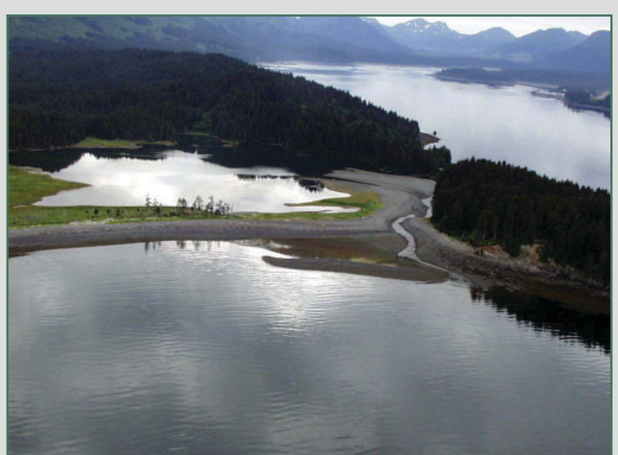
Geographic Response Strategies for Johnson Slough, KB-19

Map & Photo Legend

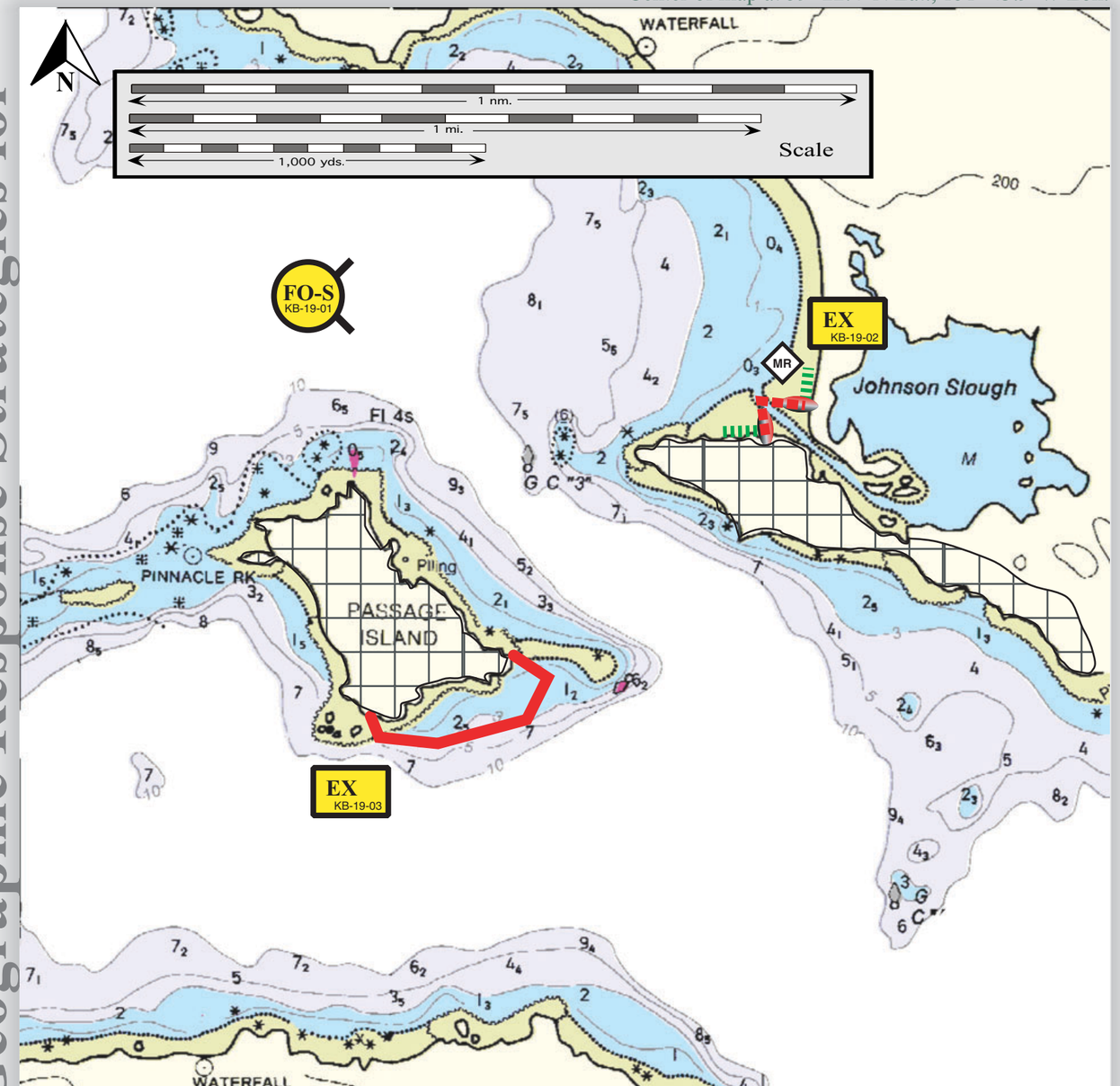
Passage Island, KB-19-03 as viewed from the East.

FO-S	Free-oil Containment and Recovery, Shallow Water		Shore-seal Boom
EX	Exclusion Booming		Snare Boom or Sorbent Boom
	Protected-water Boom	MR	Marine Recovery
	Open-water Boom		Restricted Area



Johnson Slough, KB-19-02 as viewed from the North.

Center of map at 59° 22.4' N Lat., 151° 43.9' W Lon.



This map is not intended to be used for navigation.

Soundings in fathoms

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ID	Location and Description	Response Strategy	Implementation	Response Resources	Staging Area	Site Access	Resources Protected	Special Considerations
KB-19-01	**Johnson Slough / Passage Island** Nearshore waters in the general area of: Lat. 59º 22.4 N Lon. 151º43.9 W	**Nearshore Freeoil Recovery** Maximize freeoil recovery in the offshore & nearshore environment outside Johnson Slough and Passage Island.	Deploy nearshore free-oil recovery strike teams upwind and up current of Johnson Slough and Passage Island. Use aerial surveillance to locate incoming slicks.	Multiple nearshore free-oil recovery strike teams as required to maximize interception of oil before it impacts sensitive areas.	Vessel platform Port Graham cannery dock	Via marine waters. See NOAA chart 16645-1.	Same as KB-19-02	Private land FOSC Historic Properties Specialist should INSPECT site prior to operations.
KB-19-02	**Johnson Slough** Johnson Slough is located on the North side of the entrance to Port Graham Bay. Lat. 59º 22.4 N Lon. 151º 51.9 W	**Diversion / Recovery** Divert oil entering Johnson Slough to designated marine recovery site. This strategy is meant to stop oil during a flood tide.	Use class 2 and class 3/4 vessels to transport equipment, and class 6 setnet or seine skiffs to deploy boom and anchors. Place 600 ft. of protected-water boom, in a chevron pattern, with a large anchor at the apex, across the entrance to Johnson Slough to deflect oil to marine recovery site.	**Deployment** **Equipment** 200 ft. snare or sorbent boom 600 ft. protected-water boom 1 ea. anchor system (≥60 lbs.) 8 ea. anchor systems (≤40 lbs.) 1 ea. marine recovery unit **Vessels** 1 ea. class 2 2 ea. class 3/4 2 ea. class 6 **Personnel / Shift** 10 ea. vessel crew **Tending** **Vessels** 1 ea. class 4 1 ea. class 6 **Personnel / Shift** 4 ea. Vessel crew	Vessel platform Port Graham cannery dock	Via marine waters. See NOAA chart 16645-1.	Subsistence Sea Bird feeding area (year-round) Waterfowl concentration area (winter) Shorebird concentration area (April-May) Sea Otters (year-round) Marsh Sheltered rocky shore Herring spawning (spring)	During flood tide, the current flows into Port Graham Bay on the north side of passage Island and out of the bay on the south side of the island. During ebb tide the opposite is true. FOSC Historic Properties Specialist should INSPECT site prior to operations. Tested: No
KB-19-03	**Passage Island** Passage Island is located in the entrance to Port Graham Bay. There are numerous rocks to the west-southwest of the island. Vessels entering Port Graham Bay should use the channel on the northwest side of the island. Lat. 59º 22.1 N Lon. 151º 52.9 W	**Exclusion** Exclude oil from entering the beach on the southeast end of Passage Island.	Place 2000 ft. of open water boom around the beach on the southeast end of Passage Island.	**Deployment** **Equipment** 2000 ft. open water boom 6 ea. anchor systems (≥60 lbs.) **Vessels, Personnel, Tending** Same as KB-19-02	Vessel platform Port Graham cannery dock	Via marine waters. See NOAA chart 16645-1.	Same as KB-19-02 Clam beds	Private land FOSC Historic Properties Specialist should INSPECT site prior to operations. Tested: No