person operating the towing vessel must not operate the vessel in a manner that would cause the person or object being towed to collide with any other object or person.
- The vessel operator, water-skier, or person riding on the object being towed:
  - Must not manipulate the object so as to endanger the life, limb, or property of any person.
  - Must not be intoxicated due to alcohol or under the influence of any narcotic drug, barbiturate, or marijuana.
- Every motorboat (other than a PWC) towing a person(s) on water skis or a similar device must have:
  - An observer, in addition to the vessel operator, on board ***or...***
  - A device, such as a wide-angle rearview mirror, that gives the operator an unobstructed view of the person or object being towed.
- Every PWC towing a person(s) on water skis or a similar device must have:
  - Manufacturer-approved seating for at least three people with a vacant seat for the skier ***and...***
  - An observer on board, in addition to the operator.
- Vessels towing a person(s) on water skis or similar device must carry on board a bright red or orange skier-down flag. The flag must be displayed whenever the towed person(s) is in the water and must be visible in all directions.

## Hand Signals for Skiers

Knowing proper hand signals will help the skier(s) communicate with their boat operator or the observer.



**Skier OK**



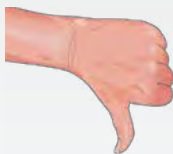
**Stop**



**Skier down—watch!**



**Speed up**



**Slow down**



**Speed OK**



**Turn left**



**Turn right**

# Specifically for PWC

PWC operators must obey laws that apply to other vessels as well as obey additional requirements that apply specifically to the operation of PWC.

## **Requirements Specific to PWC** (18.17.2.9.A NMAC; 18.17.2.11.J NMAC; 18.17.2.13 NMAC)

- Everyone on board a PWC while underway must *wear* a USCG-approved wearable PFD.
- An operator of a PWC equipped with a lanyard-type engine cut-off switch (ECOS) must attach the lanyard to his or her person, clothing, or PFD.
- A PWC may not tow a water-skier or a person(s) on a similar device unless:
  - The PWC has manufacturer-approved seating for at least three people *and...*
  - There is a vacant seat for the skier *and...*
  - An observer, in addition to the operator, is on board.
- It is illegal to chase, harass, or disturb wildlife with your PWC.



### **Remember—there are age and boater education requirements for PWC operators.** (18.17.2.11.H NMAC; 66-12-18.1 NMSA 1978; 18.17.4.8 NMAC)

- If you were born on or after January 1, 1989, you must pass an approved boater education course or a proctored examination before you may operate a PWC legally.
- You must be at least 13 years of age to operate a PWC unless you are under the direct, on-board supervision of an adult.
- The boater education certificate must be carried on board the PWC whenever it is operated by someone required to have a certificate.

## Avoiding Propeller Strike Injuries

Most propeller strike accidents result from operator error. Victims include swimmers, scuba divers, fallen water-skiers, and boat operators or passengers. Most propeller accidents can be prevented by following basic safe boating practices.

- Maintain a proper lookout. The primary cause of propeller strike accidents is operator inattention.
- Make sure the engine is off so that the propeller is not rotating when passengers are boarding or leaving a boat.
- Never start a boat with the engine in gear.
- Slow down when approaching congested areas and anchorages. In congested areas, always be alert for swimmers and divers.
- Learn to recognize warning buoys that mark swimming and hazardous areas.
- Keep the boat away from marked swimming and diving areas. Become familiar with the red and white or blue-and-white diver-down flags signaling that divers are below the surface.
- Make sure that passengers are seated properly before getting underway. Some operators of larger boats with several passengers have caused injuries by putting the engine in gear while people were still swimming or diving from the boat.
- Never ride on a seat back, gunwale, transom, or bow.

## Devices That Reduce Propeller Strikes

There are several new technologies designed to reduce propeller strikes. The effectiveness of the devices varies, depending on the boat and the operating environment. For more information, visit the USCG's boating safety website at [www.uscgboating.org/recreational-boaters](http://www.uscgboating.org/recreational-boaters).

# State Park Regulations

## NEW MEXICO'S STATE PARK SYSTEM

New Mexico's state park system, established in the 1930s, preserves a wide range of natural wonders, historic sites, and recreational resources. The 35 state parks are located throughout New Mexico, ranging from the high-mountain lakes and pine forests of the north, to the Chihuahuan Desert lowlands of the south.

A full range of outdoor recreation opportunities awaits visitors to New Mexico's diverse state parks. Vast reservoirs provide a full range of water sports, including boating, fishing, water-skiing, windsurfing, and sailing. Most parks offer picnicking and camping facilities. Some parks include extensive interpretive exhibits to provide park visitors with a better understanding of the state's spectacular natural resources and to describe the pageant of human events that shaped New Mexico's history.

Even the most discerning outdoor enthusiasts and history buffs will discover the enchantment of New Mexico's state parks. After all, where else can visitors catch record-sized trout and bass, walk alongside 100 million-year-old duckbill dinosaur tracks, trace the ambush route of Pancho Villa, and photograph orchids in the midst of a desert? By balancing resource development for outdoor recreation activities with protection and preservation of New Mexico's natural treasures, New Mexico's state parks are dedicated to serving the needs of today's visitors as well as preserving these treasures for future generations.

## NEW MEXICO OUTDOOR RECREATION ACT

### SECTION 16-2-32 CRIMINAL OFFENSES

Any person who commits any of the following acts is guilty of a petty misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof before a court of competent jurisdiction shall be fined not less than five dollars (\$5.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00), punished by imprisonment in the county jail for any term not more than 30 days, or both fined and imprisoned in the discretion of the court.

- A** cut, break, injure, destroy, take, or remove any tree, shrub, timber, plant, or natural object in any state park or recreation area;
- B** kill, cause to be killed, or pursue with intent to kill any bird or animal in any state park or recreation area, except in areas designated by the secretary and except in conformity with the provisions of general law and the regulations of the state game commission;
- C** take a fish from the waters of any state park or recreation areas, except in conformity with the provisions of general law and the regulations of the state game commission;
- D** willfully mutilate, injure, deface, or destroy any guidepost, notice, tablet, fence, enclosure, or work which is for the protection or ornamentation of a state park or recreation area;

- E light a fire in a state park and recreation area, except in those places as the secretary has authorized, or willfully or carelessly permit any fire that the person has lighted or caused to be lighted or under the person's charge to spread or extend to or burn any of the shrubbery, trees, timber, ornaments or improvements upon any state park or recreation area or leave any campfire that the person has lighted or that has been left in the person's charge unattended by a competent person without extinguishing it;
- F place in a state park and recreation area or affix to any object therein contained, without a written license from the secretary, any word, character, or device designed to advertise any business, profession, article, thing, exhibition, matter, or event; or
- G violate a rule adopted by the secretary pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 16, Article 2 NMSA 1978, when the violation has caused or contributed to the cause of an accident resulting in injury or death to a person or disappearance of a person.

## **SECTION 16-2-33 STATE PARKS DIVISION PENALTY ASSESSMENT MISDEMEANORS**

- A As used in Chapter 16, Article 2 NMSA 1978, "penalty assessment misdemeanor" means a violation of any rule of the state parks division of the energy, minerals and natural resources department promulgated pursuant to Chapter 16, Article 2 NMSA 1978.
- B The term "penalty assessment misdemeanor" does not include a violation that has caused or contributed to the cause of an accident resulting in injury or death to a person or disappearance of a person, nor does it include a violation of Section 16-2-32 NMSA 1978.
- C Whenever a person is arrested for violation of a penalty assessment misdemeanor, the arresting officer shall advise the person of the option either to accept the penalty assessment and pay it to the court or to appear in court. The arresting officer, using a uniform non-traffic citation, shall complete the information section, prepare the penalty assessment, and prepare a notice to appear in court specifying the time and place to appear. The arresting officer shall have the person sign the citation as a promise either to pay the penalty assessment as prescribed or to appear in court as specified, give a copy of the citation to the person, and release the person from custody. An officer shall not accept custody of payment of any penalty assessment.
- D The arresting officer may issue a warning notice, but shall fill in the information section of the citation and give a copy to the arrested person after requiring a signature on the warning notice as an acknowledgment of receipt. No warning notice issued under this section shall be used as evidence of conviction for purposes of Subsection L of this section.
- E In order to secure release, the arrested person must give a written promise to appear in court or to pay the penalty assessment prescribed or to acknowledge receipt of a warning notice.
- F The magistrate court or metropolitan court in the county where the alleged violation occurred has jurisdiction for any case arising from a penalty assessment misdemeanor issued for violation of a rule of the state parks division promulgated pursuant to Chapter 16, Article 2 NMSA 1978.

- G** A penalty assessment citation issued by a law enforcement officer shall be submitted to the appropriate magistrate or metropolitan court within three business days of issuance. If the citation is not submitted within three business days, it may be dismissed with prejudice.
- H** It is a misdemeanor for any person to violate a written promise to pay the penalty assessment or to appear in court given to an officer upon issuance of a citation regardless of the disposition of the charge for which the citation was issued.
- I** A citation with a written promise to appear in court or to pay the penalty assessment is a summons. If a person fails to appear or to pay the penalty assessment by the appearance date, a warrant for failure to appear may be issued.
- J** A written promise to appear in court may be complied with by appearance of counsel.
- K** When an alleged violator of a penalty assessment misdemeanor elects to appear in court rather than to pay the penalty assessment to the court, no fine imposed upon later conviction shall exceed the penalty assessment established for the particular penalty assessment misdemeanor.
- L** The penalty assessment for a first violation of any rule of the state parks division promulgated to Chapter 16, Article 2 NMSA 1978 is thirty dollars (\$30.00). This penalty assessment is in addition to any magistrate or metropolitan court costs as provided in Subsection B of Section 35-6-4 NMSA 1978. Upon a second conviction or acceptance of a notice of penalty assessment for violation of any rule of the state parks division promulgated pursuant to Chapter 16, Article 2 NMSA 1978, the penalty assessment shall be fifty dollars (\$50.00). Upon a third or subsequent conviction or acceptance of a notice of penalty assessment, the penalty assessment shall be one hundred fifty dollars (\$150.00).

## NEW MEXICO STATE PARK GENERAL PROVISIONS

### 19.5.1 NMAC

#### 7 DEFINITIONS

- 7. A** “**Authorized areas**” means locations, places, sites, regions, zones, or spaces identified by the director or, for purposes of hunting or fishing, the state game commission. These areas may be defined with signs or other appropriate proclamation or means. For purposes of bowfishing, authorized areas include all parks where fishing is allowed.
- 7. B** “**Boating and rafting excursions**” means a guiding service for boating or rafting trips offered to the general public.
- 7. C** “**Capital improvement**” means a construction project by a concessionaire to the concession premises that is not maintenance or repair and that costs at least \$1,000.
- 7. D** “**Commercial activity**” means for-profit sales or services but does not include the operation of vending machines unless the vending machine is operated as part of a larger concession operation.
- 7. E** “**Commercial charter bus**” means a bus transporting a group of persons who pursuant to a common purpose, and under a single contract at a fixed price, have acquired the exclusive use of a bus to travel together under an itinerary.

7. F **“Commercial filming”** means the use of motion picture, videotaping, sound recording, or other moving image or audio recording equipment that involves the advertisement of an event, product, or service; or the creation of a product for sale including film, videotape, television broadcast, or documentary of participants in commercial sporting or recreational events for the purpose of generating income.
7. G **“Commercial photography”** means still images taken with a camera that the photographer intends to sell.
7. H **“Concession”** means commercial activity conducted within a park the department has authorized in writing.
7. I **“Concessionaire”** means the owner or operator of a concession who operates pursuant to a department-issued concession contract.
7. J **“Concessions administrator”** means a division employee who maintains records and documentation concerning concession contracts and concession permits.
7. K **“Concession contract”** means an agreement between the department and a person, or business entity, which allows the concessionaire to provide services, merchandise, accommodations, or facilities within a park. The concessionaire may or may not occupy a permanent structure or location within the park. The concession contract's term shall not exceed 30 years pursuant to Section 16-2-9, NMSA 1978.
7. L **“Concession permit”** means a permit the department issues to a person or business entity to provide commercial activities, including services or goods in a park, for a period of up to one year. The fee for a concession permit is established in 19.5.6 NMAC. Services the division may authorize under a concession permit include guiding and outfitting services for fishing, boating, and rafting excursions; educational and park resource protection services; and other services or goods, including commercial services, that enhance visitors' experience and enjoyment, such as sales of firewood, propane, ice, food, or refreshments.
7. M **“Concession permittee”** means the holder of a department-issued concession permit.
7. N **“Cultural property”** means a structure, place, site, or object having historic, archaeological, scientific, architectural, or other cultural significance.
7. O **“Department”** means the energy, minerals, and natural resources department.
7. P **“Developed site”** means a park camping site with at least one shelter, table, or grill or a combination of two or more such facilities at the site. Sites with recreational vehicle utility hookups are considered developed regardless of the presence of shelters, tables, or grills.
7. Q **“Director”** means the director of the energy, minerals, and natural resources department, state parks division.
7. R **“Director designee”** means persons the director appoints including deputy directors, bureau chiefs, regional managers, and park superintendents.
7. S **“Division”** means the energy, minerals, and natural resources department, state parks division.
7. T **“Flotation assist device”** means a wet suit or wearable flotation device in good condition capable of providing flotation to the wearer on the water's surface.



7. U **“Geocaching”** means an outdoor treasure-hunting activity in which the participants use a global positioning system receiver or other navigational means to hide or find containers called “geocaches” or “caches.”
7. V **“Gross receipts from sales and services”** means the total amount of receipts from sales and services.
7. W **“Guide”** means an individual or an employee of an outfitter who is hired to escort or accompany clients in fishing, rafting, or boating.
7. X **“Letter boxing”** means an outdoor hobby that combines elements of orienteering, art and puzzle solving. Letter boxers hide small, weatherproof boxes in publicly accessible places and distribute clues to finding the boxes in printed catalogs, on websites, or by word of mouth. The activity is characterized by the boxes containing a logbook and a rubber stamp. Letter boxers stamp the box’s logbook with personal rubber stamps and use the box’s stamp to imprint their personal logbooks as proof they found the box.
7. Y **“Net receipts from sales and services”** means the total amount of receipts from sales and services, less the amount of gross receipts taxes.
7. Z **“Off-highway motor vehicle”** means a motor vehicle designed by the manufacturer for operation exclusively off the highway or road and includes:
- 7. Z (1) **“All-terrain vehicle”** means a motor vehicle 50 inches or less in width, having an unladen dry weight of 1,000 pounds or less, traveling on three or more low-pressure tires and having a seat designed to be straddled by the operator and handlebar-type steering control;
  - 7. Z (2) **“Off-highway motorcycle”** means a motor vehicle traveling on not more than two tires and having a seat designed to be straddled by the operator and has handlebar-type steering control;
  - 7. Z (3) **“Snowmobile,”** which means a motor vehicle designed for travel on snow or ice and steered and supported in whole or part by skis, belts, cleats, runners or low-pressure tires;
  - 7. Z (4) **“Recreational off-highway vehicle”** means a motor vehicle designed for travel on four or more non-highway tires, for recreational use by one or more persons, and having:
    - 7. Z (4) (a) a steering wheel for steering control;
    - 7. Z (4) (b) non-straddle seating;
    - 7. Z (4) (c) maximum speed capability greater than 35 mph;
    - 7. Z (4) (d) gross vehicle weight rating no greater than 1,750 pounds;
    - 7. Z (4) (e) less than 80 inches in overall width, exclusive of accessories;
    - 7. Z (4) (f) engine displacement of less than 1,000 cubic centimeters; and
    - 7. Z (4) (g) identification by means of a 17-character vehicle identification number; or
  - 7. Z (5) by rule of the department of game and fish, any other vehicles that may enter the market that fit the general profile of vehicles operated off the highway for recreational purposes.

7. AA **“Other power-driven mobility device”** means any mobility device powered by batteries, fuel, or other engines—whether or not designed primarily for use by individuals with mobility disabilities—that is used by individuals with mobility disabilities for the purpose of locomotion including golf cars, electronic personal assistance mobility devices, such as the Segway® PT, or any mobility device designed to operate in areas without defined pedestrian routes, but that is not a wheelchair.
7. BB **“Outfitter”** means a person or company who employs guides.
7. CC **“Park”** means an area designated as a state park within the state parks system and that the division manages or owns.
7. DD **“Park” or “parking”** means the leaving of a vehicle, camping unit, or trailer, whether occupied or not, in a location, other than when engaged in loading or unloading.
7. EE **“Park management and development plan”** means a plan used as a guide for expansion, services, programs, and development for the park.
7. FF **“Park support group”** means an organization as defined in NMSA 1978, Section 6-5A-1 or an organized group of individuals that volunteers time, services, or funds to promote and support the division or an individual park and whose principal purpose as authorized by the division is to complement, contribute to and support, aid the function of, or forward the division's or park's purposes.
7. GG **“Person”** means an individual, partnership, firm, corporation, association, joint venture, or other entity.
7. HH **“Personal flotation device”** means a United States coast guard–approved life preserver, buoyant vest, hybrid device, ring buoy, or buoyant cushion.
7. II **“Primitive site”** means a camping site that offers no facilities except a cleared area for camping. Primitive sites may have trash receptacles, chemical toilets, or parking.
7. JJ **“Rally”** means a parking area or facility designated for group functions.
7. KK **“Receipts”** means consideration in money and in trade received from sales and charges for services.
7. LL **“Regional manager”** means a division employee responsible for several parks within a region.
7. MM **“Resource program”** means a division employee or employees responsible for the natural and cultural resource protection program.
7. NN **“Sales and services”** means transactions by a concessionaire, or a concessionaire's agents or employees, for which the concessionaire receives consideration in money or money's worth in connection with the concession business operated pursuant to the concession contract.
7. OO **“Secretary”** means the secretary of the department.
7. PP **“Special event facility”** means an entire building or structure such as a visitor center, lodge, pavilion or group shelter, or an area designated by the superintendent.
7. QQ **“Special-use permit”** means a permit the division has issued to a person for non-commercial activity or event within a park.
7. RR **“State park official”** means a division employee.

- 7. SS **“State parks system”** means land and water in a park.
- 7. TT **“Superintendent”** means a division employee who is in charge of a specific park; which includes a park superintendent or park manager.
- 7. UU **“Vehicle”** means an automobile, car, van, sport-utility truck, pickup truck, wagon, buggy, or similar device that is used or may be used to transport persons or property on a highway, except devices moved exclusively by human power.
- 7. VV **“Vending machine”** means a coin-operated beverage, snack, or service machine subject to division approval.
- 7. WW **“Visitor”** means a person who reserves park facilities or enters a park. This definition does not include department employees who are on duty, concessionaires or their employees operating their concession, or on-duty employees of an entity that owns the property where the park is located.
- 7. XX **“Wheelchair”** means a manually operated or power-driven device designed primarily for use by an individual with a mobility disability for the main purpose of indoor or both indoor and outdoor locomotion.
- 7. YY **“Working days”** means Monday through Friday, excluding state holidays.

## NEW MEXICO STATE PARK VISITOR PROVISIONS

### 19.5.2 NMAC

#### 8 DELEGATION

The secretary delegates concurrent authority to the director as contained in NMSA 1978, Section 16-2-32(B), (E), and (F).

#### 9 RESTRICTED AREAS

- 9. A Access to parks, both land and water, shall be open to the public, except that each superintendent may close an area or facility by posting or otherwise designating the area as closed to entry. A superintendent may close an area for no more than five consecutive days without the director's approval. The superintendent shall ensure areas designated for seasonal closure are posted indicating the closure period.
- 9. B The superintendent may set a visitor capacity limit for a park or areas within a park. State park officials shall enforce each park's visitor capacity to protect visitors and to prevent damage to the park's natural or cultural resources. Once capacity is reached, state park officials shall not admit additional visitors until some of the visitors already there have left.
- 9. C The superintendent may restrict or prohibit activities in certain areas of a park by posting or otherwise designating the prohibition or restriction.

#### 10 HOURS

The director or the director designee establishes opening and closing times for every area and facility of the state parks system. Hours are posted at the established park entrances, offices, or pay stations.

**11 DAY USE**

- 11. A** Day use of a park area is from 6:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. unless the superintendent posts different hours or extends hours for special programs or events. Visitors shall pay day-use fees upon entering the park. See 19.5.6 NMAC.
- 11. B** The division may designate areas solely for day use to exclude camping.
- 11. C** Visitors shall maintain sites in parks in a clean and sanitary condition at all times.
- 11. D** Visitors shall clean the site and dispose of trash and litter in appropriate waste receptacles.

**12 CAMPING**

- 12. A** Visitors may camp in parks in designated areas, provided that they obtain a valid camping permit. Visitors shall obtain permits upon entry by paying appropriate fees. See 19.5.6 NMAC. Use of park properties and facilities between 9:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m., or as posted by the superintendent, on the day the camping permit expires. Check-out time, the time the campsite is to be vacated, is 2:00 p.m.; however, the camping permit allows day use of the park until 9:00 p.m. or as posted by the superintendent, on the day the camping permit expires. Camping is not available at Living Desert Zoo and Gardens state park, Rio Grande Nature Center state park, Mesilla Valley state park or Smokey Bear historical park.
- 12. B** Campers shall not leave unoccupied any type of vehicle, motorized camper, trailer, tent, or other sleeping unit or facility or otherwise leave a campsite unoccupied for more than 24 hours without the superintendent's prior approval. Unoccupied means the camper is not present at the campsite for more than 24 hours.
- 12. C** Campers shall maintain campsites in a clean and sanitary condition at all times. Campers shall clean campsites and place litter only in appropriate disposal containers.
- 12. D** Campers in areas or parks designated and posted by the superintendent as pack-in, pack-out, shall carry out supplies and solid waste or other refuse, including human bioproducts, and properly dispose of these items in appropriate waste receptacles outside of the designated area or park.
- 12. E** Campers may reside in a park for a maximum of 14 calendar days during any 20-calendar day period unless the director extends, decreases, or waives this limit. Campers shall completely remove camping equipment and gear from the park for six calendar days during the 20-calendar day period.
- 12. F** The division shall charge fees according to the facilities provided at each campsite, as provided in 19.5.6 NMAC, regardless of whether the camper uses the facilities at the campsite. For example, camping at a site with electricity requires payment of the fee for a developed site with electrical hookup even if the camper uses no electricity.
- 12. G** Vehicles in a park between 9:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m., or as posted by the superintendent, are individually subject to the appropriate camping fees. The division considers motor homes towing a vehicle or vehicles towing a camper a single vehicle for 19.5.2.12 NMAC's purposes.
- 12. H** The division may require visitors to pay fees for their entire stay in advance (rather than daily) for weekends, holidays, or special events.

- 12. I** Anchoring a boat or vessel overnight within a park constitutes camping and requires a valid camping permit for the anchored boat or vessel unless the visitor has paid camping fees for the towing vehicle.
- 12. I (1)** Visitors may not leave anchored boats or vessels vacant for more than 24 hours without the superintendent's permission. Anchored boats or vessels may remain within a park for a maximum of 14 calendar days during any 20-calendar day period unless the director extends, decreases, or waives this limit. Visitors shall completely remove boats or vessels from the park for six calendar days during the 20 calendar-day period.
- 12. I (2)** Subsection I of 19.5.2.12 NMAC does not apply to boats or vessels only while they are moored overnight at concession operated facilities such as marinas or buoy lines. Boats or vessels are subject to division camping permits and camping fees when moored overnight at any other location in the park. Time limits do not apply while boats or vessels are moored at the concession facilities.
- 12. J** Reserved campsites shall become available to other visitors if the visitor holding the reservation does not occupy the reserved site or contact the reservations contractor or the park by 4 p.m. the day after the scheduled arrival date. At that time, the site will be available to other visitors and reservations. The visitor holding the reservation who failed to file a cancellation is not eligible for a refund.
- 13 USE OF FACILITIES**
- 13. A** Facilities are available on a first-come, first-served basis except at parks where the division has established a reservation program and a visitor has reserved the facility. Campers shall not save or reserve camping spaces for other individuals even by purchasing additional permits.
- 13. B** Visitors using a park facility shall keep it in a clean and sanitary manner and shall leave it in a clean and sanitary condition.
- 13. C** Glass containers are prohibited outside vehicles, motor homes, campers, trailers, and tents within the state parks system except on established commercial premises.
- 13. D** The division has developed and designated special accessible facilities for the use of individuals with disabilities. Individuals with disabilities shall have preferential use of these facilities over other persons.
- 13. E** Visitors shall not remove water from the park for use outside the park or deposit trash generated outside the park within a park.
- 13. F** Advance reservations are required for the use of meeting rooms. Meeting rooms are not available at all parks. A person who reserves a meeting room is responsible for setting up the room, cleaning the room after use, and leaving the room in the same condition it was in before use. See 19.5.6 NMAC for meeting room fees.
- 13. G** The director may designate areas within the state parks system including campsites, group shelters, group areas, cabins, yurts, and lodges for use by reservation.

- 13. H** Advance reservations are required for the use of group shelters, group areas, or reservation campsites. Visitors shall pay the appropriate day-use or camping fees in addition to the fees for use of the facility or area. If visitors make reservations through the division's reservation system contractor, visitors shall pay the reservation processing and cancellation fees the contractor charges. The division may accept annual permits at reservation campsites if posted. See 19.5.6 NMAC for group shelter fees.
- 13. I** The superintendent may restrict the number or size of tents, shade, or screen shelters occupying a campsite or day-use site by posting the restriction or restrictions in the affected area or areas.

#### **14 PARKING**

- 14. A** Visitors shall park vehicles, camping units, or trailers only in established parking areas or parking turnouts where provided. Visitors shall not park any vehicle, camping unit, or trailer in a manner that blocks access, restricts traffic, or inhibits the free movement of other vehicles, persons, or wheelchairs. Visitors shall not leave a trailer, boat, or vessel that is not attached to a vehicle in parking areas or parking turnouts for a period of more than 72 hours without prior approval of the superintendent. At the superintendent's discretion, the division may remove vehicles so parked at the owner's expense.
- 14. B** Visitors shall not park a vehicle, camping unit, or trailer in a designated disabled parking space unless the visitor's vehicle has registration plates or a state-issued placard indicating disability.
- 14. C** The superintendent may restrict the number or size of vehicles, camping units, or trailers occupying a campsite, day-use site, or parking area by posting the restriction or restrictions in the affected area or areas.

#### **15 VEHICLE TRAFFIC**

- 15. A** Visitors shall drive vehicles within the state parks system only on established roads or areas authorized for vehicle traffic. Visitors shall operate vehicles at speeds at or below the posted limit and in a manner that is reasonable and prudent, with due regard for traffic, pedestrians, and road surface conditions and width.
- 15. A (1)** Visitors shall not operate vehicles in a manner that endangers the safety of persons, property, or wildlife.
- 15. A (2)** Visitors shall not operate vehicles at speeds greater than the posted limit and shall not exceed 30 mph where no limit is posted.
- 15. B** Vehicles operating within a park shall be registered and operated according to New Mexico motor vehicle laws.
- 15. C** It is unlawful to ride or to allow anyone to ride in a boat or vessel loaded on a trailer, except when launching or loading a boat or vessel at an established boat ramp.

#### **16 OFF-HIGHWAY MOTOR VEHICLES AND GOLF CARS**

- 16. A** Visitors shall not operate off-highway motor vehicles or golf cars in the state parks system, with the exception of persons with mobility disabilities as provided in Subsection D of 19.5.2.16 NMAC or as provided in Subsection F of 19.5.2.16 NMAC for ice fishing.

- 16. B** State park officials may use off-highway motor vehicles or golf cars for park operations and maintenance.
- 16. C** The park superintendent may approve the use of golf cars by concessionaires within certain areas of a park for concession operations and maintenance.
- 16. D** Other power-driven mobility devices may only be used by visitors with mobility disabilities on established roads, pathways, trails, and other areas open to pedestrian use. The use of other power-driven mobility devices is subject to more stringent laws or rules or regulations of a landowner (e.g., United States department of the interior, bureau of reclamation; New Mexico department of game and fish; United States army corps of engineers, New Mexico state land office, etc.) from which the division leases the land or reservoir. Visitors and state park officials shall comply with laws or regulations or rules of the landowner (e.g., United States department of the interior, bureau of reclamation) where applicable. Visitors shall consult park information provided at the park office and on the division's official website to determine limitations on park pathways, trails, and other areas open to pedestrian use. To ensure protection of park resources, visitor safety, and enjoyment:
  - 16. D (1)** only other power-driven mobility devices not exceeding 36 inches in width and 62 inches in length are permitted on park pathways, trails, and other areas open to pedestrian use;
  - 16. D (2)** certain park pathways, trails, and other areas open to pedestrian use may have other size limitations, or use of other power-driven mobility devices on certain park pathways, trails, and other areas open to pedestrian use may be prohibited, as designated at the park office and on the division's official website;
  - 16. D (3)** internal combustion engine devices are prohibited on park pathways, trails, and other areas open to pedestrian use;
  - 16. D (4)** maximum speed on park pathways, trails, and other areas open to pedestrian use shall not exceed 10 mph;
  - 16. D (5)** the use of other power-driven mobility devices on park pathways, trails, and other areas open to pedestrian use that produces noise that exceeds 96 dBA when measured using test procedures established by the society of automotive engineers pursuant to standard J1287 is prohibited.
- 16. E** Persons using another power-driven mobility device may be required to provide verification that the mobility device is required because of the person's disability. Acceptable forms of verification are:
  - 16. E (1)** a valid, state-issued, disability parking placard or card;
  - 16. E (2)** other state-issued proof of disability; or
  - 16. E (3)** in lieu of Paragraphs (1) and (2) of Subsection E of 19.5.2.16 NMAC, a person may provide a verbal representation, not contradicted by observable fact, that the other power-driven mobility device is being used for a mobility disability.
- 16. F** Persons may use off-highway motor vehicles for ice-fishing on the surface of the ice and in designated boat launch areas when the lake is open to ice-fishing and designated for off-highway motor vehicle use.

**17 SPARK ARRESTORS**

Internal or external combustion engines shall be equipped with a properly installed, maintained, and functioning spark arrestor meeting either the:

- 17. A** United States department of agriculture, forest service standard 5100 (as amended); or
- 17. B** appropriate society of automotive engineers recommended practice J335(b) or J350(a).

**18 SWIMMING**

Swimming shall be at the swimmer's own risk. Swimming is prohibited within 150 feet of marinas, fishing piers, docks, ramps, dams, or as otherwise posted. Visitors using air mattresses, inner tubes, surfboards, sail or wind, styrofoam flotation devices, paddleboards, or other similar articles shall wear a U.S. coast guard-approved personal flotation device or a flotation assist device. Swimming may be subject to more stringent laws or rules or regulations of a landowner (e.g., United States department of the interior, bureau of reclamation) from which the division leases the land or reservoir.

**19 SKIN OR SCUBA DIVING**

- 19. A** Skin or scuba diving is at the diver's own risk and is prohibited within 150 feet of marinas, fishing piers, docks, ramps, or dams except for official activities and in other areas the superintendent designates. Skin or scuba diving may be subject to more stringent laws or rules or regulations of a landowner (e.g., United States department of the interior, bureau of reclamation) from which the division leases the land or reservoir.
- 19. B** The division permits scuba diving only in groups of two or more divers. An additional scuba diver or competent diver-tender shall remain above water at all times.
- 19. C** Equipment, such as tanks, weight belts, etc., shall be equipped with quick-release fasteners.
- 19. D** Scuba divers shall be equipped with a buoyancy compensator. Scuba divers shall only use self-inflated, air-supplied canister, or tank-inflated, direct connection to the tank supplied air.
- 19. E** Divers shall use a diver's flag to mark the point of submergence. Divers shall fly the diver's flag from a boat or flotation device while diving. The flag shall be red with a white diagonal stripe running from the upper left corner to the lower right corner.
- 19. F** Boats or vessels shall stay at least 150 feet away from a diver's flag and shall exercise special care in the diver's flags' vicinity.

**20 HORSEBACK RIDING**

- 20. A** Visitors shall not ride, stable, or maintain horses except in designated areas within the state parks system or without prior approval of the superintendent.
- 20. B** Visitors shall not use or possess hay or feed in parks located on state game commission property, including Clayton Lake state park, Fenton Lake state park, Cimarron Canyon state park, Mesilla Valley state park and Eagle Nest Lake state park, or United States department of the interior, bureau of reclamation property, including Navajo Lake state park, Heron Lake state park, El Vado Lake state park, Elephant Butte Lake state park, Caballo Lake state park, Percha Dam state park, Leasburg Dam state park, Sumner Lake state park and Brantley Lake state park, that is not certified as weed-free by the New Mexico state university's certified weed-free forage program or another governmental entity's certified weed-free forage program.



## **21 FIREARMS AND BOWS**

**21. A** Visitors shall not possess firearms with a cartridge in any portion of the mechanism except:

- 21. A (1)** a legally licensed hunter during a designated hunting season and within park areas designated as open to hunting for the species the hunter is licensed to hunt;
- 21. A (2)** on-duty law enforcement officials;
- 21. A (3)** persons with a valid concealed handgun license issued to them pursuant to the Concealed Handgun Carry Act, NMSA 1978, Section 29-19-1 et seq.;
- 21. A (4)** persons with a concealed handgun license issued to them by a state that has a valid concealed handgun reciprocity agreement with the state of New Mexico; or
- 21. A (5)** persons carrying a firearm in a private vehicle or other private means of conveyance, for lawful protection of the person's or another's person or property.

**21. B** Visitors shall not discharge a firearm within a state park except:

- 21. B (1)** a legally licensed hunter during designated hunting season who is hunting within park areas designated as open to hunting for the species the hunter is licensed to hunt and who is more than 300 yards from a developed park area or occupied campsite;
- 21. B (2)** on-duty law enforcement officials pursuant to their official duties; or
- 21. B (3)** persons with a valid concealed handgun license issued to them pursuant to the Concealed Handgun Carry Act, NMSA 1978, Section 29-19-1 et seq. or another state that has a valid concealed handgun reciprocity agreement with the state of New Mexico when discharged in self-defense, defense of another person, or defense of a dwelling or habitation.

**21. C** Visitors shall not use or discharge arrows, bolts, or air- or gas-fired projectiles; weapons; and other devices capable of causing injury to persons or animals or damage or destruction of property in the state parks system, except:

- 21. C (1)** a legally licensed hunter or fisherman during a designated hunting or fishing season who is hunting or fishing within park areas designated as open to hunting or fishing for the species the hunter or fisherman is licensed to hunt or fish, or in authorized areas, and who is more than 100 yards from a developed park area or occupied campsite; or
- 21. C (2)** for park-authorized events and activities.

**21. D** Subsection C of 19.5.2.21 NMAC does not apply to on duty law enforcement officials acting pursuant to their official duties.

## **22 ICE-SKATING AND ICE-FISHING**

Visitors may ice-skate or ice-fish within parks at their own risk. Superintendents may prohibit or limit these activities as conditions require. Ice-fishing is permitted as regulated by the state game commission. Visitors shall not cut holes in the ice for ice-fishing larger than 12 inches in diameter.

## **23 LETTER BOXING AND GEOCACHING**

Visitors shall not conduct letter boxing or geocaching activities in parks without the superintendent's written permission.

**24 METAL DETECTING**

Metal detecting within a state park is prohibited unless a visitor obtains the superintendent's permission to use metal detectors for scientific activities such as projects permitted through the New Mexico cultural properties review committee or to retrieve lost items.

**25 ROCK COLLECTING**

**25. A** Rock collecting is permissible in areas designated by the secretary and posted at the rockhound unit of Rockhound state park.

**25. B** Rocks removed from Rockhound state park shall be as used as souvenirs only, not for resale, trade, or commercial use.

**25. C** Rock collecting is limited to small hand tools only. The following are prohibited: mechanical or motorized tools and equipment; tools with a handle longer than 12 inches; wheeled devices such as wheelbarrows, carts, or wagons.

**26 NOISE LIMITATIONS**

**26. A** Park "quiet hours" begin at 10:00 p.m. and end at 7:00 a.m. Visitors shall not operate generators, radios, or unmuffled vehicles or engage in other loud activity during this time period.

**26. B** Except in case of an emergency, creation of loud noise through the use of a loudspeaker requires the superintendent's advance written approval. Visitors shall operate radios, tape players, or other sound-producing devices at a reasonable level during non-quiet hours so as not to disturb other visitors.

**26. C** Visitors shall not use fireworks within parks without the superintendent's advance written approval. Use or possession of fireworks may be prohibited by the landowner (e.g., United States department of the interior, bureau of reclamation) from which the division leases the land or reservoir.

**27 CONDUCT**

**27. A** Visitors are encouraged to enjoy park experiences without infringing upon other visitors' ability to enjoy the same experiences. Visitors shall not engage in threatening, abusive, boisterous, insulting, or indecent language or behavior.

**27. B** Visitors shall not solicit, gamble, or illegally discriminate.

**27. C** Visitors shall not evade, disobey, or resist a state park official's lawful order.

**27. D** Parents, guardians, or other adults in charge shall exercise constant direct supervision of minor children or adults who do not possess the intelligence or awareness to recognize possible danger.

**27. E** Law enforcement officers may forcibly eject a person who violates a state law or a department rule or a person who evades, disobeys, or resists a state park official's lawful order from a park. Based on the severity of conduct or reported incident, i.e., threatening or intimidating conduct toward visitors or park staff, the ejection may be permanent.

**27. E (1)** Permanent ejection requires the regional manager to issue written notification to the person being permanently ejected.

27. E (2) To request review of a permanent ejection a regional manager issues, an individual ejected from a park or parks shall submit a written request including the reasons for requesting review to the director within 15 calendar days of issuance and provide written notice to the regional manager.
27. E (3) The regional manager and the ejected individual shall submit written statements to the director within 10 working days of the submission of the request for review.
27. E (4) The director shall base his/her decision on the written statements unless the ejected individual or the regional manager requests the opportunity to call witnesses or make oral arguments within 10 working days of the request for review.
27. E (5) A request for hearing shall explain the need for any witness testimony or oral argument. If the ejected individual or regional manager asks to make oral arguments or call witnesses, the director may set a hearing to be held within 10 working days after receiving that request and provide notice of the hearing date, time, and location to the regional manager and the ejected individual. Oral testimony shall be made under oath. A tape or stenographic record shall be made of any oral argument or witness testimony.
27. E (6) The director shall issue a written final decision, including findings of fact within 10 working days after the date for submission of written statements, or a hearing if any, and send copies to the ejected individual and the regional manager.
- 28 ANIMALS**
28. A Visitors with dogs, cats, or other domestic animals in areas of the state parks system shall control their animals, so as not to cause a nuisance to others. Visitors shall ensure their animals are vaccinated in accordance with applicable municipal or county ordinances and state laws.
28. B Visitors shall pick up after their animals and shall maintain the area in a clean and sanitary condition.
28. C Visitors shall restrain dogs on leashes that are not more than 10 feet in length, except in areas the superintendent designates. This section does not apply to dogs being used in authorized activities such as field trials, retriever training, or hunting. Visitors shall otherwise restrain their animals other than dogs to keep them from roaming freely within the parks.
28. D Visitors shall prevent their animals from excessive barking, howling, and making loud noises. Visitors shall prevent their animals from biting or attacking any person or destroying property. Visitors shall not leave their animals unattended in vehicles or campsites.
28. E Animals are prohibited, except service animals, within visitor centers and at the following parks:
28. E (1) Rio Grande Nature Center state park;
28. E (2) Living Desert Zoo and Gardens state park; and
28. E (3) Smokey Bear historical park.
28. F The director may designate and post areas within a park where visitors' animals do not have to be restrained.

**29 LITTERING**

- 29. A** Visitors shall not dispose of commercial or construction waste, appliances, or furnishings within a park.
- 29. B** Visitors shall not dispose of solid or liquid waste in the state parks system, except in receptacles provided for that purpose.
- 29. C** The superintendent may designate and post an area or an entire park as pack-in, pack-out, where visitors are responsible for properly disposing their solid waste outside of the designated area or park.

**30 ABANDONED PROPERTY**

Unless the visitor has obtained the superintendent's prior written permission, personal property left in any park for longer than 14 calendar days shall be deemed abandoned. State park officials shall remove property deemed abandoned at the owner's expense and dispose of it as provided by law.

**31 PROHIBITION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES**

The director may prohibit alcohol consumption or possession within a park or a designated area within a park and the superintendent shall post notice of the prohibition.

**32 FEES AND CHARGES**

- 32. A** Upon entering a park, visitors shall pay fees and charges in accordance with 19.5.6 NMAC. The visitor shall display applicable permits in accordance with instructions provided with the permit. If a visitor fails to obtain a permit, state park officials may field collect fees.
- 32. B** Fees, charges, and permit display requirements do not apply to:
- 32. B (1)** government agencies or government officials or employees, including law enforcement and emergency service personnel, who are performing official duties (official duties do not include activities that do not have to occur in a park such as conferences, retreats, or training);
  - 32. B (2)** non-governmental emergency service personnel, such as private ambulance companies, who are performing their official duties;
  - 32. B (3)** persons traveling nonstop through a park on a state or federal highway, county road, federal road, or municipal road or street;
  - 32. B (4)** on-duty news media personnel who are reporting on events or activities within a park and are only in the park to report on those events or activities; or
  - 32. B (5)** individuals or groups who are entering the park to provide volunteer services and have signed a volunteer agreement with the division or have made arrangements with the division to provide volunteer services.
- 32. C** Fees and charges do not apply to:
- 32. C (1)** division contractors, suppliers, or agents or other persons providing services to a park who are not using the park or its facilities for purposes other than providing services to the park;
  - 32. C (2)** concessionaires; concession permittees or their employees; or commercial contractors, suppliers, and agents who are only traveling to and from the concession and are not using the park or its facilities for personal use;

- 32. C (3)** persons needing to pass through a park to access private property who are only passing through the park and are not using the park or its facilities;
- 32. C (4)** park support group members or volunteers who have a park pass issued pursuant to Subsection D of 19.5.2.36 NMAC; or
- 32. C (5)** persons who are only entering the Conchas Lake state park to access the concessionaire store, restaurant, or bar at the north area of Conchas Lake state park and are not using the park or its facilities, provided they park in the designated concessionaire parking area at the north area.
- 32. D** Visitors not subject to Subsection B of 19.5.2.32 NMAC shall display permits at all times inside a park.
- 32. E** The superintendent or director may waive or reduce park fees for primary or secondary school groups or college or university groups that are involved with a division educational program or have made arrangements with the division to conduct research within a park or for governmental entities holding such activities as trainings or other educational activities or projects, retreats, or conferences at a park.
- 32. F** State park officials may issue rain checks for unused, prepaid daily camping activities or the cancellation of a group shelter reservation.
- 32. G** The division or its contractors may charge fees in addition to the appropriate use fee for reservation processing and cancellation. The contractor or state park officials shall collect the reservation fee for those park sites where the division has established a reservation program. See 19.5.6 NMAC. Visitors shall pay the reservation fee in advance with applicable fees for facilities, sites, day use, camping, electricity, or other service for the total reservation period.
- 32. H** In addition to the appropriate-use fees, the division may charge additional fees for special events such as concerts, festivals, etc. The additional fees shall not exceed the value of admission to the special events.

### **33 PERMITS AND CONCESSIONS**

Concession-operated camp grounds do not accept division-issued permits.

### **34 DAY-USE AND CAMPING PERMITS**

#### **34. A Day-use permits**

- 34. A (1)** Day-use permits authorize visitors to use park facilities that do not require other fees, such as meeting rooms or group shelters, from 6:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.; unless the superintendent has posted different hours.
- 34. A (2)** When purchasing the day-use permit, the visitors shall comply with the instructions on the permit and provide, as requested, their name, address, and vehicle license number as well as the date of purchase and the amount enclosed and, if applicable, their site number. Visitors shall indicate that they are only paying for day use.

#### **34. B Camping permits**

- 34. B (1)** Subject to the availability of a campsite, camping permits authorize visitors to camp in a park.

**34. B (2)** When purchasing the camping permit, the visitors shall comply with the instructions on the permit and provide, as requested, their name, address, and vehicle license number as well as their site number, the date of purchase, the amount enclosed and length of stay and, if applicable, their annual permit number. Visitors shall also indicate that they are camping.

### **35 ANNUAL PERMITS AND PASSES**

#### **35. A Annual day-use passes**

**35. A (1)** Annual day-use passes authorize the vehicle owner or individual to access and use the park at no additional charge during the times indicated in 19.5.2.11 NMAC. Visitors may use annual day-use passes at all parks, except at the Living Desert Zoo and Gardens state park and Smokey Bear historical park.

**35. A (2)** When purchasing an annual day-use pass, the visitors shall comply with the instructions on the pass and provide their name and address.

**35. A (3)** The division does not issue extra vehicle passes for annual day-use passes.

#### **35. B Annual camping permits**

**35. B (1)** Annual camping permits authorize the vehicle owner or individual to access and use the park at no additional charge except for utility hookups during the times indicated in 19.5.2.12 NMAC. The annual camping permit allows the visitor one sleeping unit. A motor home towing a vehicle or a vehicle towing a camping trailer is considered a sleeping unit. The visitor shall pay the per night camping fee for additional vehicles.

**35. B (2)** Annual camping permits are available for:

**35. B (2) (a)** New Mexico residents as documented with a current New Mexico driver's license or other state of New Mexico issued photo identification;

**35. B (2) (b)** New Mexico residents 62 years of age or older as documented with a current New Mexico driver's license or other state of New Mexico issued photo identification;

**35. B (2) (c)** New Mexico residents with disabilities who present a New Mexico handicap motor vehicle license plate issued to them; a parking placard for mobility impaired individuals with a placard holder identification card issued to them by the taxation and revenue department, motor vehicle division if the placard was issued before June 4, 2008; a parking placard for mobility impaired individuals with the photograph of the placard holder issued to them by the taxation and revenue department, motor vehicle division if the placard was issued on June 4, 2008 or after; a New Mexico of game and fish lifetime hunting and fishing card containing their name; a written determination from the United States Social Security Administration finding that they are currently eligible for social security disability benefits or supplemental security income disability benefits; or a photocopy of the award letter the United States department of veterans affairs issues indicating they have a 100% service-connected disability; and

**35. B (2) (d)** all out-of-state-residents including senior citizens and persons with disabilities.

- 35. B (3)** When purchasing an annual camping permit, the visitors shall comply with the instructions on the permit and provide their name and address, if applicable, proof of age or residency, and the license plate number of the vehicle for which the visitor is purchasing the permit.
- 35. B (4)** Visitors may use annual camping permits at all parks, except at the Living Desert Zoo and Gardens State Park and Smokey Bear Historical Park.
- 35. B (5)** Annual camping permits are authorized for use by the person the permit is issued to as indicated on the permit receipt and are non-transferrable.
- 35. C** Annual day-use passes and annual camping permits expire 12 months after the date the division issues them. The division shall not make refunds or prorations for permits or passes that remain in effect for less than 12 months.
- 35. D** Visitors may obtain replacement annual camping permits and stickers by submitting a signed affidavit describing the facts of the purchase and the permit's loss or destruction and, if available, the original permit or proof of purchase. The division does not issue replacements for annual day-use passes.
- 35. E** The division may sell gift certificates for annual day-use passes and annual camping permits.
- 36 DISABLED VETERANS PASSES**
- 36. A** Disabled veterans camping passes.
- 36. A (1)** A disabled veterans camping pass authorizes New Mexico resident veterans with a 50% or greater service-connected disability to camp at a park at no charge for three nights, consecutive or non-consecutive, within a 12-month period.
- 36. A (2)** To obtain the three one-night passes, an eligible veteran shall apply with the New Mexico department of veterans services for certification that verifies the veteran's disability and residency (current address) and that the New Mexico department of veterans services forwards to the division.
- 36. A (3)** Disabled veterans may obtain replacement camping passes and stickers by submitting a signed affidavit describing the facts of the issuance and loss or destruction of the pass and, if available, the original pass or proof of issuance.
- 36. B** Disabled veterans annual day-use passes.
- 36. B (1)** Disabled veterans annual day-use passes authorize New Mexico resident veterans with a permanent 50% or greater service-connected disability to obtain one annual day-use pass at no charge for personal use only. An eligible veteran desiring more than one annual day-use pass shall purchase additional annual day-use passes at full price.
- 36. B (2)** To obtain an annual day-use pass, an eligible veteran shall apply with the New Mexico department of veterans services for certification that verifies the veteran's disability and residency (current address) and that the New Mexico department of veterans services forwards to the division.
- 36. B (3)** The division does not issue replacements for disabled veterans annual day-use passes.

**37 VETERANS' DAY**

On the federally designated legal holiday known as Veterans' Day, any New Mexico resident who provides satisfactory proof that the resident is currently serving or has served in the United States armed forces, the resident's spouse and dependent children are entitled to free use of any park including the waiving of all day-use, camping, or other fees.

**38 PARK PASSES**

- 38. A** Concessionaires. The director or director designee (see Subsection Q of 19.5.7 NMAC) may issue park passes to concessionaires; concession permittees or their employees; or commercial contractors, suppliers, and agents for access to and from the concession. Concessionaires; concession permittees or their employees; or commercial contractors, suppliers, and agents using the park, lake, or facilities away from the concession premise shall pay the appropriate fees.
- 38. B** Contractors. The director or director designee (see Subsection Q of 19.5.1.7 NMAC) may issue park passes to division contractors, suppliers, or agents or other persons providing services to a park for access to the park. Division contractors, suppliers, or agents or other persons providing services to a park using the park or its facilities for purposes other than providing services to a park shall pay the appropriate fees.
- 38. C** Access to private property. The director or director designee may issue park passes to persons needing to pass through a park to access private property. Persons with such park passes shall only use the park passes to travel through the park. If they use the park or its facilities, they shall pay the appropriate fees.
- 38. D** Park support groups and volunteers. The director or director designee may issue park passes to individuals who are members of a park support group that has entered into an agreement with the department or, as provided in division policy, to volunteers who significantly contribute to the division.
- 38. E** Complimentary park passes. The director or director designee (see Subsection Q of 19.5.1.7 NMAC) may issue complimentary passes as rainchecks to visitors for unused services or to resolve visitor complaints about park operation or maintenance.
- 38. F** Official-use passes. The director may issue "official use only" passes to state government executive branch officials with direct oversight of the division, park advisory board members, and state legislators for the performance of their official duties.
- 38. G** Advertising and promotions. To promote the parks or in exchange for advertising or promotion of parks, the director may issue free or discounted park passes or not charge fees if the director obtains the secretary's approval after the division provides the secretary with written justification showing that the issuance of park passes for promotion or advertising or not charging fees for promotional purposes provides a benefit to the division. Reduced rates for advertising must be equal to or exceed the value of the park passes that the division provides in exchange for receiving the reduced rates.



## 39 SPECIAL-USE PERMITS

- 39. A** The division shall authorize public assemblies involving groups of more than 10 people; public assemblies involving groups of 10 people or less that are using stages, platforms, or structures; or special events within the state parks system only by special-use permit and only after payment of associated fees. Persons shall submit applications for special-use permits to the superintendent of the park where the special event or public assembly is proposed at least 15 calendar days prior to the special event or public assembly, or at least 30 calendar days prior to the special event if the special event is a regatta, motorboat or boat race, marine parade, tournament, or exhibition. The director may waive the time limits for submittal of special-use permit applications where arrangements can be made in a shorter time without placing an undue administrative burden on staff or when no special arrangements are necessary.
- 39. B** Persons shall complete the division-provided special-use permit, which may include the park where the special event or public assembly is proposed; the location of the proposed special event or public assembly within the park; the date of the proposed special event or public assembly; start and end times for the proposed special event or public assembly; the number of people expected to attend; a detailed description of the proposed special event or public assembly; the applicant's name, address, and phone number; a hold harmless requirement if the applicant is a non-governmental entity; insurance coverage; and designation of the type of proposed special event or public assembly (i.e., special use, marine event, park event, etc.).
- 39. C** The superintendent shall approve the special-use permit, approve the special-use permit with conditions, or deny the special-use permit as provided in 19.5.2.39 through 19.5.2.41 NMAC. The superintendent shall not issue a special-use permit for a period of more than 14 consecutive calendar days without the director's approval. The director may approve a special-use permit for more than 14 consecutive calendar days if the event will exceed 14 consecutive calendar days. The park may charge fees in addition to the special-use permit fee to cover costs of additional staff, facilities, etc., needed for the special event or public assembly. The division may enter into an agreement with the special-use permittee to have the special-use permittee pay a fee equal to the estimated fees, such as day-use fees, that individuals attending the special event would have paid in fees in lieu of such fees.
- 39. D** No person shall violate a condition or restriction attached to or indicated on the special-use permit. The division may revoke a permit if the permit holder violates 19.5.2 NMAC. The superintendent may also revoke a special-use permit for any of the conditions that constitute grounds for denial of a special-use permit as provided in Subsection B of 19.5.2.40 NMAC for special events and Subsection B of 19.5.2.41 NMAC for public assemblies, or for violation of the terms and conditions of the special-use permit. Such a revocation shall be made in writing, with the reasons for revocation clearly set forth, except under emergency circumstances, when an immediate verbal revocation may be made to be followed by written confirmation within 72 hours.

**40 SPECIAL EVENTS**

- 40. A** Special events are allowed in a park if the applicant has obtained a special-use permit from the superintendent.
- 40. B** The superintendent shall deny a special-use permit if such activities would:
- 40. B (1)** cause injury or damage to park resources;
  - 40. B (2)** be contrary to the purposes for which the park is established or operated or unreasonably impair the purposes for which the park is established or operated;
  - 40. B (3)** unreasonably interfere with interpretive, visitor service, or other program activities or with the division's administrative activities;
  - 40. B (4)** substantially impair the operation of the division's public use facilities or services of concessionaires or contractors;
  - 40. B (5)** present a danger to the public health and safety;
  - 40. B (6)** result in significant conflict with other existing uses; or
  - 40. B (7)** not comply with the laws or policies of the landowner (e.g., United States department of the interior, bureau of reclamation; New Mexico department of game and fish; United States army corps of engineers, New Mexico state land office, etc.).
- 40. C** As a condition of the special-use permit's issuance, the superintendent may require:
- 40. C (1)** for non-New Mexico government or non-federal government applicants, the filing of a bond payable to the director, in an amount adequate to cover costs such as restoration, rehabilitation, and cleanup of the area used, and other costs resulting from the event; or
  - 40. C (2)** the acquisition of liability insurance in which the state, department, and division, and if applicable the landowner (e.g., United States department of the interior, bureau of reclamation) from which the division leases the land or reservoir, are named as co-insured in an amount sufficient to protect the state, the department, and the division, and if applicable the landowner.
- 40. D** The special-use permit may contain such conditions as are reasonably consistent with protection and use of the park for the purposes for which it is established or operated. It may also contain reasonable limitations on the equipment used and the time and area within which the special event is allowed.

**41 PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES, MEETINGS**

- 41. A** Public assemblies, meetings, gatherings, demonstrations, parades, and other public expressions of views are allowed within parks. A special-use permit issued by the park superintendent is required for public assemblies, meetings, gatherings, demonstrations, parades, and other public expressions of views that involve groups of
- 41. A (1)** more than 10 people; or
  - 41. A (2)** 10 people or less who are using stages, platforms, or structures.
- 41. B** The superintendent shall, without unreasonable delay, issue a special-use permit on proper application unless:

- 41. B (1) a prior application for a special-use permit for the same time and place has been made that has been or will be granted and the activities authorized by that special-use permit do not reasonably allow multiple occupancy of that particular area;
- 41. B (2) it reasonably appears that the event will present a danger to the public health or safety; or
- 41. B (3) the event is of such nature or duration that it cannot reasonably be accommodated in the particular location applied for, considering such things as damage to park resources or facilities, interference with program activities or impairment of public-use facilities.
- 41. C If the superintendent denies a special-use permit, the superintendent shall inform the applicant in writing with the reasons for the denial set forth.
- 41. D The superintendent shall designate on a map, which shall be available in the office of the superintendent, the locations available for public assemblies. Locations may be designated as not available if such activities would:
  - 41. D (1) cause injury or damage to park resources;
  - 41. D (2) unreasonably interfere with interpretive, visitor service, or other program activities or with the division's administrative activities;
  - 41. D (3) substantially impair the operation of public-use facilities or services of division concessionaires or contractors; or
  - 41. D (4) present a danger to the public health and safety.
- 41. E The special-use permit may contain such conditions as are reasonably consistent with protection and use of the park area for the purposes for which it is established. It may also contain reasonable limitations on the equipment used and the time and area within which the event is allowed.
- 41. F It is prohibited for persons engaged in activities permitted or authorized pursuant to 19.5.2.41 NMAC to obstruct or impede pedestrians or vehicles, harass park visitors, interfere with park programs, or create security or accessibility hazards.

## **42 RESEARCH AND COLLECTIONS**

- 42. A Academic research activities, including plant and animal collecting, are allowed in a park if the person or entity has obtained a research permit through the division's resource program.
- 42. B The division shall deny a research permit if such activities would:
  - 42. B (1) cause undue injury or damage to park resources;
  - 42. B (2) be contrary to the purposes for which the park is established or operated or unreasonably impair the purposes for which the park is established or operated;
  - 42. B (3) unreasonably interfere with interpretive, visitor, service or other program activities, or with the division's administrative activities;
  - 42. B (4) substantially impair the operation of the division's public-use facilities or services of concessionaires or contractors;
  - 42. B (5) present a danger to the public health and safety;
  - 42. B (6) result in significant conflict with other existing uses;

- 42. B (7)** not comply with the laws or policies of the landowner (e.g., United States department of the interior, bureau of reclamation; New Mexico department of game and fish; United States army corps of engineers; New Mexico state land office, etc.); or
- 42. B (8)** not comply with federal or state laws concerning threatened and endangered species or cultural resources.
- 42. C** As a condition of the research permit's issuance, the division may require:
  - 42. C (1)** the acquisition of liability insurance in which the state, department, and division, and, if applicable, the landowner (e.g., United States department of the interior, bureau of reclamation) from which the division leases the land or reservoir, are named as co-insured in an amount sufficient to protect the state, the department, and the division, and, if applicable, the landowner; or
  - 42. C (2)** the permittee to submit to the resource program a written report summarizing the data collected within six months of completion of the permitted activity.
- 42. D** The research permit may contain such conditions as are reasonably consistent with protection and use of the park for the purposes for which it is established or operated. It may also contain reasonable limitations on the equipment used and the time and area within which the research activity is allowed.
- 42. E** The park may charge fees to cover costs of additional staff, facilities, etc., needed for the research activities.

## BOATING REFERENCE TABLE

**STAY ON TOP!!** Use this checklist prior to every departure to help ensure your boating safety.

### Things to do Before Leaving The Dock.



Sail/Float Plan is left with a responsible person.

(description of boat, passengers & itinerary) Call or radio any changes, especially late returns.

Check your fuel supply- a good rule to follow is 1/3 out, 1/3 back and 1/3 reserve.

Make sure your boat is not overloaded and load is distributed evenly. 18 NMAC 17.2 (11.4)

Check weather on television, AM/FM or VHF radio and monitor radio, sky and water for changes.

Complete a pre-departure maintenance check of boat. Check your required equipment.

Have all passengers try on their flotation devices for proper fit and wear. Inform them where they are stored.

Make sure your drain plugs are in.



REQUIRED EQUIPMENT	MOTORBOATS				SAILBOATS				ANNUALLY PROTECTED	WATERWATER																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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Find the column in the right which applies to your vessel. An "X" in that column indicates the equipment item is required. <b>Numbers beside the X's explain any exceptions to the equipment requirement. Numbers are below table.</b> <b>NOTE:</b> This chart is intended as a guide of items only. Refer to the back of the Boat Act for more complete information on the bearing statutes and regulations.	Personal Watercraft	Less than 16 ft length (Class 1)	16 to 19 feet (Class 2)	20 to 24 feet (Class 3)	25 to 29 feet (Class 4)	30 to 34 feet (Class 5)	35 to 39 feet (Class 6)	40 to 44 feet (Class 7)	45 to 49 feet (Class 8)	50 to 54 feet (Class 9)	55 to 59 feet (Class 10)	60 to 64 feet (Class 11)	65 to 69 feet (Class 12)	70 to 74 feet (Class 13)	75 to 79 feet (Class 14)	80 to 84 feet (Class 15)	85 to 89 feet (Class 16)	90 to 94 feet (Class 17)	95 to 99 feet (Class 18)	100 to 104 feet (Class 19)	105 to 109 feet (Class 20)	110 to 114 feet (Class 21)	115 to 119 feet (Class 22)	120 to 124 feet (Class 23)	125 to 129 feet (Class 24)	130 to 134 feet (Class 25)	135 to 139 feet (Class 26)	140 to 144 feet (Class 27)	145 to 149 feet (Class 28)	150 to 154 feet (Class 29)	155 to 159 feet (Class 30)	160 to 164 feet (Class 31)	165 to 169 feet (Class 32)	170 to 174 feet (Class 33)	175 to 179 feet (Class 34)	180 to 184 feet (Class 35)	185 to 189 feet (Class 36)	190 to 194 feet (Class 37)	195 to 199 feet (Class 38)	200 to 204 feet (Class 39)	205 to 209 feet (Class 40)	210 to 214 feet (Class 41)	215 to 219 feet (Class 42)	220 to 224 feet (Class 43)	225 to 229 feet (Class 44)	230 to 234 feet (Class 45)	235 to 239 feet (Class 46)	240 to 244 feet (Class 47)	245 to 249 feet (Class 48)	250 to 254 feet (Class 49)	255 to 259 feet (Class 50)	260 to 264 feet (Class 51)	265 to 269 feet (Class 52)	270 to 274 feet (Class 53)	275 to 279 feet (Class 54)	280 to 284 feet (Class 55)	285 to 289 feet (Class 56)	290 to 294 feet (Class 57)	295 to 299 feet (Class 58)	300 to 304 feet (Class 59)	305 to 309 feet (Class 60)	310 to 314 feet (Class 61)	315 to 319 feet (Class 62)	320 to 324 feet (Class 63)	325 to 329 feet (Class 64)	330 to 334 feet (Class 65)	335 to 339 feet (Class 66)	340 to 344 feet (Class 67)	345 to 349 feet (Class 68)	350 to 354 feet (Class 69)	355 to 359 feet (Class 70)	360 to 364 feet (Class 71)	365 to 369 feet (Class 72)	370 to 374 feet (Class 73)	375 to 379 feet (Class 74)	380 to 384 feet (Class 75)	385 to 389 feet (Class 76)	390 to 394 feet (Class 77)	395 to 399 feet (Class 78)	400 to 404 feet (Class 79)	405 to 409 feet (Class 80)	410 to 414 feet (Class 81)	415 to 419 feet (Class 82)	420 to 424 feet (Class 83)	425 to 429 feet (Class 84)	430 to 434 feet (Class 85)	435 to 439 feet (Class 86)	440 to 444 feet (Class 87)	445 to 449 feet (Class 88)	450 to 454 feet (Class 89)	455 to 459 feet (Class 90)	460 to 464 feet (Class 91)	465 to 469 feet (Class 92)	470 to 474 feet (Class 93)	475 to 479 feet (Class 94)	480 to 484 feet (Class 95)	485 to 489 feet (Class 96)	490 to 494 feet (Class 97)	495 to 499 feet (Class 98)	500 to 504 feet (Class 99)	505 to 509 feet (Class 100)	510 to 514 feet (Class 101)	515 to 519 feet (Class 102)	520 to 524 feet (Class 103)	525 to 529 feet (Class 104)	530 to 534 feet (Class 105)	535 to 539 feet (Class 106)	540 to 544 feet (Class 107)	545 to 549 feet (Class 108)	550 to 554 feet (Class 109)	555 to 559 feet (Class 110)	560 to 564 feet (Class 111)	565 to 569 feet (Class 112)	570 to 574 feet (Class 113)	575 to 579 feet (Class 114)	580 to 584 feet (Class 115)	585 to 589 feet (Class 116)	590 to 594 feet (Class 117)	595 to 599 feet (Class 118)	600 to 604 feet (Class 119)	605 to 609 feet (Class 120)	610 to 614 feet (Class 121)	615 to 619 feet (Class 122)	620 to 624 feet (Class 123)	625 to 629 feet (Class 124)	630 to 634 feet (Class 125)	635 to 639 feet (Class 126)	640 to 644 feet (Class 127)	645 to 649 feet (Class 128)	650 to 654 feet (Class 129)	655 to 659 feet (Class 130)	660 to 664 feet (Class 131)	665 to 669 feet (Class 132)	670 to 674 feet (Class 133)	675 to 679 feet (Class 134)	680 to 684 feet (Class 135)	685 to 689 feet (Class 136)	690 to 694 feet (Class 137)	695 to 699 feet (Class 138)	700 to 704 feet (Class 139)	705 to 709 feet (Class 140)	710 to 714 feet (Class 141)	715 to 719 feet (Class 142)	720 to 724 feet (Class 143)	725 to 729 feet (Class 144)	730 to 734 feet (Class 145)	735 to 739 feet (Class 146)	740 to 744 feet (Class 147)	745 to 749 feet (Class 148)	750 to 754 feet (Class 149)	755 to 759 feet (Class 150)	760 to 764 feet (Class 151)	765 to 769 feet (Class 152)	770 to 774 feet (Class 153)	775 to 779 feet (Class 154)	780 to 784 feet (Class 155)	785 to 789 feet (Class 156)	790 to 794 feet (Class 157)	795 to 799 feet (Class 158)	800 to 804 feet (Class 159)	805 to 809 feet (Class 160)	810 to 814 feet (Class 161)	815 to 819 feet (Class 162)	820 to 824 feet (Class 163)	825 to 829 feet (Class 164)	830 to 834 feet (Class 165)	835 to 839 feet (Class 166)	840 to 844 feet (Class 167)	845 to 849 feet (Class 168)	850 to 854 feet (Class 169)	855 to 859 feet (Class 170)	860 to 864 feet (Class 171)	865 to 869 feet (Class 172)	870 to 874 feet (Class 173)	875 to 879 feet (Class 174)	880 to 884 feet (Class 175)	885 to 889 feet (Class 176)	890 to 894 feet (Class 177)	895 to 899 feet (Class 178)	900 to 904 feet (Class 179)	905 to 909 feet (Class 180)	910 to 914 feet (Class 181)	915 to 919 feet (Class 182)	920 to 924 feet (Class 183)	925 to 929 feet (Class 184)	930 to 934 feet (Class 185)	935 to 939 feet (Class 186)	940 to 944 feet (Class 187)	945 to 949 feet (Class 188)	950 to 954 feet (Class 189)	955 to 959 feet (Class 190)	960 to 964 feet (Class 191)	965 to 969 feet (Class 192)	970 to 974 feet (Class 193)	975 to 979 feet (Class 194)	980 to 984 feet (Class 195)	985 to 989 feet (Class 196)	990 to 994 feet (Class 197)	995 to 999 feet (Class 198)	1000 to 1004 feet (Class 199)	1005 to 1009 feet (Class 200)	1010 to 1014 feet (Class 201)	1015 to 1019 feet (Class 202)	1020 to 1024 feet (Class 203)	1025 to 1029 feet (Class 204)	1030 to 1034 feet (Class 205)	1035 to 1039 feet (Class 206)	1040 to 1044 feet (Class 207)	1045 to 1049 feet (Class 208)	1050 to 1054 feet (Class 209)	1055 to 1059 feet (Class 210)	1060 to 1064 feet (Class 211)	1065 to 1069 feet (Class 212)	1070 to 1074 feet (Class 213)	1075 to 1079 feet (Class 214)	1080 to 1084 feet (Class 215)	1085 to 1089 feet (Class 216)	1090 to 1094 feet (Class 217)	1095 to 1099 feet (Class 218)	1100 to 1104 feet (Class 219)	1105 to 1109 feet (Class 220)	1110 to 1114 feet (Class 221)	1115 to 1119 feet (Class 222)	1120 to 1124 feet (Class 223)	1125 to 1129 feet (Class 224)	1130 to 1134 feet (Class 225)	1135 to 1139 feet (Class 226)	1140 to 1144 feet (Class 227)	1145 to 1149 feet (Class 228)	1150 to 1154 feet (Class 229)	1155 to 1159 feet (Class 230)	1160 to 1164 feet (Class 231)	1165 to 1169 feet (Class 232)	1170 to 1174 feet (Class 233)	1175 to 1179 feet (Class 234)	1180 to 1184 feet (Class 235)	1185 to 1189 feet (Class 236)	1190 to 1194 feet (Class 237)	1195 to 1199 feet (Class 238)	1200 to 1204 feet (Class 239)	1205 to 1209 feet (Class 240)	1210 to 1214 feet (Class 241)	1215 to 1219 feet (Class 242)	1220 to 1224 feet (Class 243)	1225 to 1229 feet (Class 244)	1230 to 1234 feet (Class 245)	1235 to 1239 feet (Class 246)	1240 to 1244 feet (Class 247)	1245 to 1249 feet (Class 248)	1250 to 1254 feet (Class 249)	1255 to 1259 feet (Class 250)	1260 to 1264 feet (Class 251)	1265 to 1269 feet (Class 252)	1270 to 1274 feet (Class 253)	1275 to 1279 feet (Class 254)	1280 to 1284 feet (Class 255)	1285 to 1289 feet (Class 256)	1290 to 1294 feet (Class 257)	1295 to 1299 feet (Class 258)	1300 to 1304 feet (Class 259)	1305 to 1309 feet (Class 260)	1310 to 1314 feet (Class 261)	1315 to 1319 feet (Class 262)	1320 to 1324 feet (Class 263)	1325 to 1329 feet (Class 264)	1330 to 1334 feet (Class 265)	1335 to 1339 feet (Class 266)	1340 to 1344 feet (Class 267)	1345 to 1349 feet (Class 268)	1350 to 1354 feet (Class 269)	1355 to 1359 feet (Class 270)	1360 to 1364 feet (Class 271)	1365 to 1369 feet (Class 272)	1370 to 1374 feet (Class 273)	1375 to 1379 feet (Class 274)	1380 to 1384 feet (Class 275)	1385 to 1389 feet (Class 276)	1390 to 1394 feet (Class 277)	1395 to 1399 feet (Class 278)	1400 to 1404 feet (Class 279)	1405 to 1409 feet (Class 280)	1410 to 1414 feet (Class 281)	1415 to 1419 feet (Class 282)	1420 to 1424 feet (Class 283)	1425 to 1429 feet (Class 284)	1430 to 1434 feet (Class 285)	1435 to 1439 feet (Class 286)	1440 to 1444 feet (Class 287)	1445 to 1449 feet (Class 288)	1450 to 1454 feet (Class 289)	1455 to 1459 feet (Class 290)	1460 to 1464 feet (Class 291)	1465 to 1469 feet (Class 292)	1470 to 1474 feet (Class 293)	1475 to 1479 feet (Class 294)	1480 to 1484 feet (Class 295)	1485 to 1489 feet (Class 296)	1490 to 1494 feet (Class 297)	1495 to 1499 feet (Class 298)	1500 to 1504 feet (Class 299)	1505 to 1509 feet (Class 300)	1510 to 1514 feet (Class 301)	1515 to 1519 feet (Class 302)	1520 to 1524 feet (Class 303)	1525 to 1529 feet (Class 304)	1530 to 1534 feet (Class 305)	1535 to 1539 feet (Class 306)	1540 to 1544 feet (Class 307)	1545 to 1549 feet (Class 308)	1550 to 1554 feet (Class 309)	1555 to 1559 feet (Class 310)	1560 to 1564 feet (Class 311)	1565 to 1569 feet (Class 312)	1570 to 1574 feet (Class 313)	1575 to 1579 feet (Class 314)	1580 to 1584 feet (Class 315)	1585 to 1589 feet (Class 316)	1590 to 1594 feet (Class 317)	1595 to 1599 feet (Class 318)	1600 to 1604 feet (Class 319)	1605 to 1609 feet (Class 320)	1610 to 1614 feet (Class 321)	1615 to 1619 feet (Class 322)	1620 to 1624 feet (Class 323)	1625 to 1629 feet (Class 324)	1630 to 1634 feet (Class 325)	1635 to 1639 feet (Class 326)	1640 to 1644 feet (Class 327)	1645 to 1649 feet (Class 328)	1650 to 1654 feet (Class 329)	1655 to 1659 feet (Class 330)	1660 to 1664 feet (Class 331)	1665 to 1669 feet (Class 332)	1670 to 1674 feet (Class 333)	1675 to 1679 feet (Class 334)	1680 to 1684 feet (Class 335)	1685 to 1689 feet (Class 336)	1690 to 1694 feet (Class 337)	1695 to 1699 feet (Class 338)	1700 to 1704 feet (Class 339)	1705 to 1709 feet (Class 340)	1710 to 1714 feet (Class 341)	1715 to 1719 feet (Class 342)	1720 to 1724 feet (Class 343)	1725 to 1729 feet (Class 344)	1730 to 1734 feet (Class 345)	1735 to 1739 feet (Class 346)	1740 to 1744 feet (Class 347)	1745 to 1749 feet (Class 348)	1750 to 1754 feet (Class 349)	1755 to 1759 feet (Class 350)	1760 to 1764 feet (Class 351)	1765 to 1769 feet (Class 352)	1770 to 1774 feet (Class 353)	1775 to 1779 feet (Class 354)	1780 to 1784 feet (Class 355)	1785 to 1789 feet (Class 356)	1790 to 1794 feet (Class 357)	1795 to 1799 feet (Class 358)	1800 to 1804 feet (Class 359)	1805 to 1809 feet (Class 360)	1810 to 1814 feet (Class 361)	1815 to 1819 feet (Class 362)	1820 to 1824 feet (Class 363)	1825 to 1829 feet (Class 364)	1830 to 1834 feet (Class 365)	1835 to 1839 feet (Class 366)	1840 to 1844 feet (Class 367)	1845 to 1849 feet (Class 368)	1850 to 1854 feet (Class 369)	1855 to 1859 feet (Class 370)	1860 to 1864 feet (Class 371)	1865 to 1869 feet (Class 372)	1870 to 1874 feet (Class 373)	1875 to 1879 feet (Class 374)	1880 to 1884 feet (Class 375)	1885 to 1889 feet (Class 376)	1890 to 1894 feet (Class 377)	1895 to 1899 feet (Class 378)	1900 to 1904 feet (Class 379)	1905 to 1909 feet (Class 380)	1910 to 1914 feet (Class 381)	1915 to 1919 feet (Class 382)	1920 to 1924 feet (Class 383)	1925 to 1929 feet (Class 384)	1930 to 1934 feet (Class 385)	1935 to 1939 feet (Class 386)	1940 to 1944 feet (Class 387)	1945 to 1949 feet (Class 388)	1950 to 1954 feet (Class 389)	1955 to 1959 feet (Class 390)	1960 to 1964 feet (Class 391)	1965 to 1969 feet (Class 392)	1970 to 1974 feet (Class 393)	1975 to 1979 feet (Class 394)	1980 to 1984 feet (Class 395)	1985 to 1989 feet (Class 396)	1990 to 1994 feet (Class 397)	1995 to 1999 feet (Class 398)	2000 to 2004 feet (Class 399)	2005 to 2009 feet (Class 400)	2010 to 2014 feet (Class 401)	2015 to 2019 feet (Class 402)	2020 to 2024 feet (Class 403)	2025 to 2029 feet (Class 404)	2030 to 2034 feet (Class 405)	2035 to 2039 feet (Class 406)	2040 to 2044 feet (Class 407)	2045 to 2049 feet (Class 408)	2050 to 2054 feet (Class 409)	2055 to 2059 feet (Class 410)	2060 to 2064 feet (Class 411)	2065 to 2069 feet (Class 412)	2070 to 2074 feet (Class 413)	2075 to 2079 feet (Class 414)	2080 to 2084 feet (Class 415)	2085 to 2089 feet (Class 416)	2090 to 2094 feet (Class 417)	2095 to 2099 feet (Class 418)	2100 to 2104 feet (Class 419)	2105 to 2109 feet (Class 420)	2110 to 2114 feet (Class 421)	2115 to 2119 feet (Class 422)	2120 to 2124 feet (Class 423)	2125 to 2129 feet (Class 424)	2130 to 2134 feet (Class 425)	2135 to 2139 feet (Class 426)	2140 to 2144 feet (Class 427)	2145 to 2149 feet (Class 428)	2150 to 2154 feet (Class 429)	2155 to 2159 feet (Class 430)	2160 to 2164 feet (Class 431)	2165 to 2169 feet (Class 432)	2170 to 2174 feet (Class 433)	2175 to 2179 feet (Class 434)	2180 to 2184 feet (Class 435)	2185 to 2189 feet (Class 436)	2190 to 2194 feet (Class 437)	2195 to 2199 feet (Class 438)	2200 to 2204 feet (Class 439)	2205 to 2209 feet (Class 440)	2210 to 2214 feet (Class 441)	2215 to 2219 feet (Class 442)	2220 to 2224 feet (Class 443)	2225 to 2229 feet (Class 444)	2230 to 2234 feet (Class 445)	2235 to 2239 feet (Class 446)	2240 to 2244 feet (Class 447)	2245 to 2249 feet (Class 448)	2250 to 2254 feet (Class 449)	2255 to 2259 feet (Class 450)	2260 to 2264 feet (Class 451)	2265 to 2269 feet (Class 452)	2270 to 2274 feet (Class 453)	2275 to 2279 feet (Class 454)	2280 to 2284 feet (Class 455)	2285 to 2289 feet (Class 456)	2290 to 2294 feet (Class 457)	2295 to 2299 feet (Class 458)	2300 to 2304 feet (Class 459)	2305 to 2309 feet (Class 460)	2310 to 2314 feet (Class 461)	2315 to 2319 feet (Class 462)	2320 to 2324 feet (Class 463)	2325 to 2329 feet (Class 464)	2330 to 2334 feet (Class 465)	2335 to 2339 feet (Class 466)	2340 to 2344 feet (Class 467)	2345 to 2349 feet (Class 468)	2350 to 2354 feet (Class 469)	2355 to 2359 feet (Class 470)	2360 to 2364 feet (Class 471)	2365 to 2369 feet (Class 472)	2370 to 2374 feet (Class 473)	2375 to 2379 feet (Class 474)	2380 to 2384 feet (Class 475)	2385 to 2389 feet (Class 476)	2390 to 2394 feet (Class 477)	2395 to 2399 feet (Class 478)	2400 to 2404 feet (Class 479)	2405 to 2409 feet (Class 480)	2410 to 2414 feet (Class 481)	2415 to 2419 feet (Class 482)	2420 to 2424 feet (Class 483)	2425 to 2429 feet (Class 484)	2430 to 2434 feet (Class 485)	2435 to 2439 feet (Class 486)	2440 to 2444 feet (Class 487)	2445 to 2449 feet (Class 488)	2450 to 2454 feet (Class 489)	2455 to 2459 feet (Class 490)	2460 to 2464 feet (Class 491)	2465 to 2469 feet (Class 492)	2470 to 2474 feet (Class 493)	2475 to 2479 feet (Class 494)	2480 to 2484 feet (Class 495)	2485 to 2489 feet (Class 496)	2490 to 2494 feet (Class 497)	2495 to 2499 feet (Class 498)	2500 to 2504 feet (Class 499)	2505 to 2509 feet (Class 500)	2510 to 2514 feet (Class 501)	2515 to 2519 feet (Class 502)	2520 to 2524 feet (Class 503)	2525 to 2529 feet (Class 504)	2530 to 2534 feet (Class 505)	2535 to 2539 feet (Class 506)	2540 to 2544 feet (Class 507)	2545 to 2549 feet (Class 508)	2550 to 2554 feet (Class 509)	2555 to 2559 feet (Class 510)	2560 to 2564 feet (Class 511)	2565 to 2569 feet (Class 512)	2570 to 2574 feet (Class 513)	2575 to 2579 feet (Class 514)	2580 to 2584 feet (Class 515)	2585 to 2589 feet (Class 516)	2590 to 2594 feet (Class 517)	2595 to 2599 feet (Class 518)	2600 to 2604 feet (Class 519)	2605 to 2609 feet (Class 520)	2610 to 2614 feet (Class 521)	2615 to 2619 feet (Class 522)	2620 to 2624 feet (Class 523)	2625 to 2629 feet (Class 524)	2630 to 2634 feet (Class 525)	2635 to 2639 feet (Class 526)	2640 to 2644 feet (Class 527)	2645 to 2649 feet (Class 528)	2650 to 2654 feet (Class 529)	2655 to 2659 feet (Class 530)	2660 to 2664 feet (Class 531)	2665 to 2669 feet (Class 532)	2670 to 2674 feet (Class 533)	2675 to 2679 feet (Class 534)	2680 to 2684 feet (Class 535)	2685 to 2689 feet (Class 536)	2690 to 2694 feet (Class 537)	2695 to 2699 feet (Class 538)	2700 to 2704 feet (Class 539)	2705 to 2709 feet (Class 540)	2710 to 2714 feet (Class 541)	2715 to 2719 feet (Class 542)	2720 to 2724 feet (Class 543)	2725 to 2729 feet (Class 544)	2730 to 2734 feet (Class 545)	2735 to 2739 feet (Class 546)	2740 to 2744 feet (Class 547)	2745 to 2749 feet (Class 548)	2750 to 2754 feet (Class 549)	2755 to 2759 feet (Class 550)	2760 to 2764 feet (Class 551)	2765 to 2769 feet (Class 552)	2770 to 2774 feet (Class 553)	2775 to 2779 feet (Class 554)	2780 to 2784 feet (Class 555)	2785 to 2789 feet (Class 556)	2790 to 2794 feet (Class 557)	2795 to 2799 feet (Class 558)	2800 to 2804 feet (Class 559)	2805 to 2809 feet (Class 560)	2810 to 2814 feet (Class 561)	2815 to 2819 feet (Class 562)	2820 to 2824 feet (Class 563)	2825 to 2829 feet (Class 564)	2830 to 2834 feet (Class 565)	2835 to 2839 feet (Class 566)	2840 to 2844 feet (Class 567)	2845 to 2849 feet (Class 568)	2850 to 2854 feet (Class 569)	2855 to 2859 feet (Class 570)	2860 to 2864 feet (Class 571)	2865 to 2869 feet (Class 572)	2870 to 2874 feet (Class 573)	2875 to 2879 feet (Class 574)	2880 to 2884 feet (Class 575)	2885 to 2889 feet (Class 576)	2890 to 2894 feet (Class 577)	2895 to 2899 feet (Class 578)	290

**Exceptions and Notes:**

1. Does not apply to: sailboards or windsurf boards
2. Approved PFDs must be properly worn by all occupants
3. Required to be worn on U.S. Corps of Engineer lakes on all boats up to 16'
4. EXCEPTION: If vessel is not constructed with any of the following: Inboard engine, closed compartments where portable fuel tanks may be stored, double bottoms not completely sealed or flotation filled, closed living spaces, closed storage areas in which combustible or flammable materials may be stored or permanently installed fuel tanks, an extinguisher is not required
5. If you do not use a rope that is stout and your vessel breaks loose, the damage is your responsibility
6. If sidelights and sternlight are impractical, it shall have a white electric torch or lighted lantern to be exhibited in time to avoid a collision. NMAC 18.17.2.9
7. Applies to all vessels, except a vessel of "open construction," using any liquid of a volatile or toxic nature, for any purpose.
8. Applies to all vessels with inboard motors (not outboards).
9. Cut-off switch or lanyard must be attached to operator, operator's clothing, or operator's PFD, if equipped. 66-12-11 (A) NMSA 1978.

### Things you SHOULD HAVE on your boat

- Map for boating area & compass and/or GPS
- First-aid kit and manual
- Basic toolkit and spare parts
- Engine maintenance manual
- VHF radio or cell phone  
(Channel 16-distress-safety)

For more information, please call 505-476-3355 or 1-888-NM-PARKS or visit our website at [emnr.dnm.gov/spd](http://emnr.dnm.gov/spd).

# New Mexico State Parks Division

## Bluewater Lake

28 mi. W of Grants  
via I-40 & NM 412  
P.O. Box 3419  
Prewitt, NM 87045  
Office: 505-876-2391  
Fax: 505-876-2307

## Bottomless Lakes

16 mi. SE of Roswell via  
US 380 & NM 409  
HC 12, Box 1200  
Roswell, NM 88201  
Office: 575-988-3638  
Fax: 575-624-6029

## Brantley Lake

33 E Brantley Lake Rd.  
Carlsbad, NM 88220  
P.O. Box 2288  
Carlsbad, NM 88221  
Office: 575-457-2384  
Fax: 575-457-2385

## Caballo Lake

16 mi. S of TorC via I-25  
P.O. Box 32  
Caballo, NM 87931  
Office: 575-743-3942  
Fax: 575-743-0031

## Central Region Office

3250 Calle Princesa Juana  
Santa Fe, NM 87505

## Cerrillos Hills

16 mi. S of Santa Fe via  
NM 14  
P.O. Box 460  
Cerrillos, NM 87010  
Office: 505-474-0196  
Fax: 505-424-2206

## Cimarron Canyon

3 mi. E of Eagle Nest via  
US 64  
P.O. Box 185  
Eagle Nest, NM 87718  
Office: 575-377-6271  
Fax: 575-377-2259

## City of Rocks

28 mi. NE of Deming via  
US 180 & NM 61  
P.O. Box 50  
Faywood, NM 88034  
Office: 575-536-2800  
Fax: 575-536-2801

## Clayton Lake

12 mi. N of Clayton  
via NM 370  
141 Clayton Lake Rd.  
Clayton, NM 88415  
Office: 575-374-8808  
Fax: 575-374-2461

## Conchas Lake

34 mi. NW of Tucumcari  
via NM 104  
P.O. Box 976  
Conchas Dam, NM 88416  
Office: 575-868-2270  
Fax: 575-868-9641

## Coyote Creek

17 mi. N of Mora via  
NM 434  
P.O. Box 477  
Guadalupita, NM 87722  
Office: 575-387-2328  
Fax: 575-387-5628

## Eagle Nest

2 mi. S of Eagle Nest via  
US 64  
42 Marina Way  
P.O. Box 185  
Eagle Nest, NM 87718  
Office: 575-377-1594  
Fax: 575-377-1595

## Elephant Butte Lake

7 mi. N of TorC via I-25  
& NM 51  
P.O. Box 13  
Elephant Butte, NM 87935  
Office: 575-744-5923  
Fax: 575-744-4139

## El Vado Lake

14 mi. SW of Tierra Amarilla  
via NM 112  
P.O. Box 611  
Tierra Amarilla, NM 87575  
Office: 575-588-7247  
Fax: 575-588-7087

## Fenton Lake

33 mi. NW of San Ysidro via  
NM 44 & 4  
455 Fenton Lake Rd.  
Jemez Springs, NM 87025  
Office: 575-829-3630  
Fax: 575-829-3412

## Heron Lake

6 mi. W of Tierra Amarilla  
via NM 95  
HC 75, Box 1051  
Los Ojos, NM 87551  
Office: 575-588-7470  
Fax: 575-588-7482

## Hyde Memorial

12 mi. NE of Santa Fe via  
NM 475  
740 Hyde Park Rd.  
Santa Fe, NM 87501  
Office: 575-983-7175  
Fax: 575-983-2783

## Leasburg

15 mi. N of Las Cruces via  
I-25 & NM 185  
P.O. Box 6  
Radium Springs, NM 88054  
Office: 575-524-4068  
Fax: 575-526-5420

## Living Desert Zoo & Gardens

N edge of Carlsbad, W of  
Hwy. 285  
1504 Miehls Dr.  
P.O. Box 100  
Carlsbad, NM 88220  
Office: 575-887-5516  
Fax: 575-885-4478

## Manzano Mountains

13 mi. NW of Mountainair  
via US 60 & NM 55  
HC 66, Box 202  
Mountainair, NM 87036  
Office: 505-469-7608  
Fax: 575-847-2820

## Mesilla Valley Bosque

1 mi. W of Mesilla via  
NM 359  
P.O. Box 235  
Mesilla, NM 88032  
Office: 575-523-4398  
Fax: 575-523-0742

## Morphy Lake

From Mora via 518 S on  
NM 94 to Ledoux, 3 mi. W  
on County Rd. A-042  
P.O. Box 477  
Guadalupita, NM 87722  
Office: 575-387-2328  
Fax: 575-387-5628

## Navajo Lake

36 Rd. 4110 Unit 1  
1448 NM 511 #1  
Navajo Dam, NM 87419  
Office: 505-632-2278  
Fax: 575-632-8159

## Oasis

18 mi. SW of Clovis via  
US 60/84 & NM 467  
1891 Oasis Rd.  
Portales, NM 88130  
Office: 575-356-5331  
Fax: 575-356-5331

## Oliver Lee Memorial

From Alamogordo, 8 mi. S  
via US 54, 4 mi. E on Dog  
Canyon Rd.  
409 Dog Canyon Rd.  
Alamogordo, NM 88310  
Office: 575-437-8284  
Fax: 575-439-1290

## Pancho Villa

35 mi. S of Deming via I-10  
& NM 11  
P.O. Box 450  
Columbus, NM 88029  
Office: 575-531-2711  
Fax: 575-531-2115

## Pecos Canyon

13 mi. N of Pecos via  
NM 63  
26 Fish Hatchery Rd.  
Pecos, NM 87552  
Office: 505-670-8196

## Percha Dam

21 mi. S of Truth or  
Consequences via I-25  
P.O. Box 32  
Caballo, NM 87931  
Office: 575-743-3942  
Fax: 575-743-0031

## Rio Grande Nature Center

2901 Candelaria Rd. NW  
Albuquerque, NM 87107  
Office: 575-344-7240  
Fax: 575-344-4505

## Rockhound

14 mi. SE of Deming via  
NM 11, E on Rockhound  
Rd., S on Hwy 143  
P.O. Box 1064  
Deming, NM 88030  
Office: 575-543-6182  
Fax: 575-544-7722

## Santa Rosa Lake

7 mi. N of Santa Rosa via  
I-40 & Access Rd. 91  
P.O. Box 384  
Santa Rosa, NM 88435  
Office: 575-472-3110  
Fax: 575-472-5956

## Storrie Lake

4 mi. N of Las Vegas via  
NM 518  
HC 33, Box 109 #2  
Las Vegas, NM 87701  
Office: 505-425-7278  
Fax: 575-425-0446

## Sugarite Canyon

211 Hwy 526  
Raton, NM 87740  
Office: 575-445-5607  
Fax: 575-445-8828

## Summer Lake

10 mi. N US 64 then 6 mi.  
W via ST RD 203  
HC 64, Box 125  
Fort Sumner, NM 88119  
Office: 575-355-2541  
Fax: 575-355-2542

## Ute Lake

3 mi. W of Logan via US 54  
& NM 540  
P.O. Box 52  
Logan, NM 88426  
Office: 575-487-2284  
Fax: 575-487-2497

## Villanueva

31 mi. SW of Las Vegas via  
I-25 & NM 3  
P.O. Box 40  
Villanueva, NM 87583  
Office: 575-421-2957  
Fax: 575-421-3231

## NW Region 1 Office

1002 Rio Brazos  
Aztec, NM 87410  
Office: 505-632-8645  
Fax: 575-632-8009

## NE Region 2 Office

612 E. Main  
Tucumcari, NM 88401  
Office: 575-461-6049  
Fax: 575-461-6053

## SW Region 3 Office

5575 North Valley Dr.  
P.O. Box 504  
Dona Ana, NM 88032  
Office: 575-523-6015  
Fax: 575-523-6017

## SE Region 4 Office

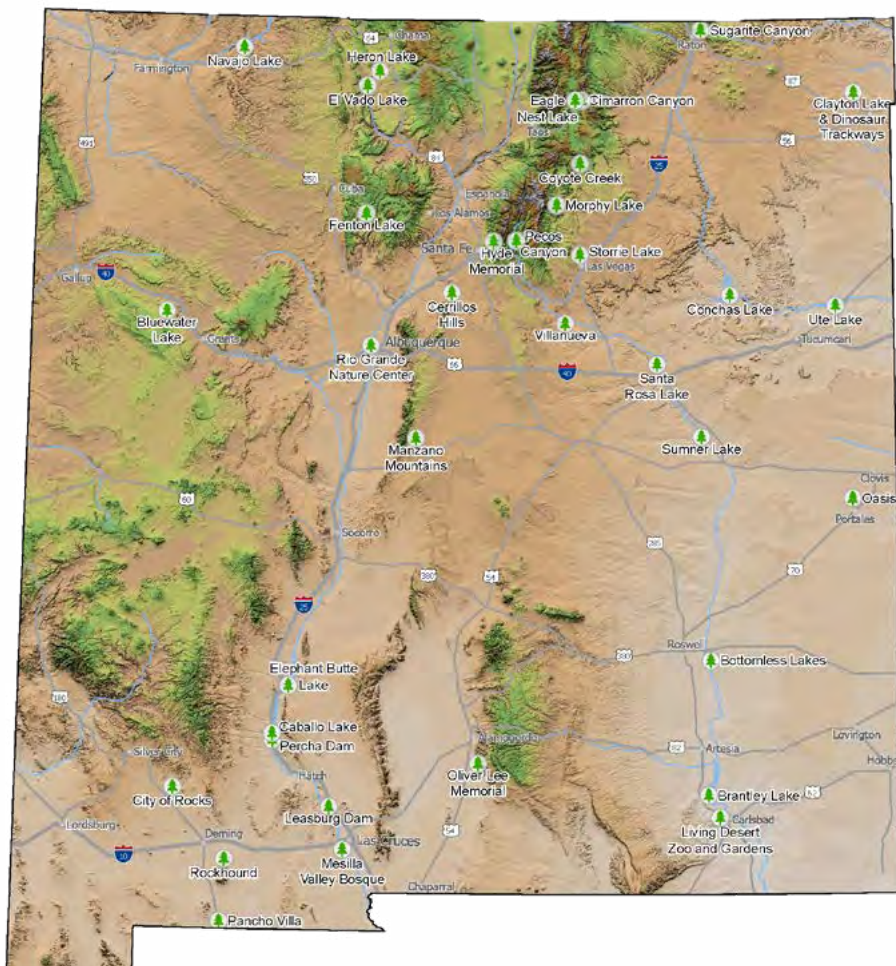
1615 W. College Blvd.  
Roswell, NM 88201  
Office: 505-470-9047  
Fax: 575-887-0725

## NMSPD Santa Fe Office

1220 St. Francis Dr.,  
SW Corner St. Francis &  
Alta Vista, Wendall Chino  
Building  
P.O. Box 1147  
Santa Fe, NM 87504  
Office: 888-667-2757  
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# New Mexico State Parks



Visit us at our website:  
**[www.emnrd.nm.gov/spd](http://www.emnrd.nm.gov/spd)**

# Free Boating Course

Whether you are a novice or have been on the water for years, you will enjoy a free boating course that's quick, informative, and fun.

The Basics of Power Boating will cover:

**The Basic Boater—**

boat types and sizes, common boating terms, definitions.

**You and the Law—**

registration, equipment requirements, law enforcement.

**Getting There Is Half the Fun—**

operator checklist, supplies, trailering, launching.

**Rules of the Road—**

navigation, special hazard conditions.

**It's No Accident—**

defensive boating, adverse weather, first aid, survival techniques.

For more information, call

1-888-667-2757

or

[www.emnrd.nm.gov/spd](http://www.emnrd.nm.gov/spd)

to register for classes and get more information on the Boating Basics Class.

Visit our website [www.emnrd.nm.gov/spd](http://www.emnrd.nm.gov/spd) for current lake and park information, free boating education programs, accident reporting, and current water and ramp conditions.

