Johnson River, CCI-25

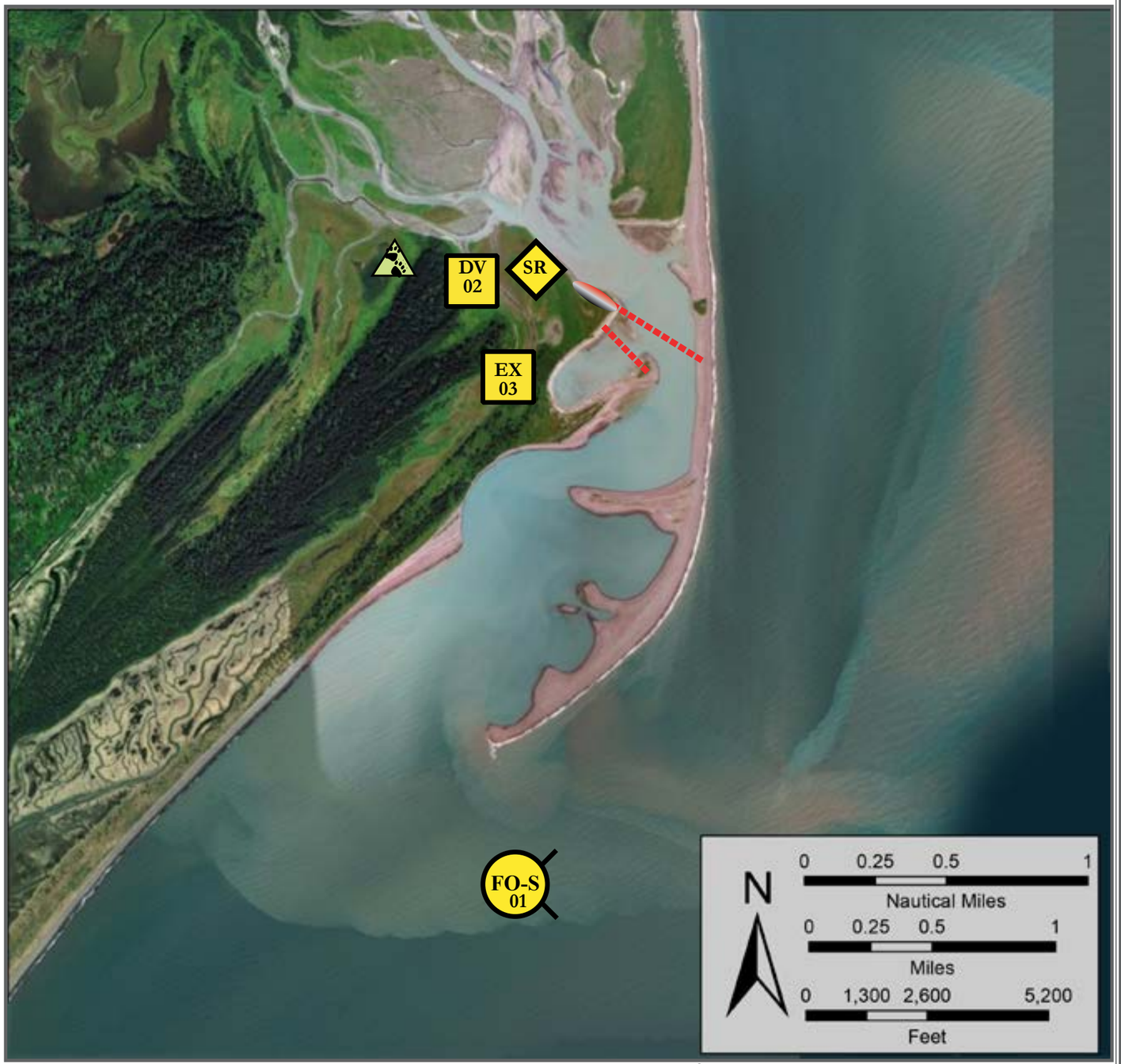
Geographic Response Strategies for

Central Cook Inlet/Lake Clark National Park

Location of CCI-25

Map & *Photo* Legend

Johnson River, View Northeast



- SR — Shoreside Recovery
- DV — Diversion Boom
- EX — Exclusion Boom
- Bears in Area / Bear Guards Needed
- Protected Water Boom
- FO-S — Free-oil Skimming and Recovery

Map is not intended for navigational use.

Lat. 60° 0' 47.8" N
Lon. 152° 36' 4.6" W

Depths in Fathoms

Updated by ADEC 15 Sep 17

ID	Location and Description	Response Strategy	Implementation	Response Resources	Staging Area	Site Access	Resources Protected (months)	Special Considerations
CCI-25-01  	**Johnson River** Nearshore waters in the general area of: Lat. 59º .85 N Lon. 152º 35.41 W	**Free-oil Recovery** Maximize free-oil recovery in the offshore & nearshore environment of Johnson River depending on spill location and trajectory.	Deploy free-oil recovery strike teams upwind and up current of Silver Salmon Creek. Use aerial surveillance to locate incoming slicks.	Deploy multiple nearshore free-oil recovery strike teams as required to maximize interception of oil before it impacts sensitive areas.	Homer Harbor or Snug Harbor	Via marine waters See NOAA Charts 16661-1.	Same as CCI-25-02	Vessel master should have local knowledge. Use extreme caution, shoal waters with numerous reefs and rocks.
CCI-25-02 **DV**	**Johnson River** Lat. 60º 0.87 N Lon. 152º 36.21 W	**Divert and Collect** Divert oil to shore-side collection points determined by spill source and trajectory.	On a rising tide, deploy anchors and boom with skiffs (class 6). Shallow waters may require the use of a jet driven boat or airboat. Place 100 ft. of tidal-seal on the collection beach and complete with 1200 ft. of protected-water boom at proper angle to divert incoming oil to the collection site. Set-up collection site using shoreside collection units or if oil volume is minimal, use sorbent boom or snare line to collect oil. Tend throughout the tide.	**Deployment Equipment** 1200 ft. protected-water boom 100 ft. tidal-seal boom 6 ea. small anchor systems 8 ea. anchor stakes 1 ea. shore-side collection units **Vessels** 1 ea. class 3 1 ea. class 6 **Personnel/Shift** 5 ea. vessel crew 2 ea. response techs **Tending Vessels** 1 ea. class 6 **Personnel/Shift** 2 ea. vessel crew 1 ea. response tech	Vessel platform	Via marine waters Chart 16661-1	**Fish-**intertidal spawning-salmon (May-Sept.) **Birds-**waterfowl concentration **Marine mammals-**seals **Human use-**commercial fishing, subsistence, high recreation use **Habitat-**marsh, gravel, sand beach	REPORT any cultural resources found during operations to the FOSC Historic Properties Specialist. Reporting should be performed as the circumstances of the emergency allow. Vessel master should have local knowledge. Site access and deployment with a jet boat will increase operational time during tides. Take appropriate measures as outlined in STAR Manual to protect the beach at the collection site. Local bear viewing lodges may provide local knowledge and support for operations. A large population of bears forage on the tidal flats in the spring/summer and during salmon runs. A bear guard is required during these periods. Title 41 permit may be required from ADNR. Tested: Not yet
CCI-25-03 **EX**	**Johnson River** Lat. 60º 0.81 N Lon. 152º 36.19 W	**Exclusion** Exclude oil from impacting the identified intertidal area in the Johnson River.	Deploy anchors and boom with skiffs (class 6) at high tide. Consider using airboats or jet-drive outboard due to shallow waters. Place and anchor a 400 ft. section of protected-water boom across the entrance to the intertidal area in front of the diversion tactic. Tend throughout the tide.	**Deployment Equipment** 400 ft. protected-water boom 2 ea. small anchor systems 4 ea. anchor stakes **Vessels/Personnel/Shift** Same as CCI-25-02 **Tending Vessels/Personnel/Shift** Same as CCI-25-02	Vessel platform	Via marine waters Chart 16661-1	Same as CCI-25-02	Vessel master should have local knowledge. Evaluate oil movements, local conditions and river outflow to ensure deployment is necessary. During winter months formation of pan ice in the bays may occur during colder periods. In the event of ice conditions, focus on free-oil recovery. Site surveyed: 9/13/10 Tested: Not yet