

Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

In addition to the NWAC/RRT specific GRP, the Area Contingency Plan sub-divided the coastal zone into 20 QRC to assist responders in the region. The intent of the QRC is to be used by initial responders along with the NWAC/RRT GRP's. The GRP's address site specific concerns whereas the QRC address concerns across an operating area within the coastal zone.

GRS ID	Name	Description
001	Queets Region	Queets River to Toleak Pt
002	Cape Blanco Region	Toleak Pt To Point of Arches
003	Cape Flattery Region	Port of Arches to Slip Pt
004	Port Angeles Region	Slip Pt to Green Pt
005	Sequim to Port Townsend Region	East from Green Pt along the Strait of Juan de Fuca to Marrowstone Pt; Marrowstone Pt across Admiralty Inlet to Admiralty Head; North to West Point at Deception Passage to the boarder of San Juan County; North or Bridges to Indian Island and Marrowstone Island
006	Admiral Inlet to Puget Sound	Admiral Inlet from Marrowstone Pt across to Admiralty Head; Hood Canal Bridge at Termination Pt; Washington State Ferry Mukilteo Terminal across Possession Sound to Washington State Ferry Clinton Terminal; Washington State Ferry Edmonds Terminal across Puget Sound to Washington State Ferry Kingston Terminal
007	Hood Canal - South of Hood Canal Bridge	South of Hood Canal Bridge at termination Pt; North of Quatsap Pt across to Hood Pt
008	End of Hood Canal	Quatsap Pt across to Hood Pt to the end of Hood Canal at Lynch Cove
009	Olympia Region	South of Graham Pt Bridge at Pickering Passage; Brisco Pt across to Dickenson Pt at Dana Passage; The remaining of Puget Sound to include Budd Inlet, Eld Inlet, Totten Inlet and Hammersley Inlet
010	Case Inlet	Johnson Pt across to Devils Head at Drayton Passage; Dickenson Pt across to Brisco Pt at Dana Passage; Graham Pt Bridge at Pickering Passage
011	Carr Inlet	Johnson Pt to Devils Head at Drayton Passage; Tower Horn Fixed Bridge at The Narrows
012	Vashon Island Region	Tower Horn Bridge at The Narrows; Washington State Ferry Fauntleroy Terminal across Puget Sound to Washington State Ferry Southworth Terminal
013	Seattle Region	Washington State Ferry Fauntleroy Terminal across Puget Sound to Washington State Ferry Southworth Terminal; Washington State Ferry Edmonds Terminal across Puget Sound to Washington State Ferry Kingston Terminal

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014	Camano Island Region	Washington State Ferry Mukilteo Terminal across Possession Sound to Washington State Ferry Clinton Terminal; Rocky Pt across Saratoga Passage to Polnell Pt
015	Skagit Bay	Rocky Pt across Saratoga Passage to Polnell Pt; East of fixed bridge at Deception Passage
016	Bellingham Bay	East of Shannon Pt across the entrance of Guemes Channel to Kellys Pt; Clark Pt across Padilla Bay to William Pt
017	Bellingham Bay	North of Clark Pt across Padilla Bay to William Pt; Clark Pt across Bellingham Bay to Carter Pt; Lummi Pt across Hale Passage to Gooseberry Pt
018	Whatcom County Region	Lummi Pt across Hale Passage to Gooseberry Pt; Pt Migley west to San Juan County boarder; North to include all of Whatcom County to the Canadian boarder
019	San Juan (Orcas Island Region)	From Clarks Pt at Guemes Island, splitting Cypress and Sinclair Island through Obstruction Pass, Upright Channel and San Juan Channel; splitting Flattop Island and Waldron Island to the International boarder by South Pender Island; All applicable portions of northern San Juan County to include Orcas Island.
020	Southern San Juan County (San Juan Island)	From Clarks Pt at Guemes Island, splitting Cypress and Sinclair Island through Obstruction Pass, Upright Channel and San Juan Channel; splitting Flattop Island and Waldron Island to the International boarder by South Pender Island; All applicable portions of southern San Juan County to include San Juan Island.

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GRS: Queets Region		GRS # 001
Location Information		
State: Washington		County: Jefferson
Site Description: Queets River to Toleak Pt		
Contact Information		
Quinault Nation: (O) 360-276-4422 (H) 360-276-8211 Olympic National Park Dispatch: 360-565-3000 Kalaloch Lodge: 866-525-2562 HOH Tribe: (O) 360-374-6582 (C) 360-374-2223 Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary: 360-458-6622 Jefferson County Dept. of Emergency Management: Willie Bence; 360-344-9729 NMFS contacts for ESA listed species: NOAA SSC; (C) 206-348-2429 NMFS contact for Essential Fish Habitat: NOAA SSC; (C) 206-348-2429 USFWS contacts for ESA listed species and MBTA: Department of Interior; (O) 503-326-2489 (C) 503-720-1212		
Resources At Risk Characteristics		
Managed Areas:	Quillayute Needles National Refuge Olympic National Park Groundfish HAPC Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary	
Essential Fish Habitat and Critical Habitat managed by NMFS	Groundfish EFH and Habitat of Particular Concern, leatherback sea turtle critical habitat, SRKW critical habitat , humpback whales' critical habitat	
Wildlife (not ESA listed):	Gray Whale, Humpback Whale, Killer Whale, Sea Otter, Steller Sea Lion (seasonally), harbor seals, and California sea lions.	
Federally Threatened/ Endangered Species and designated critical habitats under USFWS authority:	Fish: Bull Trout, Dolly Varden; Bird: Marbled Murrelet, Northern Spotted Owl, Short-Tailed Albatross, Streaked Horned Lark, Yellow-Billed Cuckoo; Mammal: Fisher;	
Federally Threatened/ Endangered Species and designated critical habitat under NMFS authority	Humpback Whale (CH), Killer Whale (CH), Leatherback Sea Turtle (CH), Steelhead trout (CH); Sockeye, green sturgeon, eulachon	
Socio/Cultural/Economic Resources:	Quinault Nation; Hoh Nation; Olympic National Park	

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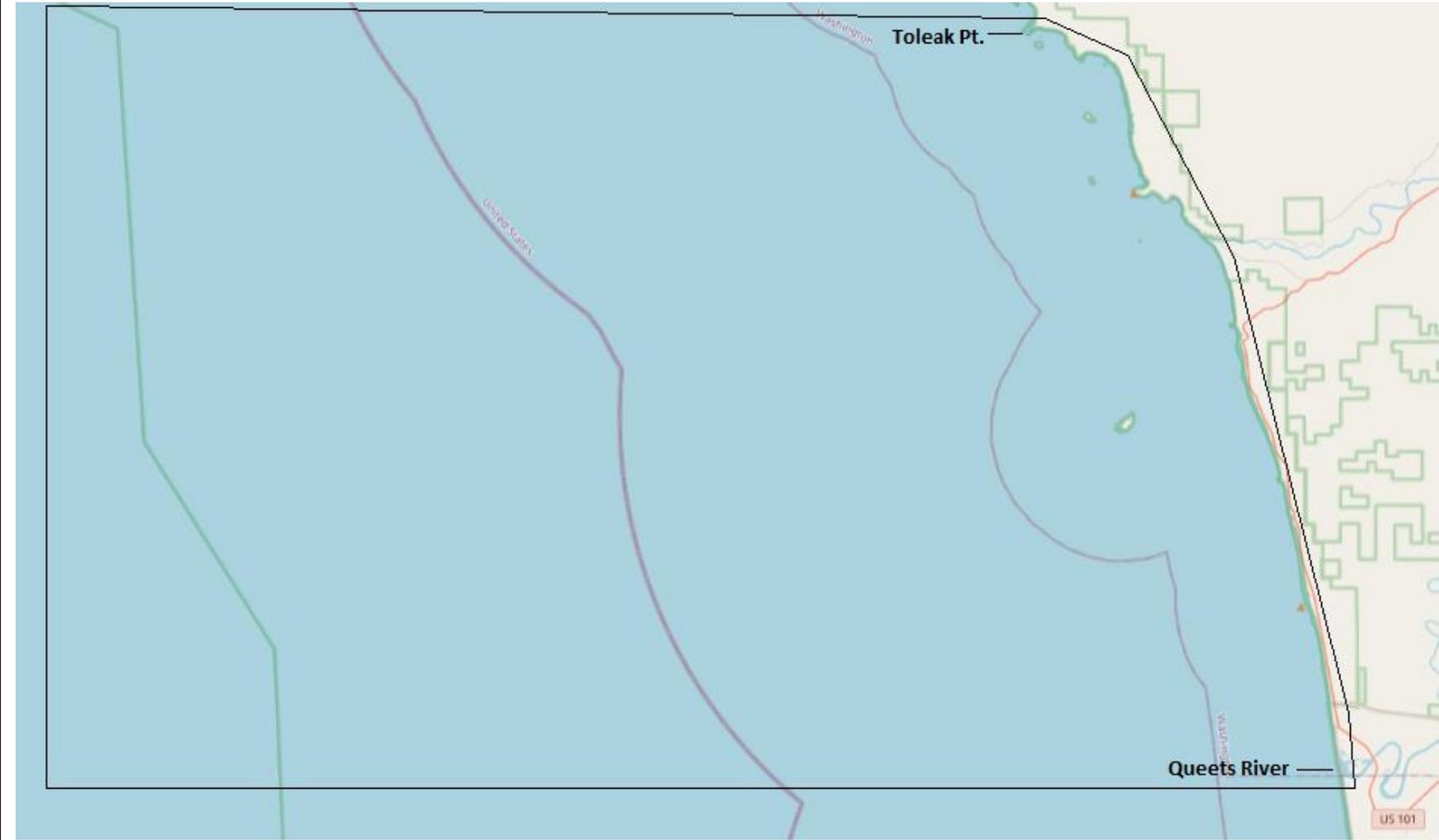
Spill Response								
Response Considerations:				Special considerations: Federal and state regulations require that vessels maintain minimum distances from killer whales. Government employees are exempt from these when carrying out official duties, however, efforts should be made to minimize effects on killer whales and other species in the area. If marine mammals are observed in an area where response actions are required, contact NMFS. District staff have copies of letters authorizing the use of some deterrence techniques.				
Logistics								
Logistics Support Table								
Name	Type	Latitude	Longitude	Address	County	Owner/POC	Access Limitation	Description
South Beach	Staging Area	47.566382	- 124.3613 19	153655 US 101 Forks, WA	Jefferson			Dirt Parking Lot
Kalaloch Lodge	Staging Area	47.604882	- 124.3725 66	157151 US 101 Forks, WA	Jefferson			Beach / Campground
Hoh River	Staging Area Boat Ramp	47.74886	- 124.4324 23	2464 Lower Hoh Road, Forks, WA	Jefferson		North shore is not safely accessible.	Gravel and cobble ramp
Comments								
GRP Considerations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Outer Coast Zone: OC-12 - OC-24 								

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Response Actions and Conservation Measures for BMPs	
Response Action	Conservation Measures
Use of Vessels	<p>The use of vessels would take into consideration sensitive habitats (e.g., nesting areas or spawning areas) based on presence and distribution of wildlife such as birds and mammals (to the extent that information is available in GRPs) and avoid these areas when possible.</p> <p>Observe instructions in GRPs that outline boat and watercraft use restrictions within 183 m (200 yards) of National Wildlife Refuge sites or other sensitive areas.</p> <p>Obtain maps of sanctuary zones and vessel BMPs and SOPs for marine mammals.</p> <p>Do not stage boats such that shoreline vegetation is crushed. Boats should not rest on or press against vegetation at any time.</p> <p>Avoid anchor or prop-scarring of submerged vegetation.</p> <p>Maintain a buffer of at least 91 m (100 yards) from marine mammals (e.g., whales) and 183 m (200 yards) from Southern Resident Killer Whales. Do not move into the path of whales.</p> <p>If approached by a marine mammal, put the engine in neutral and allow it to pass.</p>
Use of Aircraft	<p>Observe flight restriction zones specified in the GRPs, including minimum ceiling height (altitude of 305 m [1,000 ft] above ground is advised) and distance from known or suspected wildlife areas (e.g., nesting areas) in order to reduce wildlife exposure to noise or presence of airplanes or helicopters.</p>
Booming	<p>Boom strategies in the GRPs are designed to consider species occurrence and habitat use, to the extent possible.</p> <p>Monitor for the presence of marine mammals and seabirds. Ensure that EU provides information on possible presence and impacts to ESA-listed (protected) species or critical habitats.</p> <p>To the extent practicable, and when practicable, observe species-specific buffer zones (e.g., 91 to 183 m [100 to 200 yards] for marine mammal) when planning and implementing response action.</p> <p>Evaluate need to restrict access to sensitive habitats (e.g., nesting areas or spawning areas) based on presence and distribution of wildlife such as birds and mammals.</p> <p>Arrange booms to minimize impacts to wildlife and wildlife movements.</p> <p>Locate boom anchors using strategies identified in GRPs, if available.</p>
Skimming / Vacuuming	<p>Use methods that minimize the amount of water relative to oil taken in (e.g., flat-head nozzle [duckbill] and skim/vacuum at water surface only).</p> <p>Operations in sensitive areas (e.g., marshes, submerged aquatic vegetation, worm beds) must be very closely monitored, and a site-specific list of procedures and restrictions must be developed to minimize damage to vegetation.</p> <p>Adequate storage for recovered oil/water mixtures, as well as suitable transfer capability, must be available.</p> <p>Position intake to minimize plankton and larvae entrainment. To the extent practicable, and when practicable, observe species-specific buffer zones (e.g., 91 to 183 m [100 to 200 yards] for marine mammals, see Section 4) when planning and implementing response action.</p>
<p>General BMPs to follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Watch for marine wildlife 2. If marine mammals, particularly whales are observed maintain a distance of 100 yards and 200 yards from killer whales (orcas) if safe and possible 3. If approached by a marine mammal, put engine in neutral and wait for animal(s) to pass, if safe. <p>If marine wildlife is observed approaching the oil spill and deterrence may be necessary, contact NOAA SSC, DOI rep, DRAT, state fish and wildlife agencies using section 9200 of this plan.</p>	

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GRS Map



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GRS: Cape Blanco Region		GRS # 002
Location Information		
State: Washington		County: Jefferson and Clallam
Site Description: Toleak Pt to Point of Arches		
Contact Information		
Quileute Tribe: 360-374-9020 Makah Indian Reservation: 360-645-2201 USCG Station Quillayute River: 360-374-6469 Olympic National Park Dispatch: 360-565-3000 Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary: 360-565-3131 Jefferson County Department of Emergency Management: Willie Bence; 360-344-9729 Clallam County Emergency Management: Anne Chastain; 360-417-2483 NMFS contacts for ESA listed species: NOAA SSC; (C) 206-348-2429 NMFS contact for Essential Fish Habitat: NOAA SSC; (C) 206-348-2429 USFWS contacts for ESA listed species and MBTA: Department of Interior; (O) 503-326-2489 (C) 503-720-1212USCG Station Quillayute River: 360-374-6469		
Resources At Risk Characteristics		
Managed Areas:	Makah Indian Reservation Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary Olympic National Park Flattery Rocks National Wildlife Refuge Quillayute Needles National Refuge	
Essential Fish Habitat and Critical Habitat managed by NMFS	Groundfish EFH and Habitat of Particular Concern, leatherback sea turtle critical habitat, SRKW critical habitat, humpback whale's critical habitat	
Wildlife (not ESA listed):	Brown Pelican, Gray Whale, Humpback Whale, Killer Whale, Sea Otter, Steller Sea Lion (seasonally), harbor seals. And California sea lions.	
Federally Threatened/ Endangered Species and designated critical habitats under USFWS authority:	Birds: Short-Tailed Albatross, Streaked Horned Lark, Yellow-Billed Cuckoo	
Federally Threatened/ Endangered Species and designated critical habit under NMFS authority	Fish: Bull Trout, Chinook Salmon, Chum Salmon, Coho Salmon, Eulachon, Sockeye Salmon, Steelhead; Bird: Marbled Murrelet, Northern Spotted Owl	
Socio/Cultural/Economic Resources:	Quileute Nation; Makah Nation; Olympic National Park	

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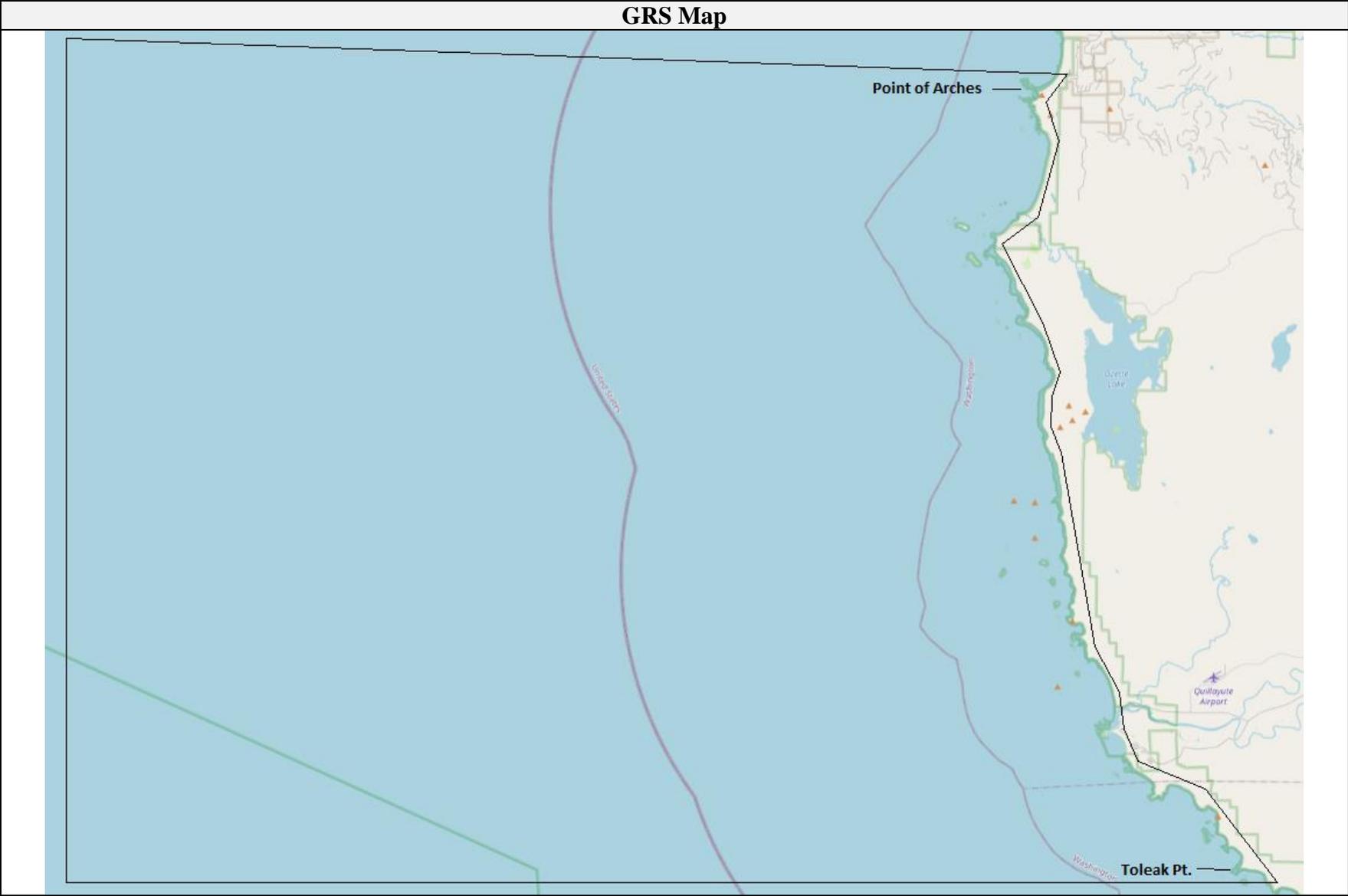
Spill Response								
Response Considerations:				Special considerations: Federal and state regulations require that vessels maintain minimum distances from killer whales. Government employees are exempt from these when carrying out official duties, however, efforts should be made to minimize effects on killer whales and other species in the area. If marine mammals are observed in an area where response actions are required, contact NMFS. District staff have copies of letters authorizing the use of some deterrence techniques.				
Logistics								
Logistics Support Table								
Name	Type	Latitude	Longitude	Address	County	Owner/POC	Access Limitation	Description
CG Station Quillayute	Staging Area	47.913200	-124.63409	71 Main St. La Push, WA	Clallam	USCG	USCG Station	Full Amenities
Comments								
GRP Considerations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outer Coast Zone: OC-07 – OC-11 								

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Response Actions and Conservation Measures For BMPs	
Response Action	Conservation Measures
Use of Vessels	<p>The use of vessels would take into consideration sensitive habitats (e.g., nesting areas or spawning areas) based on presence and distribution of wildlife such as birds and mammals (to the extent that information is available in GRPs), and avoid these areas when possible.</p> <p>Observe instructions in GRPs that outline boat and watercraft use restrictions within 183 m (200 yards) of National Wildlife Refuge sites or other sensitive areas.</p> <p>Obtain maps of sanctuary zones and vessel BMPs and SOPs for marine mammals.</p> <p>Do not stage boats such that shoreline vegetation is crushed. Boats should not rest on or press against vegetation at any time.</p> <p>Avoid anchor or prop-scarring of submerged vegetation.</p> <p>Maintain a buffer of at least 91 m (100 yards) from marine mammals (e.g., whales) and 183 m (200 yards) from Southern Resident Killer Whales. Do not move into the path of whales.</p> <p>If approached by a marine mammal, put the engine in neutral and allow it to pass.</p>
Use of Aircraft	<p>Observe flight restriction zones specified in the GRPs, including minimum ceiling height (altitude of 305 m [1,000 ft] above ground is advised) and distance from known or suspected wildlife areas (e.g., nesting areas) in order to reduce wildlife exposure to noise or presence of airplanes or helicopters.</p>
Booming	<p>Boom strategies in the GRPs are designed to consider species occurrence and habitat use, to the extent possible.</p> <p>Monitor for the presence of marine mammals and seabirds. Ensure that EU provides information on possible presence and impacts to ESA-listed (protected) species or critical habitats.</p> <p>To the extent practicable, and when practicable, observe species-specific buffer zones (e.g., 91 to 183 m [100 to 200 yards] for marine mammal) when planning and implementing response action.</p> <p>Evaluate need to restrict access to sensitive habitats (e.g., nesting areas or spawning areas) based on presence and distribution of wildlife such as birds and mammals.</p> <p>Arrange booms to minimize impacts to wildlife and wildlife movements.</p> <p>Locate boom anchors using strategies identified in GRPs, if available.</p>
Skimming / Vacuuming	<p>Use methods that minimize the amount of water relative to oil taken in (e.g., flat-head nozzle [duckbill] and skim/vacuum at water surface only).</p> <p>Operations in sensitive areas (e.g., marshes, submerged aquatic vegetation, worm beds) must be very closely monitored, and a site-specific list of procedures and restrictions must be developed to minimize damage to vegetation.</p> <p>Adequate storage for recovered oil/water mixtures, as well as suitable transfer capability, must be available.</p> <p>Position intake to minimize plankton and larvae entrainment. To the extent practicable, and when practicable, observe species-specific buffer zones (e.g., 91 to 183 m [100 to 200 yards] for marine mammals, see Section 4) when planning and implementing response action.</p>
<p>General BMPs to follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Watch for marine wildlife 2. If marine mammals, particularly whales are observed maintain a distance of 100 yards and 200 yards from killer whales (orcas) if safe and possible 3. If approached by a marine mammal, put engine in neutral and wait for animal(s) to pass, if safe. 4. If marine wildlife is observed approaching the oil spill and deterrence may be necessary, contact NOAA SSC, DOI rep, DRAT, state fish and wildlife agencies using section 9200 of this plan. 	

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GRS Map



Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

GRS: Cape Flattery Region		GRS # 003
Location Information		
State: Washington		County: Clallam
Site Description: Port of Arches to Slip Pt		
Contact Information		
Makah Tribe: 360-645-2701 Makah Tribal Police: 360-645-2701 USCG Station Neah Bay: 360-645-2237 Clallam County Parks Dept: 360-417-2291 Washington State Parks: 360-902-8634 Clallam County Emergency Management: Anne Chastain; 360-417-2483 Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary: 360-565-3131 NMFS contacts for ESA listed species: NOAA SSC; (C) 206-348-2429 NMFS contact for Essential Fish Habitat: NOAA SSC; (C) 206-348-2429 USFWS contacts for ESA listed species and MBTA: Department of Interior; (O) 503-326-2489 (C) 503-720-1212		
Resources At Risk Characteristics		
Managed Areas:	Makah Indian Reservation Clallam Bay Hoko River / Cowan Ranch Makah Wilderness Reserve Area Flattery Rocks NWR Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary	
Essential Fish Habitat and Critical Habitat managed by NMFS	Groundfish EFH and Habitat of Particular Concern, leatherback sea turtle critical habitat, SRKW critical habitat, humpback whales critical habitat	
Wildlife (not ESA listed):	Gray Whale, Humpback Whale, Killer Whale, Sea Otter, Steller Sea Lion (seasonally)	
Federally Threatened/ Endangered Species and designated critical habitats under USFWS authority:	Fish: Bull Trout; Bird: Short-Tailed Albatros, Northern Spotted Owl, Streaked Horned Lark, Yellow-Billed Cuckoo	
Federally Threatened/ Endangered Species and designated critical habits under NMFS authority	Birds: Marbled Murrelet, Fish: Chinook Salmon, Coho Salmon, Steelhead, Eulachon, Sockeye Salmon, Marine Mammal: Blue Whale, Fin Whale, Sei Whale, Sperm Whale; Reptile: Leatherback Sea Turtles	

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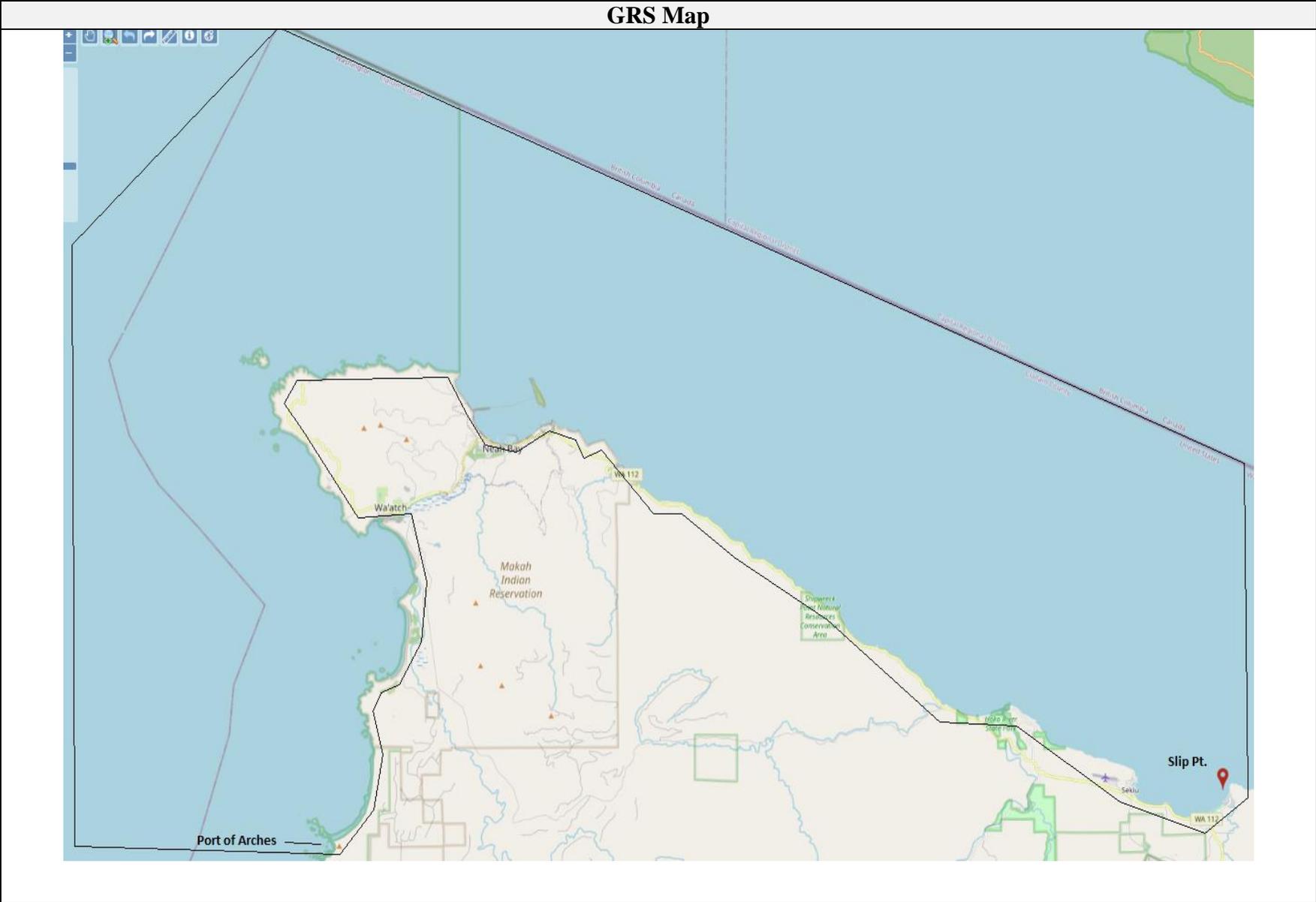
Socio/Cultural/Economic Resources:				Aquaculture: Neah Bay, West Straits (Kydaka); Commercial Fishing: Demersal Groundfish, Pelagic Groundfish; Indian Reservation: Makah Indian Reservation; Beach: Hobuck Beach, Shipwreck Point (Beach 429), Sekiu Point Beach, Sekiu Point (Beach 427), Hoko River (Beach 428), Kydaka Point, Sekiu River (Beach 429A); Lock and Dam: Makah Air Force Base Dam				
Spill Response								
Response Considerations:				Special considerations: Federal and state regulations require that vessels maintain minimum distances from killer whales. Government employees are exempt from these when carrying out official duties, however, efforts should be made to minimize effects on killer whales and other species in the area. If marine mammals are observed in an area where response actions are required, contact NMFS. District staff have copies of letters authorizing the use of some deterrence techniques.				
Logistics								
Logistics Support Table								
Name	Type	Latitude	Longitude	Address	County	Owner/POC	Access Limitation	Description
USCG STA Neah Bay	Staging Area			31 Coast Guard Dr., Neah Bay, WA	Clallam	Station Neah Bay	Coast Guard	Coast Guard Station
Snow Creek	Boat Ramp	48.35341	-124.54641	691 Washington 112, Neah Bay, WA	Clallam	Clallam		
Waatch River Bridge	Staging Area	48.24575	-124.66366	2726 Makah Passage, Neah Bay, WA	Clallam		Both sides of bridge has small pull out areas.	
Van Riper's Resort	Staging Area	48.26272	-124.300697	280 Front St., Sekiu, WA	Clallam	Van Riper's Resort		
Olson's Marina	Staging Area	48.265542	-124.299399	461 Front St., Sekiu, WA	Clallam	Olson's Marina		
Coho Resort	Staging Area	48.257759	-124.284592	15523 WA-112, Sekiu, WA	Clallam	Coho Resort		
Comments								
GRP Considerations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Outer Coast Zone: OC-1 – OC-6 ● Strait of Juan de Fuca: STR-1 – STR-10 								

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Response Actions and Conservation Measures For BMPs	
Response Action	Conservation Measures
Use of Vessels	<p>The use of vessels would take into consideration sensitive habitats (e.g., nesting areas or spawning areas) based on presence and distribution of wildlife such as birds and mammals (to the extent that information is available in GRPs), and avoid these areas when possible.</p> <p>Observe instructions in GRPs that outline boat and watercraft use restrictions within 183 m (200 yards) of National Wildlife Refuge sites or other sensitive areas.</p> <p>Obtain maps of sanctuary zones and vessel BMPs and SOPs for marine mammals.</p> <p>Do not stage boats such that shoreline vegetation is crushed. Boats should not rest on or press against vegetation at any time.</p> <p>Avoid anchor or prop-scarring of submerged vegetation.</p> <p>Maintain a buffer of at least 91 m (100 yards) from marine mammals (e.g., whales) and 183 m (200 yards) from Southern Resident Killer Whales. Do not move into the path of whales.</p> <p>If approached by a marine mammal, put the engine in neutral and allow it to pass.</p>
Use of Aircraft	<p>Observe flight restriction zones specified in the GRPs, including minimum ceiling height (altitude of 305 m [1,000 ft] above ground is advised) and distance from known or suspected wildlife areas (e.g., nesting areas) in order to reduce wildlife exposure to noise or presence of airplanes or helicopters.</p>
Booming	<p>Boom strategies in the GRPs are designed to consider species occurrence and habitat use, to the extent possible.</p> <p>Monitor for the presence of marine mammals and seabirds. Ensure that EU provides information on possible presence and impacts to ESA-listed (protected) species or critical habitats.</p> <p>To the extent practicable, and when practicable, observe species-specific buffer zones (e.g., 91 to 183 m [100 to 200 yards] for marine mammal) when planning and implementing response action.</p> <p>Evaluate need to restrict access to sensitive habitats (e.g., nesting areas or spawning areas) based on presence and distribution of wildlife such as birds and mammals.</p> <p>Arrange booms to minimize impacts to wildlife and wildlife movements.</p> <p>Locate boom anchors using strategies identified in GRPs, if available.</p>
Skimming / Vacuuming	<p>Use methods that minimize the amount of water relative to oil taken in (e.g., flat-head nozzle [duckbill] and skim/vacuum at water surface only).</p> <p>Operations in sensitive areas (e.g., marshes, submerged aquatic vegetation, worm beds) must be very closely monitored, and a site-specific list of procedures and restrictions must be developed to minimize damage to vegetation.</p> <p>Adequate storage for recovered oil/water mixtures, as well as suitable transfer capability, must be available.</p> <p>Position intake to minimize plankton and larvae entrainment. To the extent practicable, and when practicable, observe species-specific buffer zones (e.g., 91 to 183 m [100 to 200 yards] for marine mammals, see Section 4) when planning and implementing response action.</p>
<p>General BMPs to follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Watch for marine wildlife 2. If marine mammals, particularly whales are observed maintain a distance of 100 yards and 200 yards from killer whales (orcas) if safe and possible 3. If approached by a marine mammal, put engine in neutral and wait for animal(s) to pass, if safe. 4. If marine wildlife is observed approaching the oil spill and deterrence may be necessary, contact NOAA SSC, DOI rep, DRAT, state fish and wildlife agencies using section 9200 of this plan. 	

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GRS Map



Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

GRS: Port Angeles Region		GRS # 004
Location Information		
State: Washington		County: Clallam
Site Description: From Slip Pt to Green Pt		
Contact Information		
USCG Station Port Angeles: 360-417-5990 Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe: 360-452-8471 Clallam County Parks Department: 360-902-8634 Clallam County Emergency Management: Anne Chastain; 360-417-2483 NMFS contacts for ESA listed species: NOAA SSC; (C) 206-348-2429 NMFS contact for Essential Fish Habitat: NOAA SSC; (C) 206-348-2429 USFWS contacts for ESA listed species and MBTA: Department of Interior; (O) 503-326-2489 (C) 503-720-1212		
Resources At Risk Characteristics		
Managed Areas:	Tongue Point Marine Life Sanctuary Clallam Bay State Park Lower Elwha Klallam Indian Reservation	
Essential Fish Habitat and Critical Habitat managed by NMFS	Groundfish EFH and Habitat of Particular Concern, leatherback sea turtle critical habitat, SRKW critical habitat, humpback whales critical habitat	
Wildlife (not ESA listed):	Humpback Whale, Killer Whale, Birds: Common Loon, Western Grebe	
Federally Threatened/ Endangered Species and designated critical habitats under USFWS authority:	Fish: Bull Trout, Dolly Varden; Bird: Marbled Murrelet, Short-Tailed Albatross, Streaked Horned Lark, Yellow-Billed Cuckoo	
Federally Threatened/ Endangered Species and designated critical habits under NMFS authority	Fish: Chinook Salmon, Coho Salmon, Native Char; Birds: Bald Eagle	
Socio/Cultural/Economic Resources:	Aquaculture: East Straits – Freshwater, West Straits – Slip Pt, East Straits – Deep Creek, East Straits – Pysht, East Straits – Green Point, Dungeness / Coop Net Pens – Olympic Sportmen; Commercial Fishing: Salmon Fishing, Demersal Groundfish, Rocky Reef Groundfish, Pelagic Groundfish; Indian Reservation: Lower Elwha Klallam Indian Tribe; Subsistence: Native American Salmon Fishing; Beach: Mouth of Elwha River, Freshwater Bay (Beach 416), Pillar Point (Beach 425), Crescent Bay Beach, Slip Point (Beach 426), Twin Rivers (Beach 422), Hollywood Beach, Salt Creek Recreation Area County Park, Twin Rivers (Beach 423A), Pillar Point (Beach 424), Agate Bay (Beach 420), Dry Creek (Beach 414), Deep Creek Beach	

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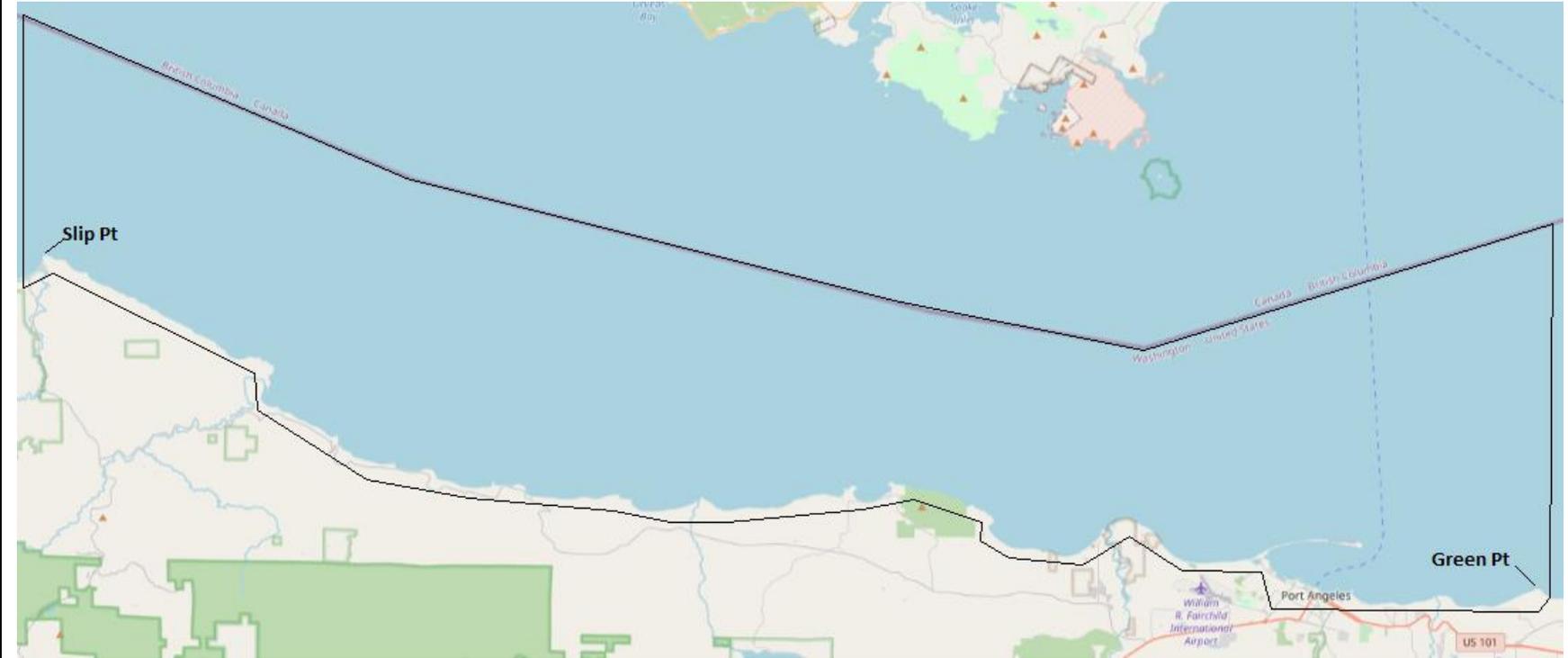
Spill Response								
Response Considerations:				Special considerations: Federal and state regulations require that vessels maintain minimum distances from killer whales. Government employees are exempt from these when carrying out official duties, however, efforts should be made to minimize effects on killer whales and other species in the area. If marine mammals are observed in an area where response actions are required, contact NMFS. District staff have copies of letters authorizing the use of some deterrence techniques.				
Logistics								
Logistics Support Table								
Name	Type	Latitude	Longitude	Address	County	Owner/POC	Access Limitation	Description
Pillar Point County Park	Staging Area	48.19904	-124.100215		Clallam			
Jim Creek Fishing Access	Staging Area	48.185635	-124.062155		Clallam		Gated	Privately owned
Whiskey Creek Beach Resort	Staging Area	48.15569	-123.780173		Clallam			
Freshwater Bay County Park	Staging Area	48.14623	-123.641833		Clallam			
Boat Haven West Ramp	Staging Area	48.127928	-123.457055		Clallam			
Ediz Hook Boat Launch	Staging Area	48.141575	-123.426852		Clallam			
Thunderbird Boat House	Staging Area	48.141389	-123.428429		Clallam			
Comments								
GRP Considerations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strait of Juan de Fuca: STR-11 – STR-34 								

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Response Actions and Conservation Measures For BMPs	
Response Action	Conservation Measures
Use of Vessels	<p>The use of vessels would take into consideration sensitive habitats (e.g., nesting areas or spawning areas) based on presence and distribution of wildlife such as birds and mammals (to the extent that information is available in GRPs), and avoid these areas when possible.</p> <p>Observe instructions in GRPs that outline boat and watercraft use restrictions within 183 m (200 yards) of National Wildlife Refuge sites or other sensitive areas.</p> <p>Obtain maps of sanctuary zones and vessel BMPs and SOPs for marine mammals.</p> <p>Do not stage boats such that shoreline vegetation is crushed. Boats should not rest on or press against vegetation at any time.</p> <p>Avoid anchor or prop-scarring of submerged vegetation.</p> <p>Maintain a buffer of at least 91 m (100 yards) from marine mammals (e.g., whales) and 183 m (200 yards) from Southern Resident Killer Whales. Do not move into the path of whales.</p> <p>If approached by a marine mammal, put the engine in neutral and allow it to pass.</p>
Use of Aircraft	<p>Observe flight restriction zones specified in the GRPs, including minimum ceiling height (altitude of 305 m [1,000 ft] above ground is advised) and distance from known or suspected wildlife areas (e.g., nesting areas) in order to reduce wildlife exposure to noise or presence of airplanes or helicopters.</p>
Booming	<p>Boom strategies in the GRPs are designed to consider species occurrence and habitat use, to the extent possible.</p> <p>Monitor for the presence of marine mammals and seabirds. Ensure that EU provides information on possible presence and impacts to ESA-listed (protected) species or critical habitats.</p> <p>To the extent practicable, and when practicable, observe species-specific buffer zones (e.g., 91 to 183 m [100 to 200 yards] for marine mammal) when planning and implementing response action.</p> <p>Evaluate need to restrict access to sensitive habitats (e.g., nesting areas or spawning areas) based on presence and distribution of wildlife such as birds and mammals.</p> <p>Arrange booms to minimize impacts to wildlife and wildlife movements.</p> <p>Locate boom anchors using strategies identified in GRPs, if available.</p>
Skimming / Vacuuming	<p>Use methods that minimize the amount of water relative to oil taken in (e.g., flat-head nozzle [duckbill] and skim/vacuum at water surface only).</p> <p>Operations in sensitive areas (e.g., marshes, submerged aquatic vegetation, worm beds) must be very closely monitored, and a site-specific list of procedures and restrictions must be developed to minimize damage to vegetation.</p> <p>Adequate storage for recovered oil/water mixtures, as well as suitable transfer capability, must be available.</p> <p>Position intake to minimize plankton and larvae entrainment. To the extent practicable, and when practicable, observe species-specific buffer zones (e.g., 91 to 183 m [100 to 200 yards] for marine mammals, see Section 4) when planning and implementing response action.</p>
<p>General BMPs to follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Watch for marine wildlife 2. If marine mammals, particularly whales are observed maintain a distance of 100 yards and 200 yards from killer whales (orcas) if safe and possible 3. If approached by a marine mammal, put engine in neutral and wait for animal(s) to pass, if safe. 4. If marine wildlife is observed approaching the oil spill and deterrence may be necessary, contact NOAA SSC, DOI rep, DRAT, state fish and wildlife agencies using section 9200 of this plan. 	

**Quick Reference Guide (QRC)
Geographic Response Plans**

GRS Map



Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

GRS: Sequim to Port Townsend Region		GRS # 005
Location Information		
State: Washington		County: Clallam, Jefferson and Island
Site Description: East from Green Pt along the Strait of Juan de Fuca to Marrowstone Pt; Morrowstone Pt across Admiralty Inlet to Admiralty Head; North to West Point at Deception Passage to the boarder of San Juan County; North or Bridges to Indian Island and Marrowstone Island		
Contact Information		
<p>Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe: 360-683-1109 Washington State Parks: 360 – 902-8634 Clallam County Emergency Management: Anne Chastain; 360-417-2483 Jefferson County Department of Emergency Management: Willie Bence; 360-344-9729 Island County Department of Emergency Management: Eric Brooks; 360-240-5572 NMFS contacts for ESA listed species: NOAA SSC; (C) 206-348-2429 NMFS contact for Essential Fish Habitat: NOAA SSC; (C) 206-348-2429 USFWS contacts for ESA listed species and MBTA: Department of Interior; (O) 503-326-2489 (C) 503-720-1212</p>		
Resources At Risk Characteristics		
Managed Areas:	Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe; Fort Casey Underwater Park; Zella M. Schultz / Protection Island SS; San Juan County / Cypress Island MBP; Admiralty Head MP; Keyston CA; Ebey’s Landing NHR; Dungeness NWR; Smith Island NWR; Dallas Banks NWR	
Essential Fish Habitat and Critical Habitat managed by NMFS	Groundfish EFH and Habitat of Particular Concern, leatherback sea turtle critical habitat, SRKW critical habitat.	
Wildlife (not ESA listed):	Bird: Western Grebe	
Federally Threatened/ Endangered Species and designated critical habitats under USFWS authority:	Mammals: North American Wolverine, Grey Wolf; Bird: Marbled Murrelet, Short-Tailed Albatross, Streaked Horned Lark, Yellow-Billed Cuckoo; Fish: Bull Trout, Dolly Varden; Insects: Island Marble Butterfly, Taylor’s Checkerspot; Flowering Plants: Golden Paintbrush	
Federally Threatened/ Endangered Species and designated critical habits under NMFS authority	Fish: Chinook Salmon, Chum Salmon, Coho Salmon, Native Char, Pacific Herring; Birds: Eagle	

Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

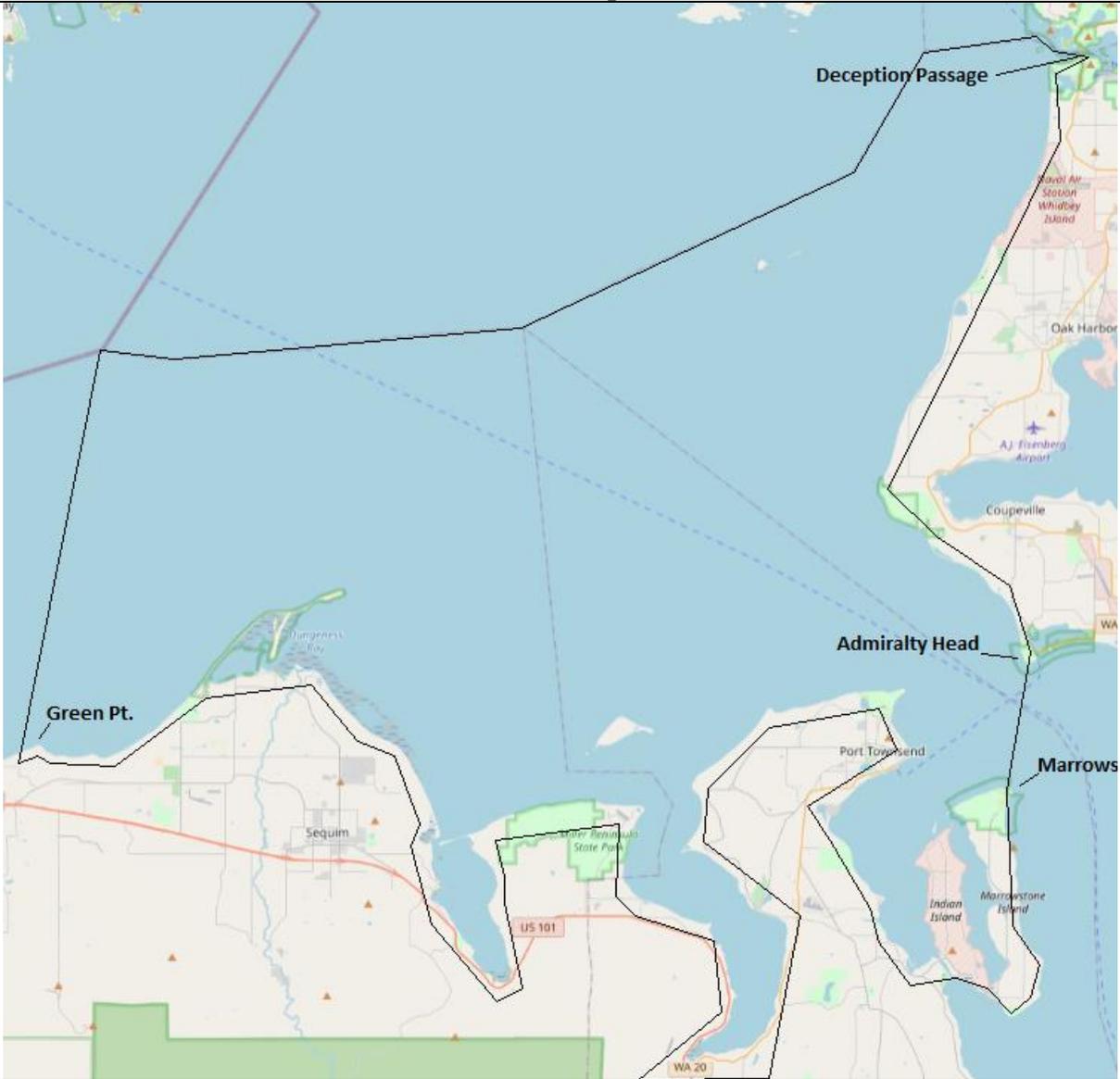
Socio/Cultural/Economic Resources:	Aquaculture: Jamestown, Port Townsend, Point Partridge, Kilisut Harbor, Sequim Bay, East Straits – Green Pt, Mystery Bay, Dungeness Bay, Protection Island, Discovery Bay; Commercial Fishing: Demersal Groundfish, Rocky Reef Groundfish, Salmon Fishing, Pelagic Groundfish; Indian Reservations: Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe; Archaeological Site: Ebey’s Landing; Beach: Mystery Bay State Park, Travis Spit (Beach 411A), Sequim Bay State Park, Fort Ebey State Park, Gibson Spit (Beach 411), Cape George (Beach 407), Cline Spit, Joseph Whidbey State Park, Diamond Point (Beach 410), Old Fort Townsend State Park; Ferry: Port Townsend Ferry; Hatchery: Hurd Creek Hatchery; Lock and Dam: Westerman Dam No. 2							
Spill Response								
Response Considerations:	Hazardous Waste Site: US Navy Port Hadlock Area 10, 11, 12, & 21							
Logistics								
Logistics Support Table								
Name	Type	Latitude	Longitude	Address	County	Owner/POC	Access Limitation	Description
Cline Spit County Park	Staging Area	48.151663	-123.152013		Clallam			
Dungeness Boat Launch Ramp	Staging Area	48.15155	-123.14481		Clallam			
Marlyn Nelson Park at Port Williams	Staging Area	48.097203	-123.046832		Clallam			
John Wayne Marina	Staging Area	48.064212	-123.041382		Clallam			
Sequim Bay State Park	Staging Area	48.043326	-123.028523		Clallam			
Gardiner Boat Launch	Staging Area	48.057358	-122.917302		Jefferson			
North Beach County Park	Staging Area	48.142346	-122.782175		Jefferson			
Comments								
GRP Considerations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strait of Juan de Fuca: STR-35 – STR-52 ● Admiralty Inlet: AI-01 – AI-19 								

Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

Response Actions and Conservation Measures For BMPs	
Response Action	Conservation Measures
Use of Vessels	<p>The use of vessels would take into consideration sensitive habitats (e.g., nesting areas or spawning areas) based on presence and distribution of wildlife such as birds and mammals (to the extent that information is available in GRPs), and avoid these areas when possible.</p> <p>Observe instructions in GRPs that outline boat and watercraft use restrictions within 183 m (200 yards) of National Wildlife Refuge sites or other sensitive areas.</p> <p>Obtain maps of sanctuary zones and vessel BMPs and SOPs for marine mammals.</p> <p>Do not stage boats such that shoreline vegetation is crushed. Boats should not rest on or press against vegetation at any time.</p> <p>Avoid anchor or prop-scarring of submerged vegetation.</p> <p>Maintain a buffer of at least 91 m (100 yards) from marine mammals (e.g., whales) and 183 m (200 yards) from Southern Resident Killer Whales. Do not move into the path of whales.</p> <p>If approached by a marine mammal, put the engine in neutral and allow it to pass.</p>
Use of Aircraft	<p>Observe flight restriction zones specified in the GRPs, including minimum ceiling height (altitude of 305 m [1,000 ft] above ground is advised) and distance from known or suspected wildlife areas (e.g., nesting areas) in order to reduce wildlife exposure to noise or presence of airplanes or helicopters.</p>
Booming	<p>Boom strategies in the GRPs are designed to consider species occurrence and habitat use, to the extent possible.</p> <p>Monitor for the presence of marine mammals and seabirds. Ensure that EU provides information on possible presence and impacts to ESA-listed (protected) species or critical habitats.</p> <p>To the extent practicable, and when practicable, observe species-specific buffer zones (e.g., 91 to 183 m [100 to 200 yards] for marine mammal) when planning and implementing response action.</p> <p>Evaluate need to restrict access to sensitive habitats (e.g., nesting areas or spawning areas) based on presence and distribution of wildlife such as birds and mammals.</p> <p>Arrange booms to minimize impacts to wildlife and wildlife movements.</p> <p>Locate boom anchors using strategies identified in GRPs, if available.</p>
Skimming / Vacuuming	<p>Use methods that minimize the amount of water relative to oil taken in (e.g., flat-head nozzle [duckbill] and skim/vacuum at water surface only).</p> <p>Operations in sensitive areas (e.g., marshes, submerged aquatic vegetation, worm beds) must be very closely monitored, and a site-specific list of procedures and restrictions must be developed to minimize damage to vegetation.</p> <p>Adequate storage for recovered oil/water mixtures, as well as suitable transfer capability, must be available.</p> <p>Position intake to minimize plankton and larvae entrainment. To the extent practicable, and when practicable, observe species-specific buffer zones (e.g., 91 to 183 m [100 to 200 yards] for marine mammals, see Section 4) when planning and implementing response action.</p>
<p>General BMPs to follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Watch for marine wildlife 2. If marine mammals, particularly whales are observed maintain a distance of 100 yards and 200 yards from killer whales (orcas) if safe and possible 3. If approached by a marine mammal, put engine in neutral and wait for animal(s) to pass, if safe. 4. If marine wildlife is observed approaching the oil spill and deterrence may be necessary, contact NOAA SSC, DOI rep, DRAT, state fish and wildlife agencies using section 9200 of this plan. 	

**Quick Reference Guide (QRC)
Geographic Response Plans**

GRS Map



Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

GRS: Admiral Inlet to Puget Sound		GRS # 006
Location Information		
State: Washington		County: Jefferson, Island, Snohomish, and Kitsap
Site Description: Admiral Inlet from Marrowstone Pt across to Admirally Head; Hood Canal Bridge at Termination Pt; Washington State Ferry Mukilteo Terminal across Possession Sound to Washington State Ferry Clinton Terminal; Washington State Ferry Edmonds Terminal across Puget Sound to Washington State Ferry Kingston Terminal		
Contact Information		
Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe: 360-297-2646 Washington State Parks: 360-902-8634 Jefferson County Department of Emergency Management: Willie Bence; 360-344-9729 Island County Department of Emergency Management: Eric Brooks; 360-240-5572 Snohomish County Department of Emergency Management: Mark Murphy; 425-388-5060 Kitsap County Department of Emergency Management: Michelle Moen; 360-307-5871 Port of South Whidbey Staff: 360-597-2451 Island County Parks Dept. Staff: 360-679-7331 Port of Port Townsend Staff: 360-385-0656 NMFS contacts for ESA listed species: NOAA SSC; (C) 206-348-2429 NMFS contact for Essential Fish Habitat: NOAA SSC; (C) 206-348-2429 USFWS contacts for ESA listed species and MBTA: Department of Interior; (O) 503-326-2489 (C) 503-720-1212		
Resources At Risk Characteristics		
Managed Areas:	Port Gamble S’Klallam Indian Reservation; Fort Casey Underwater Park; Brackett’s Landing Shoreline Sanctuary CA; Bracketts Landing WDFW MPA; Keystone CA; EBey’s Landing NHR; Foulweather Bluff Nature Conservancy	
Essential Fish Habitat and Critical Habitat managed by NMFS	Pacific Herring, SRKW critical habitat	
Wildlife (not ESA listed):	Bird: Western Grebe	
Federally Threatened/ Endangered Species and designated critical habitats under USFWS authority:	Mammals: Grey Wolf, North American Wolverine; Birds: Marbled Murrelet, Streaked Horned Lark, Northern Spotted Owl, Yellow-Billed Cuckoo; Fish: Bull Trout, Dolly Varden; Insects: Taylor’s Checkerspot; Flowering Plant: Golden Paintbrush	
Federally Threatened/ Endangered Species and designated critical habits under NMFS authority	Fish: Chinook Salmon, Coho Salmon, Pacific Herring; Bird: Bald Eagle	

Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

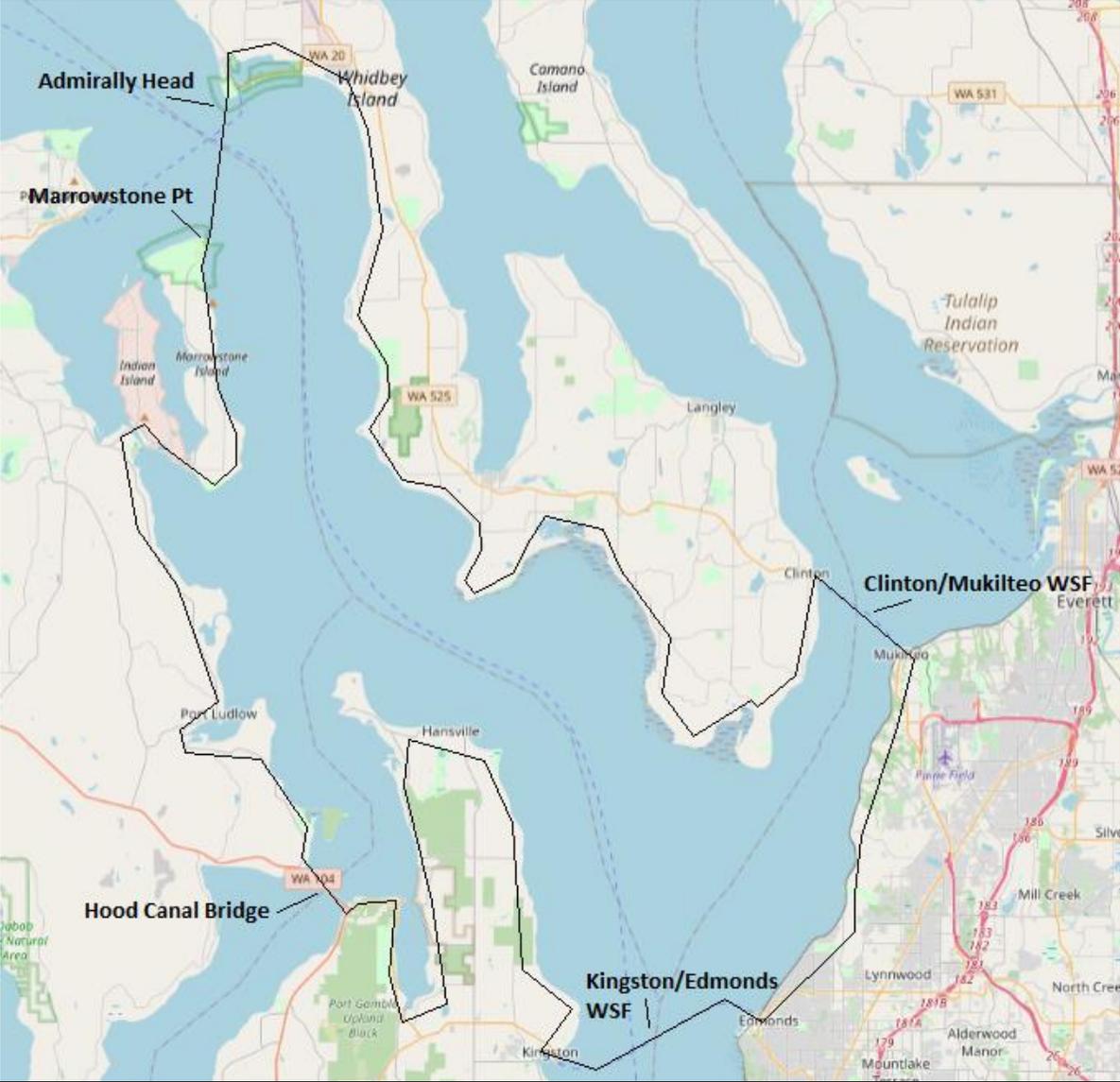
Socio/Cultural/Economic Resources:	Aquaculture: Kingston, Possession Sound, Port Gamble, South West Whidbey, Hood Canal #1, Kilisut Harbor, Oak Bay, Port Gamble Net Pens; Commercial Fishing: Demersal Ground Fishing, Rocky Reek Ground Fishing, Salmon Fishing, Pelagic Ground Fishing; Indian Reservation: Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe; Artificial Reef: Possession Point; Beach: Bush Point (Beach 101), Lagoon Point, Meadowdale County Park, Oak Bay County Park, Double Bluff East Beach, Oak Bay County Park, Salisbury Point County Park, Edmonds Underwater Park, Glendale (Beach 100), Kinney Point (Beach 404A), Foulweather Bluff (Beach 64), Point No Point (Beach 68), Glendale (Beach 99), Fort Flagler State Park, Hansville (Beach 69), Marine Beach South / Edmonds; Hatchery: Port Gamble Hatchery (Little Bosten Cr)							
Spill Response								
Response Considerations:	Special considerations: Federal and state regulations require that vessels maintain minimum distances from killer whales. Government employees are exempt from these when carrying out official duties, however, efforts should be made to minimize effects on killer whales and other species in the area. If marine mammals are observed in an area where response actions are required, contact NMFS. District staff have copies of letters authorizing the use of some deterrence techniques.							
Logistics								
Logistics Support Table								
Name	Type	Latitude	Longitude	Address	County	Owner/POC	Access Limitation	Description
Bush Point Resort	Staging Area	48.033527	-122.603282	229 East Spyglass Dr., Freeland	Island	Port of South Whidbey		Contact listed above
Frank D. Robinson Beach	Staging Area	47.993239	-122.54113	6000 Robinson Rd, Freeland	Island	Island County Parks		Contact listed above
Possession Beach Waterfront Park	Staging Area	47.91215	-122.376096	8212 Possession Rd., Clinton	Island	Port of South Whidbey Island		Contact listed above
Mukilteo Lighthouse Park	Staging Area	47.948018	-122.307312	621 Front St., Mukilteo	Snohomish			
Mats Mats Launch Ramp	Staging Area	47.950612	-122.685999	60 Carey Court, Port Ludlow	Jefferson	Port of Port Townsend		Contact listed above
Comments								
GRP Considerations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Admiralty Inlet: AI-20 – AI-31.3 								

Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

Response Actions and Conservation Measures For BMPs	
Response Action	Conservation Measures
Use of Vessels	<p>The use of vessels would take into consideration sensitive habitats (e.g., nesting areas or spawning areas) based on presence and distribution of wildlife such as birds and mammals (to the extent that information is available in GRPs), and avoid these areas when possible.</p> <p>Observe instructions in GRPs that outline boat and watercraft use restrictions within 183 m (200 yards) of National Wildlife Refuge sites or other sensitive areas.</p> <p>Obtain maps of sanctuary zones and vessel BMPs and SOPs for marine mammals.</p> <p>Do not stage boats such that shoreline vegetation is crushed. Boats should not rest on or press against vegetation at any time.</p> <p>Avoid anchor or prop-scarring of submerged vegetation.</p> <p>Maintain a buffer of at least 91 m (100 yards) from marine mammals (e.g., whales) and 183 m (200 yards) from Southern Resident Killer Whales. Do not move into the path of whales.</p> <p>If approached by a marine mammal, put the engine in neutral and allow it to pass.</p>
Use of Aircraft	<p>Observe flight restriction zones specified in the GRPs, including minimum ceiling height (altitude of 305 m [1,000 ft] above ground is advised) and distance from known or suspected wildlife areas (e.g., nesting areas) in order to reduce wildlife exposure to noise or presence of airplanes or helicopters.</p>
Booming	<p>Boom strategies in the GRPs are designed to consider species occurrence and habitat use, to the extent possible.</p> <p>Monitor for the presence of marine mammals and seabirds. Ensure that EU provides information on possible presence and impacts to ESA-listed (protected) species or critical habitats.</p> <p>To the extent practicable, and when practicable, observe species-specific buffer zones (e.g., 91 to 183 m [100 to 200 yards] for marine mammal) when planning and implementing response action.</p> <p>Evaluate need to restrict access to sensitive habitats (e.g., nesting areas or spawning areas) based on presence and distribution of wildlife such as birds and mammals.</p> <p>Arrange booms to minimize impacts to wildlife and wildlife movements.</p> <p>Locate boom anchors using strategies identified in GRPs, if available.</p>
Skimming / Vacuuming	<p>Use methods that minimize the amount of water relative to oil taken in (e.g., flat-head nozzle [duckbill] and skim/vacuum at water surface only).</p> <p>Operations in sensitive areas (e.g., marshes, submerged aquatic vegetation, worm beds) must be very closely monitored, and a site-specific list of procedures and restrictions must be developed to minimize damage to vegetation.</p> <p>Adequate storage for recovered oil/water mixtures, as well as suitable transfer capability, must be available.</p> <p>Position intake to minimize plankton and larvae entrainment. To the extent practicable, and when practicable, observe species-specific buffer zones (e.g., 91 to 183 m [100 to 200 yards] for marine mammals, see Section 4) when planning and implementing response action.</p>
<p>General BMPs to follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Watch for marine wildlife 2. If marine mammals, particularly whales are observed maintain a distance of 100 yards and 200 yards from killer whales (orcas) if safe and possible 3. If approached by a marine mammal, put engine in neutral and wait for animal(s) to pass, if safe. 4. If marine wildlife is observed approaching the oil spill and deterrence may be necessary, contact NOAA SSC, DOI rep, DRAT, state fish and wildlife agencies using section 9200 of this plan. 	

**Quick Reference Guide (QRC)
Geographic Response Plans**

GRS Map



Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

GRS: Hood Canal - South of Hood Canal Bridge		GRS # 007
Location Information		
State: Washington		County: Jefferson, Kitsap and Mason
Site Description: South of Hood Canal Bridge at termination Pt; North of Quatsap Pt across to Hood Pt		
Contact Information		
Washington Department of Natural Resources (South Puget Sound Region): 360-825-1631 Washington State Parks: 360-902-8634 Jefferson County Department of Emergency Management: Willie Bence; 360-344-9729 Kitsap County Department of Emergency Management: Michelle Moen; 360-307-5871 Mason County Division of Emergency Management: Tammi Wright; 360-427-7535 Port of Port Ludlow Staff: 360-385-2355 Port of Port Townsend Staff: 360-385-2355 WDFW Region 6: 360-249-4628 NMFS contacts for ESA listed species: NOAA SSC; (C) 206-348-2429 NMFS contact for Essential Fish Habitat: NOAA SSC; (C) 206-348-2429 USFWS contacts for ESA listed species and MBTA: Department of Interior; (O) 503-326-2489 (C) 503-720-1212		
Resources At Risk Characteristics		
Managed Areas:	Dabob Bay NAP; Parks: WA State Parks: Right Smart Cove, Toandos Peninsula Tidelands, Triton Cove	
Essential Fish Habitat and Critical Habitat managed by NMFS	Pacific Herring, SRKW critical habitat	
Wildlife (not ESA listed):	Bird: Western Grebe	
Federally Threatened/ Endangered Species and designated critical habitats under USFWS authority:	Birds: Marbled Murrelet, Streaked Horned Lark, Northern Spotted Owl, Yellow-Billed Cuckoo; Fish: Bull Trout, Dolly Varden; Flowering Plants: Golden Paintbrush	
Federally Threatened/ Endangered Species and designated critical habits under NMFS authority	Fish: Chinook Salmon, Coho Salmon, Chum Salmon, Pacific Herring; Birds: Bald Eagle	
Socio/Cultural/Economic Resources:	Demersal Ground Fishing, Salmon Fishing, Pelagic Ground Fishing; Subsistence: Native American Salmon Fishing	
Spill Response		
Response Considerations:	Special considerations: Federal and state regulations require that vessels maintain minimum distances from killer whales. Government employees are exempt from these when carrying out official duties, however, efforts should be made to minimize effects on killer whales and other species in the area.	

**Quick Reference Guide (QRC)
Geographic Response Plans**

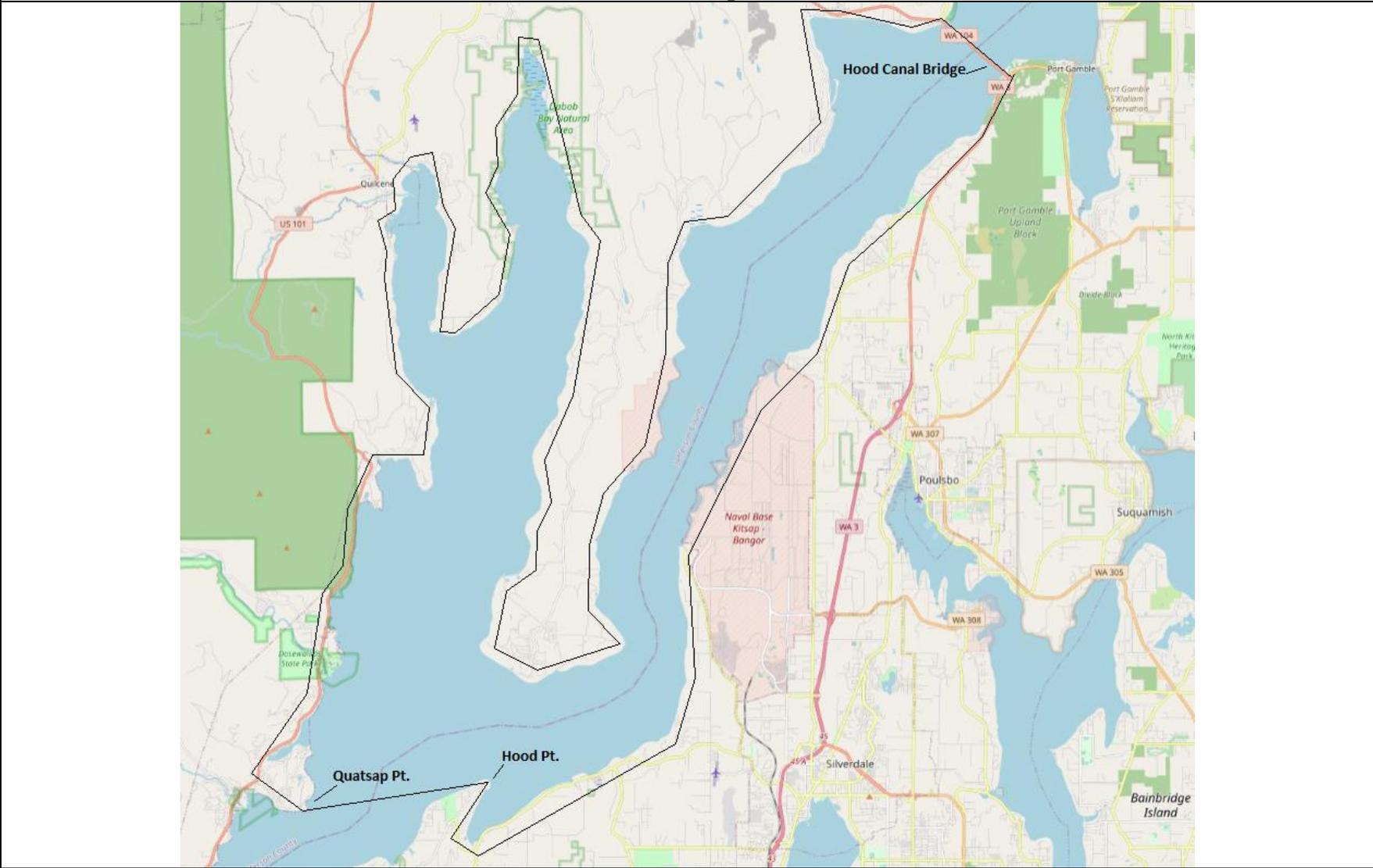
Logistics								
Logistics Support Table								
Name	Type	Latitude	Longitude	Address	County	Owner/POC	Access Limitation	Description
William Hicks County Park Ramp	Staging Area	47.867396	-122.66373	Wm R Hicks Park Rd., Port Ludlow	Jefferson	Jefferson County		Contact Port Ludlow
Herb Beck Marina	Staging Area	47.80147	-122.86798	1731 Linger Longer Rd., Quilcene	Jefferson	Port of Port Townsend		Contact listed above
Misery Pt. WDFW Water Access Site	Staging Area	47.653129	-122.835255	10360 Misery Point Rd., Seabeck	Kitsap	WDFW Region 6		Contact listed above
Comments								
<p>GRP Considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hood Canal: HC-03 – HC-22.9 								

Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

Response Actions and Conservation Measures For BMPs	
Response Action	Conservation Measures
Use of Vessels	<p>The use of vessels would take into consideration sensitive habitats (e.g., nesting areas or spawning areas) based on presence and distribution of wildlife such as birds and mammals (to the extent that information is available in GRPs), and avoid these areas when possible.</p> <p>Observe instructions in GRPs that outline boat and watercraft use restrictions within 183 m (200 yards) of National Wildlife Refuge sites or other sensitive areas.</p> <p>Obtain maps of sanctuary zones and vessel BMPs and SOPs for marine mammals.</p> <p>Do not stage boats such that shoreline vegetation is crushed. Boats should not rest on or press against vegetation at any time.</p> <p>Avoid anchor or prop-scarring of submerged vegetation.</p> <p>Maintain a buffer of at least 91 m (100 yards) from marine mammals (e.g., whales) and 183 m (200 yards) from Southern Resident Killer Whales. Do not move into the path of whales.</p> <p>If approached by a marine mammal, put the engine in neutral and allow it to pass.</p>
Use of Aircraft	<p>Observe flight restriction zones specified in the GRPs, including minimum ceiling height (altitude of 305 m [1,000 ft] above ground is advised) and distance from known or suspected wildlife areas (e.g., nesting areas) in order to reduce wildlife exposure to noise or presence of airplanes or helicopters.</p>
Booming	<p>Boom strategies in the GRPs are designed to consider species occurrence and habitat use, to the extent possible.</p> <p>Monitor for the presence of marine mammals and seabirds. Ensure that EU provides information on possible presence and impacts to ESA-listed (protected) species or critical habitats.</p> <p>To the extent practicable, and when practicable, observe species-specific buffer zones (e.g., 91 to 183 m [100 to 200 yards] for marine mammal) when planning and implementing response action.</p> <p>Evaluate need to restrict access to sensitive habitats (e.g., nesting areas or spawning areas) based on presence and distribution of wildlife such as birds and mammals.</p> <p>Arrange booms to minimize impacts to wildlife and wildlife movements.</p> <p>Locate boom anchors using strategies identified in GRPs, if available.</p>
Skimming / Vacuuming	<p>Use methods that minimize the amount of water relative to oil taken in (e.g., flat-head nozzle [duckbill] and skim/vacuum at water surface only).</p> <p>Operations in sensitive areas (e.g., marshes, submerged aquatic vegetation, worm beds) must be very closely monitored, and a site-specific list of procedures and restrictions must be developed to minimize damage to vegetation.</p> <p>Adequate storage for recovered oil/water mixtures, as well as suitable transfer capability, must be available.</p> <p>Position intake to minimize plankton and larvae entrainment. To the extent practicable, and when practicable, observe species-specific buffer zones (e.g., 91 to 183 m [100 to 200 yards] for marine mammals, see Section 4) when planning and implementing response action.</p>
<p>General BMPs to follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Watch for marine wildlife 2. If marine mammals, particularly whales are observed maintain a distance of 100 yards and 200 yards from killer whales (orcas) if safe and possible 3. If approached by a marine mammal, put engine in neutral and wait for animal(s) to pass, if safe. 4. If marine wildlife is observed approaching the oil spill and deterrence may be necessary, contact NOAA SSC, DOI rep, DRAT, state fish and wildlife agencies using section 9200 of this plan. 	

**Quick Reference Guide (QRC)
Geographic Response Plans**

GRS Map



Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

GRS: End of Hood Canal		GRS # 008
Location Information		
State: Washington		County: Mason and Kitsap
Site Description: Quatsap Pt across to Hood Pt to the end of Hood Canal at Lynch Cove		
Contact Information		
Skokomish Indian Reservation: 360-426-4232 Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife: 360-249-1229 Washington State Parks: 360-902-8634 Mason County Division of Emergency Management: Tammi Wright; 360-427-7535 Kitsap County Department of Emergency Management: Michelle Moen; 360-307-5871 Triton Cove State Park Staff: 360-796-4415 Port of Allyn Staff: 360-275-2430 Mason County Parks and Trails Department: 360-427-9670 NMFS contacts for ESA listed species: NOAA SSC; (C) 206-348-2429 NMFS contact for Essential Fish Habitat: NOAA SSC; (C) 206-348-2429 USFWS contacts for ESA listed species and MBTA: Department of Interior; (O) 503-326-2489 (C) 503-720-1212		
Resources At Risk Characteristics		
Managed Areas:	Skokomish Indian Reservation; Sound Rock Conservation Area; Octopus Hole Conservation Area; WA State Parks: Lilliwaup Tidelands	
Essential Fish Habitat and Critical Habitat managed by NMFS	Pacific Herring, SRKW critical habitat	
Wildlife (not ESA listed):	Bird: Western Grebe	
Federally Threatened/ Endangered Species and designated critical habitats under USFWS authority:	Bird: Marbled Murrelet, Streaked Horned Lark, Yellow-Billed Cuckoo; Fish: Bull Trout, Dolly Varden	
Federally Threatened/ Endangered Species and designated critical habits under NMFS authority	Fish: Chinook Salmon, Chum Salmon, Coho Salmon, Pacific Herring; Bird: Bald Eagle	
Socio/Cultural/Economic Resources:	Skokomish Indian Tribe, Salmon Fishing, Demersal Ground Fishing; Subsistence: Native American Salmon Fishing Beach: Belfair State Park, Jorsted Creek Beach, Octopus Hole, Hood Canal (Beach 46,47), Potlatch State Park, Twanoh State Park Hatchery: Enetai Hatchery and Hoodsport Hatchery Marina: Potlach State Park, Port of Hoodsport Ingvold Gronvold Park, Twanoh State Park, Sacajawea State Park	

Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

Spill Response								
Response Considerations:				Special considerations: Federal and state regulations require that vessels maintain minimum distances from killer whales. Government employees are exempt from these when carrying out official duties, however, efforts should be made to minimize effects on killer whales and other species in the area. If marine mammals are observed in an area where response actions are required, contact NMFS. District staff have copies of letters authorizing the use of some deterrence techniques.				
Logistics								
Logistics Support Table								
Name	Type	Latitude	Longitude	Address	County	Owner/POC	Access Limitation	Description
Triton Cove State Park	Staging Area	47.609108	-122.98475	61 Handley Lane, Brinnon	Jefferson	WA Parks & Rec Comm.		Contact listed above
Port of Allyn North Shore Boat Launch	Staging Area	47.418496	-122.903887	4791 NE North Shore Rd., Belfair	Mason	Port of Allyn		Contact listed above
Union County Boat Launch	Staging Area	47.35764	-123.10056	5091 Washington 106, Union	Mason	Mason County		Parks & Trails Dept.
Comments								
GRP Considerations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hood Canal: HC-20.3, HC-21, HC-21.2 – HC-21.5, HC-21.7; HC-23 – HC-36.2 								

Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

Response Actions and Conservation Measures For BMPs	
Response Action	Conservation Measures
Use of Vessels	<p>The use of vessels would take into consideration sensitive habitats (e.g., nesting areas or spawning areas) based on presence and distribution of wildlife such as birds and mammals (to the extent that information is available in GRPs), and avoid these areas when possible.</p> <p>Observe instructions in GRPs that outline boat and watercraft use restrictions within 183 m (200 yards) of National Wildlife Refuge sites or other sensitive areas.</p> <p>Obtain maps of sanctuary zones and vessel BMPs and SOPs for marine mammals.</p> <p>Do not stage boats such that shoreline vegetation is crushed. Boats should not rest on or press against vegetation at any time.</p> <p>Avoid anchor or prop-scarring of submerged vegetation.</p> <p>Maintain a buffer of at least 91 m (100 yards) from marine mammals (e.g., whales) and 183 m (200 yards) from Southern Resident Killer Whales. Do not move into the path of whales.</p> <p>If approached by a marine mammal, put the engine in neutral and allow it to pass.</p>
Use of Aircraft	<p>Observe flight restriction zones specified in the GRPs, including minimum ceiling height (altitude of 305 m [1,000 ft] above ground is advised) and distance from known or suspected wildlife areas (e.g., nesting areas) in order to reduce wildlife exposure to noise or presence of airplanes or helicopters.</p>
Booming	<p>Boom strategies in the GRPs are designed to consider species occurrence and habitat use, to the extent possible.</p> <p>Monitor for the presence of marine mammals and seabirds. Ensure that EU provides information on possible presence and impacts to ESA-listed (protected) species or critical habitats.</p> <p>To the extent practicable, and when practicable, observe species-specific buffer zones (e.g., 91 to 183 m [100 to 200 yards] for marine mammal) when planning and implementing response action.</p> <p>Evaluate need to restrict access to sensitive habitats (e.g., nesting areas or spawning areas) based on presence and distribution of wildlife such as birds and mammals.</p> <p>Arrange booms to minimize impacts to wildlife and wildlife movements.</p> <p>Locate boom anchors using strategies identified in GRPs, if available.</p>
Skimming / Vacuuming	<p>Use methods that minimize the amount of water relative to oil taken in (e.g., flat-head nozzle [duckbill] and skim/vacuum at water surface only).</p> <p>Operations in sensitive areas (e.g., marshes, submerged aquatic vegetation, worm beds) must be very closely monitored, and a site-specific list of procedures and restrictions must be developed to minimize damage to vegetation.</p> <p>Adequate storage for recovered oil/water mixtures, as well as suitable transfer capability, must be available.</p> <p>Position intake to minimize plankton and larvae entrainment. To the extent practicable, and when practicable, observe species-specific buffer zones (e.g., 91 to 183 m [100 to 200 yards] for marine mammals, see Section 4) when planning and implementing response action.</p>
<p>General BMPs to follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Watch for marine wildlife 2. If marine mammals, particularly whales are observed maintain a distance of 100 yards and 200 yards from killer whales (orcas) if safe and possible 3. If approached by a marine mammal, put engine in neutral and wait for animal(s) to pass, if safe. 4. If marine wildlife is observed approaching the oil spill and deterrence may be necessary, contact NOAA SSC, DOI rep, DRAT, state fish and wildlife agencies using section 9200 of this plan. 	

**Quick Reference Guide (QRC)
Geographic Response Plans**

GRS Map



Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

GRS: Olympia Region		GRS # 009
Location Information		
State: Washington		County: Mason and Thurston
Site Description: South of Graham Pt Bridge at Pickering Passage; Brisco Pt across to Dickenson Pt at Dana Passage; The remaining of Puget Sound to include Budd Inlet, Eld Inlet, Totten Inlet and Hammersley Inlet		
Contact Information		
Squaxin Island Tribe: 360-426-9781 Washington Department of Natural Resources: 360-825-1631 Washington State Park: 360-902-8634 Mason County Division of Emergency Management: Tammi Wright; 360-427-7535 Thurston County Emergency Management: Cherie Nevin; 360-867-2827 NMFS contacts for ESA listed species: NOAA SSC; (C) 206-348-2429 NMFS contact for Essential Fish Habitat: NOAA SSC; (C) 206-348-2429 USFWS contacts for ESA listed species and MBTA: Department of Interior; (O) 503-326-2489 (C) 503-720-1212		
Resources At Risk Characteristics		
Managed Areas:	Squaxin Island Tribe Kennedy Creek Natural Area Preserve Skookum Inlet Natural Area Preserve WA State Parks: Squaxin Island, Hope Island	
Essential Fish Habitat and Critical Habitat managed by NMFS	Pacific Herring, SRKW critical habitat	
Wildlife (not ESA listed):	Bird: Western Grebe	
Federally Threatened/ Endangered Species and designated critical habitats under USFWS authority:	Mammals: Olympia Pocket Gopher, Tenino Pocket Gopher, Yelm Pocket Gopher; Birds: Marbled Murrelet, Streaked Horned Lark, Yellow-Billed Cuckoo; Fish: Bull Trout	
Federally Threatened/ Endangered Species and designated critical habits under NMFS authority	Fish: Chinook Salmon, Chum Salmon, Coho Salmon, Pacific Herring; Birds: Bald Eagle	
Socio/Cultural/Economic Resources:	Squaxin Island Tribe; Subsistence: Native American Salmon Fishing Beach: Priest Point Park, Shorecrest County Park, Frye Cove County Park, Burfoot County Park; Hatchery: Elson Creek Hatchery; Lock and Dam: Kaufman Dam, Deschutes Dam, and Capitol Lake Trap and Fishway	

Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

Spill Response								
Response Considerations:				Special considerations: Federal and state regulations require that vessels maintain minimum distances from killer whales. Government employees are exempt from these when carrying out official duties, however, efforts should be made to minimize effects on killer whales and other species in the area. If marine mammals are observed in an area where response actions are required, contact NMFS. District staff have copies of letters authorizing the use of some deterrence techniques.				
Logistics								
Logistics Support Table								
Name	Type	Latitude	Longitude	Address	County	Owner/POC	Access Limitation	Description
Shelton Boat Ramp	Staging Area	47.213846	-123.088258	691 East Pine St, Shelton	Mason			Parking area near boat launch and marina.
Swantown Marina	Staging Area	47.057314	-122.900421	1170 Marine Drive NE, Olympia	Thurston			Parking lots associated with marina
Boston Harbor Boat Ramp	Staging Area	47.14005	-122.905523	284 73 rd Ave NE, Olympia	Thurston			Parking lots near the boat launch.
Comments								
GRP Considerations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● South Puget Sound: SPS-46 – SPS-77 								

Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

Response Actions and Conservation Measures For BMPs	
Response Action	Conservation Measures
Use of Vessels	<p>The use of vessels would take into consideration sensitive habitats (e.g., nesting areas or spawning areas) based on presence and distribution of wildlife such as birds and mammals (to the extent that information is available in GRPs), and avoid these areas when possible.</p> <p>Observe instructions in GRPs that outline boat and watercraft use restrictions within 183 m (200 yards) of National Wildlife Refuge sites or other sensitive areas.</p> <p>Obtain maps of sanctuary zones and vessel BMPs and SOPs for marine mammals.</p> <p>Do not stage boats such that shoreline vegetation is crushed. Boats should not rest on or press against vegetation at any time.</p> <p>Avoid anchor or prop-scarring of submerged vegetation.</p> <p>Maintain a buffer of at least 91 m (100 yards) from marine mammals (e.g., whales) and 183 m (200 yards) from Southern Resident Killer Whales. Do not move into the path of whales.</p> <p>If approached by a marine mammal, put the engine in neutral and allow it to pass.</p>
Use of Aircraft	<p>Observe flight restriction zones specified in the GRPs, including minimum ceiling height (altitude of 305 m [1,000 ft] above ground is advised) and distance from known or suspected wildlife areas (e.g., nesting areas) in order to reduce wildlife exposure to noise or presence of airplanes or helicopters.</p>
Booming	<p>Boom strategies in the GRPs are designed to consider species occurrence and habitat use, to the extent possible.</p> <p>Monitor for the presence of marine mammals and seabirds. Ensure that EU provides information on possible presence and impacts to ESA-listed (protected) species or critical habitats.</p> <p>To the extent practicable, and when practicable, observe species-specific buffer zones (e.g., 91 to 183 m [100 to 200 yards] for marine mammal) when planning and implementing response action.</p> <p>Evaluate need to restrict access to sensitive habitats (e.g., nesting areas or spawning areas) based on presence and distribution of wildlife such as birds and mammals.</p> <p>Arrange booms to minimize impacts to wildlife and wildlife movements.</p> <p>Locate boom anchors using strategies identified in GRPs, if available.</p>
Skimming / Vacuuming	<p>Use methods that minimize the amount of water relative to oil taken in (e.g., flat-head nozzle [duckbill] and skim/vacuum at water surface only).</p> <p>Operations in sensitive areas (e.g., marshes, submerged aquatic vegetation, worm beds) must be very closely monitored, and a site-specific list of procedures and restrictions must be developed to minimize damage to vegetation.</p> <p>Adequate storage for recovered oil/water mixtures, as well as suitable transfer capability, must be available.</p> <p>Position intake to minimize plankton and larvae entrainment. To the extent practicable, and when practicable, observe species-specific buffer zones (e.g., 91 to 183 m [100 to 200 yards] for marine mammals, see Section 4) when planning and implementing response action.</p>
<p>General BMPs to follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Watch for marine wildlife 2. If marine mammals, particularly whales are observed maintain a distance of 100 yards and 200 yards from killer whales (orcas) if safe and possible 3. If approached by a marine mammal, put engine in neutral and wait for animal(s) to pass, if safe. 4. If marine wildlife is observed approaching the oil spill and deterrence may be necessary, contact NOAA SSC, DOI rep, DRAT, state fish and wildlife agencies using section 9200 of this plan. 	

**Quick Reference Guide (QRC)
Geographic Response Plans**

RS Map



Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

GRS: Case Inlet		GRS # 010
Location Information		
State: Washington		County: Mason, Thurston, and Pierce
Site Description: Johnson Pt across to Devils Head at Drayton Passage; Dickenson Pt across to Brisco Pt at Dana Passage; Graham Pt Bridge at Pickering Passage		
Contact Information		
Department of Natural Resources (South Puget Sound Region): 360-825-1631 Washington State Parks: 360-908-8634 Mason County Division of Emergency Management: Tammi Wright; 360-427-7535 Thurston County Emergency Management: Cherie Nevin; 360-867-2827 Pierce County Emergency Management: Todd Kilpatrick; 253-798-2214 NMFS contacts for ESA listed species: NOAA SSC; (C) 206-348-2429 NMFS contact for Essential Fish Habitat: NOAA SSC; (C) 206-348-2429 USFWS contacts for ESA listed species and MBTA: Department of Interior; (O) 503-326-2489 (C) 503-720-1212		
Resources At Risk Characteristics		
Managed Areas:	Woodard Bay Natural Resources Conservation Area WA State Parks: Joemma Beach, McMicken Island, Stretch Point, Harstine Island, Jarrell Cove	
Essential Fish Habitat and Critical Habitat managed by NMFS	Pacific Herring and SRKW critical habitat	
Wildlife (not ESA listed):	Birds: Western Grebe	
Federally Threatened/ Endangered Species and designated critical habitats under USFWS authority:	Mammals: Gray Wolf, North American Wolverine, Olympia Pocket Gopher, Tenino Pocket Gopher, Yelm Pocket Gopher; Birds: Marbled Murrelet, Streaked Horned Lark, Yellow-Billed Cuckoo; Fish: Bull Trout	
Federally Threatened/ Endangered Species and designated critical habits under NMFS authority	Fish: Chinook Salmon, Chum Salmon, Coho Salmon, Pacific Herring; Birds: Bald Eagle	
Socio/Cultural/Economic Resources:	Demersal Groundfishing Fishing; Subsistence: Native American Salmon Fishing; Artificial Reef: Itsami Ledge; Beach: KPN Olman Road Vaugh Bay Sandspit, McMicken Island (Beach 25), Fudge Point, Windy Bluff (Beach 18), McMicken Island State Park; Ferry: Herron Ferry Terminal (Main Land); Lock and Dam: Haleys Dam, Fish Way	

Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

Spill Response								
Response Considerations:				Special considerations: Federal and state regulations require that vessels maintain minimum distances from killer whales. Government employees are exempt from these when carrying out official duties, however, efforts should be made to minimize effects on killer whales and other species in the area. If marine mammals are observed in an area where response actions are required, contact NMFS. District staff have copies of letters authorizing the use of some deterrence techniques.				
Logistics								
Logistics Support Table								
Name	Type	Latitude	Longitude	Address	County	Owner/POC	Access Limitation	Description
Joemma Beach State Park	Staging Area	47.225088	-122.809897	20079 Bay Rd. KP S, Longbranch	Pierce			
Comments								
GRP Considerations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● South Puget Sound: SPS-39 - SPS-45, SPS-77 – SPS-94 								

Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

Response Actions and Conservation Measures For BMPs	
Response Action	Conservation Measures
Use of Vessels	<p>The use of vessels would take into consideration sensitive habitats (e.g., nesting areas or spawning areas) based on presence and distribution of wildlife such as birds and mammals (to the extent that information is available in GRPs), and avoid these areas when possible.</p> <p>Observe instructions in GRPs that outline boat and watercraft use restrictions within 183 m (200 yards) of National Wildlife Refuge sites or other sensitive areas.</p> <p>Obtain maps of sanctuary zones and vessel BMPs and SOPs for marine mammals.</p> <p>Do not stage boats such that shoreline vegetation is crushed. Boats should not rest on or press against vegetation at any time.</p> <p>Avoid anchor or prop-scarring of submerged vegetation.</p> <p>Maintain a buffer of at least 91 m (100 yards) from marine mammals (e.g., whales) and 183 m (200 yards) from Southern Resident Killer Whales. Do not move into the path of whales.</p> <p>If approached by a marine mammal, put the engine in neutral and allow it to pass.</p>
Use of Aircraft	<p>Observe flight restriction zones specified in the GRPs, including minimum ceiling height (altitude of 305 m [1,000 ft] above ground is advised) and distance from known or suspected wildlife areas (e.g., nesting areas) in order to reduce wildlife exposure to noise or presence of airplanes or helicopters.</p>
Booming	<p>Boom strategies in the GRPs are designed to consider species occurrence and habitat use, to the extent possible.</p> <p>Monitor for the presence of marine mammals and seabirds. Ensure that EU provides information on possible presence and impacts to ESA-listed (protected) species or critical habitats.</p> <p>To the extent practicable, and when practicable, observe species-specific buffer zones (e.g., 91 to 183 m [100 to 200 yards] for marine mammal) when planning and implementing response action.</p> <p>Evaluate need to restrict access to sensitive habitats (e.g., nesting areas or spawning areas) based on presence and distribution of wildlife such as birds and mammals.</p> <p>Arrange booms to minimize impacts to wildlife and wildlife movements.</p> <p>Locate boom anchors using strategies identified in GRPs, if available.</p>
Skimming / Vacuuming	<p>Use methods that minimize the amount of water relative to oil taken in (e.g., flat-head nozzle [duckbill] and skim/vacuum at water surface only).</p> <p>Operations in sensitive areas (e.g., marshes, submerged aquatic vegetation, worm beds) must be very closely monitored, and a site-specific list of procedures and restrictions must be developed to minimize damage to vegetation.</p> <p>Adequate storage for recovered oil/water mixtures, as well as suitable transfer capability, must be available.</p> <p>Position intake to minimize plankton and larvae entrainment. To the extent practicable, and when practicable, observe species-specific buffer zones (e.g., 91 to 183 m [100 to 200 yards] for marine mammals, see Section 4) when planning and implementing response action.</p>
<p>General BMPs to follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Watch for marine wildlife 2. If marine mammals, particularly whales are observed maintain a distance of 100 yards and 200 yards from killer whales (orcas) if safe and possible 3. If approached by a marine mammal, put engine in neutral and wait for animal(s) to pass, if safe. 4. If marine wildlife is observed approaching the oil spill and deterrence may be necessary, contact NOAA SSC, DOI rep, DRAT, state fish and wildlife agencies using section 9200 of this plan. 	

**Quick Reference Guide (QRC)
Geographic Response Plans**

GRS Map



Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

GRS: Carr Inlet	GRS # 011
Location Information	
State: Washington	County: Thurston and Pierce
Site Description: Johnson Pt to Devils Head at Drayton Passage; Tower Horn Fixed Bridge at The Narrows	
Contact Information	
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife: 360-249-4628 Metropolitan Park District of Tacoma: Marina Becker (Director); 253-305-1043 Washington State Parks: Park Ranger Patterson; 360-8678243 Thurston County Emergency Management: Cherie Nevin; 360-867-2800 Pierce County Emergency Management: Todd Kilpatrick; 253-798-3595 Nisqually Indian Tribe: 360-459-9603 Puyallup Tribe of Indians: 253-680-5656 NMFS contacts for ESA listed species: NOAA SSC; (C) 206-348-2429 NMFS contact for Essential Fish Habitat: NOAA SSC; (C) 206-348-2429 USFWS contacts for ESA listed species and MBTA: Department of Interior; (O) 503-326-2489 (C) 503-720-1212	
Resources At Risk Characteristics	
Managed Areas:	South Puget Sound Wildlife Area Zee's Reef Marine Protected Area Titlow Beach Marine Protected Area Saltar's Point Beach Conservation Area WA State Parks: Penrose Point, Tolmie, Eagle Island, Kopachuck Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge
Essential Fish Habitat and Critical Habitat managed by NMFS	Pacific Herring and SRKW critical habitat
Wildlife (not ESA listed):	Birds: Western Grebe
Federally Threatened/ Endangered Species and designated critical habitats under USFWS authority:	Mammals: Gray Wolf, North American Wolverine, Olympia Pocket Gopher, Tenino Pocket Gopher, Ylem Pocket Gopher; Birds: Marbled Murrelet, Northern Spotted Owl, Streaked Horned Lark, Yellow-Billed Cuckoo; Amphibians: Oregon Spotted Frog; Fish: Bull Trout; Flowering Plant: Golden Paintbrush; Marsh Sandwort, Water Howellia
Federally Threatened/ Endangered Species and designated critical habits under NMFS authority	Fish: Chinook Salmon, Chum Salmon, Coho Salmon, Pacific Herring; Marine Mammals: Steller Sea Lion; Birds: Bald Eagle

Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

Socio/Cultural/Economic Resources:				Commercial Fishing: Salmon Fishing, Demersal Groundfish Fishing, Rocky Reef Groundfish Fishing, Pelagic Groundfish Fishing; Subsistence: Native American Salmon Fishing; Artificial Reef: Toliva Shoal; Beach: Penrose Point State Park, Purdy Sandspit County Park, Kopachuck State Park, Tolmie State Park, Sunnyside Beach Park, Point Evans (Beach 36), Devils Head (Beach 13), Titlow Park, Salt Point / South Gorden Point; Lock and Dam: Olufson Dam				
Spill Response								
Response Considerations:				Special considerations: Federal and state regulations require that vessels maintain minimum distances from killer whales. Government employees are exempt from these when carrying out official duties, however, efforts should be made to minimize effects on killer whales and other species in the area. If marine mammals are observed in an area where response actions are required, contact NMFS. District staff have copies of letters authorizing the use of some deterrence techniques.				
Logistics								
Logistics Support Table								
Name	Type	Latitude	Longitude	Address	County	Owner/POC	Access Limitation	Description
Zittel's Marina Boat Launch	Staging Area	47.164618	-122.810038	9144 Gallea St. NE, Olympia	Thurston			
Luhr Beach	Staging Area	47.100909	-122.727293	4849 D Milluhr Rd. NE, Olympia	Thurston			
Solo Pt. Boat Launch	Staging Area	47.138476	-122.632107	Solo Pt. Rd., DuPont	Pierce			
Steilacoom Boat Launch	Staging Area	47.172151	-122.602809	1425 Commercial St., Steilacoom	Pierce			Parking lots and gravel area near ferry.
Comments								
<p>GRP Considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● South Puget Sound: SPS-1 – SPS-38 								

Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

Response Actions and Conservation Measures For BMPs	
Response Action	Conservation Measures
Use of Vessels	<p>The use of vessels would take into consideration sensitive habitats (e.g., nesting areas or spawning areas) based on presence and distribution of wildlife such as birds and mammals (to the extent that information is available in GRPs), and avoid these areas when possible.</p> <p>Observe instructions in GRPs that outline boat and watercraft use restrictions within 183 m (200 yards) of National Wildlife Refuge sites or other sensitive areas.</p> <p>Obtain maps of sanctuary zones and vessel BMPs and SOPs for marine mammals.</p> <p>Do not stage boats such that shoreline vegetation is crushed. Boats should not rest on or press against vegetation at any time.</p> <p>Avoid anchor or prop-scarring of submerged vegetation.</p> <p>Maintain a buffer of at least 91 m (100 yards) from marine mammals (e.g., whales) and 183 m (200 yards) from Southern Resident Killer Whales. Do not move into the path of whales.</p> <p>If approached by a marine mammal, put the engine in neutral and allow it to pass.</p>
Use of Aircraft	<p>Observe flight restriction zones specified in the GRPs, including minimum ceiling height (altitude of 305 m [1,000 ft] above ground is advised) and distance from known or suspected wildlife areas (e.g., nesting areas) in order to reduce wildlife exposure to noise or presence of airplanes or helicopters.</p>
Booming	<p>Boom strategies in the GRPs are designed to consider species occurrence and habitat use, to the extent possible.</p> <p>Monitor for the presence of marine mammals and seabirds. Ensure that EU provides information on possible presence and impacts to ESA-listed (protected) species or critical habitats.</p> <p>To the extent practicable, and when practicable, observe species-specific buffer zones (e.g., 91 to 183 m [100 to 200 yards] for marine mammal) when planning and implementing response action.</p> <p>Evaluate need to restrict access to sensitive habitats (e.g., nesting areas or spawning areas) based on presence and distribution of wildlife such as birds and mammals.</p> <p>Arrange booms to minimize impacts to wildlife and wildlife movements.</p> <p>Locate boom anchors using strategies identified in GRPs, if available.</p>
Skimming / Vacuuming	<p>Use methods that minimize the amount of water relative to oil taken in (e.g., flat-head nozzle [duckbill] and skim/vacuum at water surface only).</p> <p>Operations in sensitive areas (e.g., marshes, submerged aquatic vegetation, worm beds) must be very closely monitored, and a site-specific list of procedures and restrictions must be developed to minimize damage to vegetation.</p> <p>Adequate storage for recovered oil/water mixtures, as well as suitable transfer capability, must be available.</p> <p>Position intake to minimize plankton and larvae entrainment. To the extent practicable, and when practicable, observe species-specific buffer zones (e.g., 91 to 183 m [100 to 200 yards] for marine mammals, see Section 4) when planning and implementing response action.</p>
<p>General BMPs to follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Watch for marine wildlife 2. If marine mammals, particularly whales are observed maintain a distance of 100 yards and 200 yards from killer whales (orcas) if safe and possible 3. If approached by a marine mammal, put engine in neutral and wait for animal(s) to pass, if safe. 4. If marine wildlife is observed approaching the oil spill and deterrence may be necessary, contact NOAA SSC, DOI rep, DRAT, state fish and wildlife agencies using section 9200 of this plan. 	

**Quick Reference Guide (QRC)
Geographic Response Plans**

GRS Map



Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

GRS: Vashon Island Region		GRS # 012
Location Information		
State: Washington		County: Kitsap, King and Pierce
Site Description: Tower Horn Bridge at The Narrows; Washington State Ferry Fauntleroy Terminal across Puget Sound to Washington State Ferry Southworth Terminal		
Contact Information		
<p>Puyallup Indian Tribe: 360-579-6200 Washington Department of Natural Resources (South Puget Sound Region): 360-825-1631 Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (Costal Region): 360-249-4628 Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (North Puget Sound Region): 425-775-1311 Washington State Parks: 360-902-8634 Kitsap County Department of Emergency Management: Michelle Moen; 360-307-5871 King County Emergency Management: Janice Rahman; 206-205-4061 Pierce County Emergency Management: Todd Kilpatrick; 253-798-2214 NMFS contacts for ESA listed species: NOAA SSC; (C) 206-348-2429 NMFS contact for Essential Fish Habitat: NOAA SSC; (C) 206-348-2429 USFWS contacts for ESA listed species and MBTA: Department of Interior; (O) 503-326-2489 (C) 503-720-1212</p>		
Resources At Risk Characteristics		
Managed Areas:	Puyallup Indian Reservation Murray Island Aquatic Reserve Colvos Passage Marine Protected Area WA State Parks: Saltwater, Dashpoint	
Essential Fish Habitat and Critical Habitat managed by NMFS	Pacific Herring and SRKW critical habitat	
Wildlife (not ESA listed):	Bird: Western Grebe	
Federally Threatened/ Endangered Species and designated critical habitats under USFWS authority:	Mammals: Gray Wolf, North American Wolverine; Birds: Marbled Murrelet, Streak Horned Lark, Yellow-Billed Cuckoo; Amphibians: Oregon Spotted Frog; Fish: Bull Trout; Flowering Plant: Marsh Sandwort, Water Howellia	
Federally Threatened/ Endangered Species and designated critical habits under NMFS authority	Fish: Chinook Salmon, Chum Salmon, Coho Salmon, Pacific Herring; Birds: Bald Eagle	

Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

Socio/Cultural/Economic Resources:	Commercial Fishing: Salmon Fishing, Demersal Ground Fishing, Pelagic Groundfish Fishing; Puyallup Indian Tribe; Subsistence: Native American Salmon Fishing; Archaeological Site: Dash Point, Magnolia Beach, Kingsbury Beach, Burton Site; Artificial Reef: Point Heyer; Beach: Ruston Way Waterfront Park, Camp Sealth, Three Tree Point, Southeast Vashon Island (Beach 79), East Vashon Island (Beach 85), Burton Acres County Park, Brown's Point Lighthouse Park, Maury Island (Beach 83), Dash Point State Park, Sunrise Beach Park, Saltwater State Park, Redondo County Park, Dockton County Park, Dash Point County Park, Des Moines Marina City Beach Park, Point Heyer 'KVI' Park, Seahurst County Park, Owens Beach / Point Defiance Park; Ferry: Point Defiance Landing; Lock and Dam: Wildwood Pond							
Spill Response								
Response Considerations:	Hazardous Waste Site: Asarco Offshore / Smelter, Cascade Timber 3 US Oil, Tacoma Coal Gasification, Asarco Demolition / Groundwater, Asarco, Cascade Timber 3 POT, Commencement Bay Nearshore Tidelands, Tacoma Tar Pits, Ruston N Tacoma, Tacoma Redevelopment Projects							
Logistics								
Logistics Support Table								
Name	Type	Latitude	Longitude	Address	County	Owner/POC	Access Limitation	Description
Point Defiance Waterfront	Staging Area	47.305207	-122.513822	5501 N Pearl St., Tacoma	Pierce			
11 th Street Boat Ramp	Staging Area	47.26054	-122.41777	1702 Stewart St., Tacoma	Pierce		Notify Puyallup Tribe before use.	Gravel parking area under bridge.
Redondo Boat Launch	Staging Area	47.348193	-122.32515	28203 Redondo Beach Dr. S., Des Moines	King			

**Quick Reference Guide (QRC)
Geographic Response Plans**

Burton Acres Park	Staging Area	47.390169	-122.44715	8903 SW Bayview Dr., Vashon	King			
Dockton Park	Staging Area	47.37031	-122.455174	9513 SW Dock St., Vashon	King			

Comments

GRP Considerations:

Central Puget Sound:

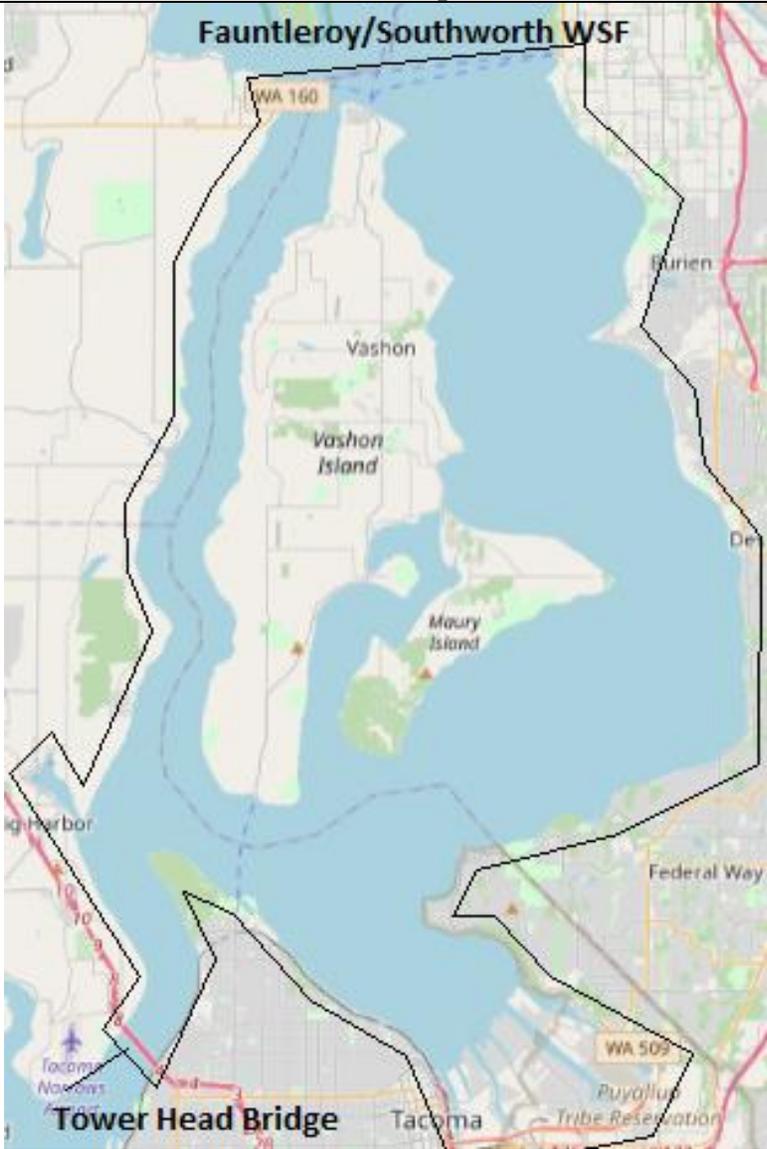
- CPS-70 – CPS-71, CPS-90 - CPS-95, CPS-100e, CPS-110e – CPS-114, CPS-120e – CPS-120f, CPS-130 - CPS-135, CPS-140 – CPS145, CPS-150, CPS160a – CPS-162, CPS-170 – CPS-171, CPS-180 – CPS-181
- BLI-1
- PYLPR-1.2, PYLPR-1.6, PYLPR-1.8
- MAUI-1 – MAUI-2
- VI-1e, VI-2e, VI-3 – VI-5, VI-6e, VI-6f

Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

Response Actions and Conservation Measures For BMPs	
Response Action	Conservation Measures
Use of Vessels	<p>The use of vessels would take into consideration sensitive habitats (e.g., nesting areas or spawning areas) based on presence and distribution of wildlife such as birds and mammals (to the extent that information is available in GRPs), and avoid these areas when possible.</p> <p>Observe instructions in GRPs that outline boat and watercraft use restrictions within 183 m (200 yards) of National Wildlife Refuge sites or other sensitive areas.</p> <p>Obtain maps of sanctuary zones and vessel BMPs and SOPs for marine mammals.</p> <p>Do not stage boats such that shoreline vegetation is crushed. Boats should not rest on or press against vegetation at any time.</p> <p>Avoid anchor or prop-scarring of submerged vegetation.</p> <p>Maintain a buffer of at least 91 m (100 yards) from marine mammals (e.g., whales) and 183 m (200 yards) from Southern Resident Killer Whales. Do not move into the path of whales.</p> <p>If approached by a marine mammal, put the engine in neutral and allow it to pass.</p>
Use of Aircraft	<p>Observe flight restriction zones specified in the GRPs, including minimum ceiling height (altitude of 305 m [1,000 ft] above ground is advised) and distance from known or suspected wildlife areas (e.g., nesting areas) in order to reduce wildlife exposure to noise or presence of airplanes or helicopters.</p>
Booming	<p>Boom strategies in the GRPs are designed to consider species occurrence and habitat use, to the extent possible.</p> <p>Monitor for the presence of marine mammals and seabirds. Ensure that EU provides information on possible presence and impacts to ESA-listed (protected) species or critical habitats.</p> <p>To the extent practicable, and when practicable, observe species-specific buffer zones (e.g., 91 to 183 m [100 to 200 yards] for marine mammal) when planning and implementing response action.</p> <p>Evaluate need to restrict access to sensitive habitats (e.g., nesting areas or spawning areas) based on presence and distribution of wildlife such as birds and mammals.</p> <p>Arrange booms to minimize impacts to wildlife and wildlife movements.</p> <p>Locate boom anchors using strategies identified in GRPs, if available.</p>
Skimming / Vacuuming	<p>Use methods that minimize the amount of water relative to oil taken in (e.g., flat-head nozzle [duckbill] and skim/vacuum at water surface only).</p> <p>Operations in sensitive areas (e.g., marshes, submerged aquatic vegetation, worm beds) must be very closely monitored, and a site-specific list of procedures and restrictions must be developed to minimize damage to vegetation.</p> <p>Adequate storage for recovered oil/water mixtures, as well as suitable transfer capability, must be available.</p> <p>Position intake to minimize plankton and larvae entrainment. To the extent practicable, and when practicable, observe species-specific buffer zones (e.g., 91 to 183 m [100 to 200 yards] for marine mammals, see Section 4) when planning and implementing response action.</p>
<p>General BMPs to follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Watch for marine wildlife 2. If marine mammals, particularly whales are observed maintain a distance of 100 yards and 200 yards from killer whales (orcas) if safe and possible 3. If approached by a marine mammal, put engine in neutral and wait for animal(s) to pass, if safe. 4. If marine wildlife is observed approaching the oil spill and deterrence may be necessary, contact NOAA SSC, DOI rep, DRAT, state fish and wildlife agencies using section 9200 of this plan. 	

**Quick Reference Guide (QRC)
Geographic Response Plans**

GRS Map



Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

GRS: Seattle Region		GRS # 013
Location Information		
State: Washington		County: Kitsap, Snohomish and King
Site Description: Washington State Ferry Fauntleroy Terminal across Puget Sound to Washington State Ferry Southworth Terminal; Washington State Ferry Edmonds Terminal across Puget Sound to Washington State Ferry Kingston Terminal		
Contact Information		
USCG Station Seattle: 206-217-6750 Suquamish Tribe: 360-598-3311 Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (North Puget Sound Region): 425-775-1311 Washington State Parks: 360-902-8634 Kitsap County Department of Environmental Management: Michelle Moen; 360-307-5871 Snohomish County Department of Emergency Management: Mark Murphey; 425-388-5060 King County Emergency Management: Janice Rahman; 206-205-4061 NMFS contacts for ESA listed species: NOAA SSC; (C) 206-348-2429 NMFS contact for Essential Fish Habitat: NOAA SSC; (C) 206-348-2429 USFWS contacts for ESA listed species and MBTA: Department of Interior; (O) 503-326-2489 (C) 503-720-1212		
Resources At Risk Characteristics		
Managed Areas:	Port Madison Suquamish Indian Reservation Richey Viewpoint Marine Protected Area Golden Gardens Marine Protected Area Orchards Rocks Conservation Area Discovery Park Marine Protected Area Bracketts Landing Marine Protected Area Eagle Harbor Marine Protected Area Carkeek Park Marine Protected Area Emma Schmitz Marine Protected Area Sinclair Inlet Marine Protected Area Lincoln Park Marine Protected Area WA State Parks: Blake Island, Illahee, Manchester, Fay Bainbridge, Fort Ward	
Essential Fish Habitat and Critical Habitat managed by NMFS	Pacific Herring and SRKW critical habitat	
Wildlife (not ESA listed):	Gray Whale, Sea Otter, Steller Sea Lion (seasonally), harbor seals and California sea lions.	
Federally Threatened/ Endangered Species and designated critical habitats under USFWS authority:	Mammals: Gray Wolf, North American Wolverine; Birds: Marbled Murrelet, Streaked Horned Lark, Yellow-Billed Cuckoo; Fish: Bull Trout	

Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

Federally Threatened/ Endangered Species and designated critical habits under NMFS authority	Fish: Chinook Salmon, Chum Salmon, Coho Salmon, Pacific Herring; Birds: Bald Eagle							
Socio/Cultural/Economic Resources:	Commercial Fishing: Demersal Groundfish Fishing, Rocky Reef Groundfish Fishing, Salmon Fishing, Pelagic Groundfish Fishing; Indian Reservation: Port Madison Suquamish Tribe; Subsistence: Native American Salmon Fishing; Aquaculture: Agate Pass Seapens, Elliott Bay Tribal Net Pens (Muckleshoot); Artificial Reef: Blake Island, The Trees (Boing Creek), West Seattle; Beach: Ross Point Tidelands, Golden Gardens, Harper County Park, Pebble Beach, Pomeroy Park (Manchester Beach), Carkeek Park, Sacrest Park, Fort Ward State Park, Alki Beach Park, Lions Park, Blake Island State Park, Richmond Beach County Park, Discovery Park, Evergreen Park, Cormorant Cove, Lowman Beach Park, Fay Bainbridge State Park, Blake Island State Park (Tillicum Villa), Illahee State Park, Silverdale County Park, Indianola Dock, Emma Schmitz Me-KWA Mooks Park; Ferry: Winslow Ferry Landing, Coleman Dock, Kingston Ferry Landing, Bremerton Ferry Landing; Hatchery: Cowling Creek Hatchery, University Of Washington Hatchery, Montlake Lab (NMFS NW & AK Fish CTR); Lock and Dam: Fish Way, Hiram M. Chittendon Locks							
Spill Response								
Response Considerations:	Hazardous Waste Site: Eagle Harbor Wyckoff GW, Eagle Harbor E & W, US Navy Keyport OU2, US Navy PSNS OU NSC, US Navy Jackson Park OU1-3, Harbor Island							
Logistics								
Logistics Support Table								
Name	Type	Latitude	Longitude	Address	County	Owner/POC	Access Limitation	Description
Water Street Boat Launch	Staging Area	47.541237	-122.640275	525 Bay St., Port Orchard	Kitsap			
Evergreen Park – Bremerton	Staging Area	47.574283	-122.627959	1317 Sheldon Boulevard, Bremerton	Kitsap			
Waterfront Park – Silverdale	Staging Area	47.643752	-122.696442	3425 NW Byron St., Silverdale	Kitsap			
Illlahee State Park	Staging Area	47.600122	-122.596382	3599 NE Sylvan Way	Kitsap	WA State		
Port of Brownsville Marina	Staging Area	47.651976	-122.616325	9790 Ogle Rd. NE, Bremerton	Kitsap			

Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

Kingston Cove Marina	Staging Area	47.796487	-122.499026	25878 Washington Blvd NE, Kingston	Kitsap			
Port of Edmonds Marina	Staging Area	47.807317	-122.390968	336 Admiral Way, Edmonds	Snohomish			Marina parking lot and marina
Eddie Vine Boat Ramp	Staging Area	47.686851	-122.40356	8001 Seaview Ave., Seattle	King			
Don Armeni Boat Ramp	Staging Area	47.592732	-122.382492	1221 Harbor Ave SW, Seattle	King			

Comments

GRP Considerations:

Central Puget Sound:

- CPS-1 - CPS-3, CPS-10-N – CPS-14, CPS-20 – CPS-21, CPS-24, CPS-30 – CPS-41, CPS-50e - CPS-57, CPS-70 - CPS-84, CPS-90 – CPS-94e
- BAI-1 - BAI-10
- DWW-0.0, DWW-0.8, DWW-1.1, DEW-1.3
- GRD-0.6

Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

Response Actions and Conservation Measures For BMPs	
Response Action	Conservation Measures
Use of Vessels	<p>The use of vessels would take into consideration sensitive habitats (e.g., nesting areas or spawning areas) based on presence and distribution of wildlife such as birds and mammals (to the extent that information is available in GRPs), and avoid these areas when possible.</p> <p>Observe instructions in GRPs that outline boat and watercraft use restrictions within 183 m (200 yards) of National Wildlife Refuge sites or other sensitive areas.</p> <p>Obtain maps of sanctuary zones and vessel BMPs and SOPs for marine mammals.</p> <p>Do not stage boats such that shoreline vegetation is crushed. Boats should not rest on or press against vegetation at any time.</p> <p>Avoid anchor or prop-scarring of submerged vegetation.</p> <p>Maintain a buffer of at least 91 m (100 yards) from marine mammals (e.g., whales) and 183 m (200 yards) from Southern Resident Killer Whales. Do not move into the path of whales.</p> <p>If approached by a marine mammal, put the engine in neutral and allow it to pass.</p>
Use of Aircraft	<p>Observe flight restriction zones specified in the GRPs, including minimum ceiling height (altitude of 305 m [1,000 ft] above ground is advised) and distance from known or suspected wildlife areas (e.g., nesting areas) in order to reduce wildlife exposure to noise or presence of airplanes or helicopters.</p>
Booming	<p>Boom strategies in the GRPs are designed to consider species occurrence and habitat use, to the extent possible.</p> <p>Monitor for the presence of marine mammals and seabirds. Ensure that EU provides information on possible presence and impacts to ESA-listed (protected) species or critical habitats.</p> <p>To the extent practicable, and when practicable, observe species-specific buffer zones (e.g., 91 to 183 m [100 to 200 yards] for marine mammal) when planning and implementing response action.</p> <p>Evaluate need to restrict access to sensitive habitats (e.g., nesting areas or spawning areas) based on presence and distribution of wildlife such as birds and mammals.</p> <p>Arrange booms to minimize impacts to wildlife and wildlife movements.</p> <p>Locate boom anchors using strategies identified in GRPs, if available.</p>
Skimming / Vacuuming	<p>Use methods that minimize the amount of water relative to oil taken in (e.g., flat-head nozzle [duckbill] and skim/vacuum at water surface only).</p> <p>Operations in sensitive areas (e.g., marshes, submerged aquatic vegetation, worm beds) must be very closely monitored, and a site-specific list of procedures and restrictions must be developed to minimize damage to vegetation.</p> <p>Adequate storage for recovered oil/water mixtures, as well as suitable transfer capability, must be available.</p> <p>Position intake to minimize plankton and larvae entrainment. To the extent practicable, and when practicable, observe species-specific buffer zones (e.g., 91 to 183 m [100 to 200 yards] for marine mammals, see Section 4) when planning and implementing response action.</p>
<p>General BMPs to follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Watch for marine wildlife 2. If marine mammals, particularly whales are observed maintain a distance of 100 yards and 200 yards from killer whales (orcas) if safe and possible 3. If approached by a marine mammal, put engine in neutral and wait for animal(s) to pass, if safe. 4. If marine wildlife is observed approaching the oil spill and deterrence may be necessary, contact NOAA SSC, DOI rep, DRAT, state fish and wildlife agencies using section 9200 of this plan. 	

**Quick Reference Guide (QRC)
Geographic Response Plans**

GRS Map



Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

GRS: Camano Island Region		GRS # 014
Location Information		
State: Washington		County: Snohomish and Island
Site Description: Washington State Ferry Mukilteo Terminal across Possession Sound to Washington State Ferry Clinton Terminal; Rocky Pt across Saratoga Passage to Polnell Pt		
Contact Information		
Tulalip Indian Tribe: 360-651-4000 Washington State Park: 360-902-8634 Snohomish County Department of Emergency Management: Mark Murphy; 425-388-5060 Island County Department of Emergency Management: Eric Brooks; 360-240-5572 NMFS contacts for ESA listed species: NOAA SSC; (C) 206-348-2429 NMFS contact for Essential Fish Habitat: NOAA SSC; (C) 206-348-2429 USFWS contacts for ESA listed species and MBTA: Department of Interior; (O) 503-326-2489 (C) 503-720-1212		
Resources At Risk Characteristics		
Managed Areas:	Tulalip Indian Reservation Ebey's Landing Nature Conservancy Port Susan Bay WA State Park: Everett Jetty, Cama Beach, Camano Island	
Essential Fish Habitat and Critical Habitat managed by NMFS	Pacific Herring and SRKW critical habitat	
Wildlife (not ESA listed):	Birds: Western Grebe	
Federally Threatened/ Endangered Species and designated critical habitats under USFWS authority:	Mammals: Gray Wolf, North American Wolverine; Birds: Marbled Murrelet, Northern Spotted Owl, Streaked Horned Lark, Yellow-Billed Cuckoo; Amphibians: Oregon Spotted Frog; Fish: Bull Trout, Dolly Varden; Insects: Taylor's Checkerspot; Flowering Plant: Golden Paintbrush	
Federally Threatened/ Endangered Species and designated critical habits under NMFS authority	Fish: Chinook Salmon, Chum Salmon, Coho Salmon, Pacific Herring; Birds: Bald Eagle	

Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

Socio/Cultural/Economic Resources:	Aquaculture: Possession Sound, Saratoga Passage, Cultured Mussels, Penn Cove, Holmes Harbor; Commercial Fishing: Demersal Groundfish, Salmon, Pelagic Groundfish; Indian Reservation: Tulalip Tribe; Archeological Site: Cama Beach, Paine Point; Artificial Reef: Gedney Island, Onamac Point; Beach: Warm Beach, Oak Harbor Lagoon, Camano Island County Club Lagoon, Rockaway Beach, Long Point Beach, Freeland County Park / Holmes Harbor, W. Penn Cove Beach, Camano Island State Park, Kayak Point County Park; Ferry: Clinton Ferry Landing, Mukilteo Ferry Landing; Locks and Dam: Tulalip Tribe Rearing Pond Dam							
Spill Response								
Response Considerations:	Special considerations: Federal and state regulations require that vessels maintain minimum distances from killer whales. Government employees are exempt from these when carrying out official duties, however, efforts should be made to minimize effects on killer whales and other species in the area. If marine mammals are observed in an area where response actions are required, contact NMFS. District staff have copies of letters authorizing the use of some deterrence techniques.							
Logistics								
Logistics Support Table								
Name	Type	Latitude	Longitude	Address	County	Owner/POC	Access Limitation	Description
Snohomish River Langus Riverfront Park	Staging Area	47.99868	-122.177954	713 Ross Ave, Everett	Snohomish			
Dagmar's Marina on Snohomish River	Staging Area	48.011863	-122.178006	1871 Ross Ave, Everett	Snohomish			
10 th St Marine Park	Staging Area	48.004405	-122.220353	1008 10 th St., Everett	Snohomish			
Kayak Pt. County Park	Staging Area	48.136294	-122.367214	15609 Marine Dr., Stanwood	Snohomish	County Park		
Cavalero Beach County Park	Staging Area	48.174119	-122.476747	1013 Simonson Pl., Camano Island	Island			
Freeland Park	Staging Area	48.015655	-122.531329	1535 E Shoreview Dr., Freeland	Island			
Langley Marina	Staging Area	48.038524	-122.404434	126 Wharf St., Langley	Island			
Camano Island State Park	Staging Area	48.124045	-122.494702	2269 Lowell Pt., Rd., Camano Island	Island	State Park		

**Quick Reference Guide (QRC)
Geographic Response Plans**

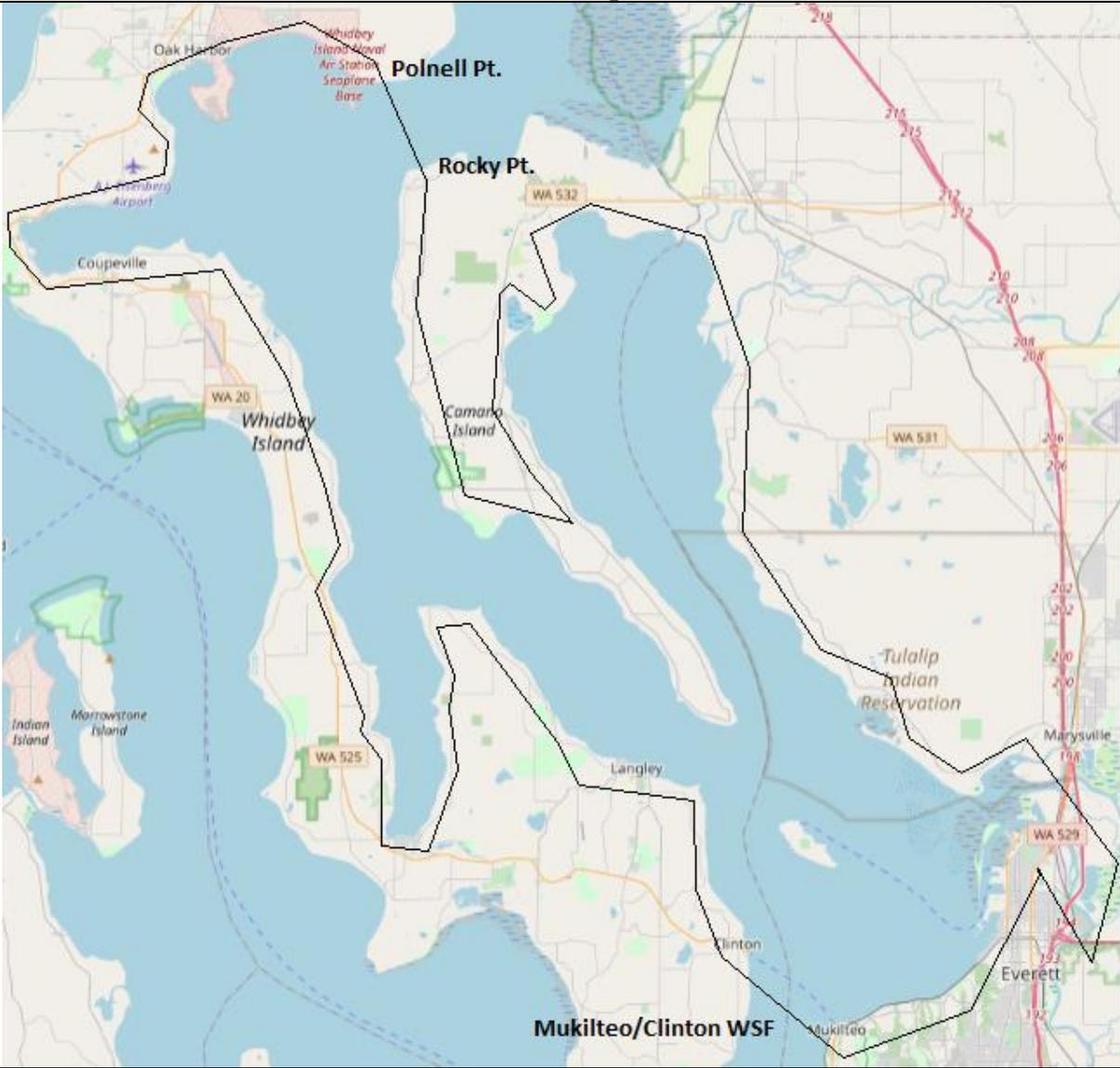
Oak Harbor Marina	Staging Area	48.284817	-122.631558	1401 Catalina Dr., Oak Harbor	Island			
Beach Park	Staging Area	48.2837	-122.65644	1812 SW Beeksma Dr., Oak Harbor	Island	County Park		
Comments								
<p>GRP Considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Central Puget Sound: NC-18, NC-21 – NC-24, NC-31 – NC-36 								

Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

Response Actions and Conservation Measures For BMPs	
Response Action	Conservation Measures
Use of Vessels	<p>The use of vessels would take into consideration sensitive habitats (e.g., nesting areas or spawning areas) based on presence and distribution of wildlife such as birds and mammals (to the extent that information is available in GRPs), and avoid these areas when possible.</p> <p>Observe instructions in GRPs that outline boat and watercraft use restrictions within 183 m (200 yards) of National Wildlife Refuge sites or other sensitive areas.</p> <p>Obtain maps of sanctuary zones and vessel BMPs and SOPs for marine mammals.</p> <p>Do not stage boats such that shoreline vegetation is crushed. Boats should not rest on or press against vegetation at any time.</p> <p>Avoid anchor or prop-scarring of submerged vegetation.</p> <p>Maintain a buffer of at least 91 m (100 yards) from marine mammals (e.g., whales) and 183 m (200 yards) from Southern Resident Killer Whales. Do not move into the path of whales.</p> <p>If approached by a marine mammal, put the engine in neutral and allow it to pass.</p>
Use of Aircraft	<p>Observe flight restriction zones specified in the GRPs, including minimum ceiling height (altitude of 305 m [1,000 ft] above ground is advised) and distance from known or suspected wildlife areas (e.g., nesting areas) in order to reduce wildlife exposure to noise or presence of airplanes or helicopters.</p>
Booming	<p>Boom strategies in the GRPs are designed to consider species occurrence and habitat use, to the extent possible.</p> <p>Monitor for the presence of marine mammals and seabirds. Ensure that EU provides information on possible presence and impacts to ESA-listed (protected) species or critical habitats.</p> <p>To the extent practicable, and when practicable, observe species-specific buffer zones (e.g., 91 to 183 m [100 to 200 yards] for marine mammal) when planning and implementing response action.</p> <p>Evaluate need to restrict access to sensitive habitats (e.g., nesting areas or spawning areas) based on presence and distribution of wildlife such as birds and mammals.</p> <p>Arrange booms to minimize impacts to wildlife and wildlife movements.</p> <p>Locate boom anchors using strategies identified in GRPs, if available.</p>
Skimming / Vacuuming	<p>Use methods that minimize the amount of water relative to oil taken in (e.g., flat-head nozzle [duckbill] and skim/vacuum at water surface only).</p> <p>Operations in sensitive areas (e.g., marshes, submerged aquatic vegetation, worm beds) must be very closely monitored, and a site-specific list of procedures and restrictions must be developed to minimize damage to vegetation.</p> <p>Adequate storage for recovered oil/water mixtures, as well as suitable transfer capability, must be available.</p> <p>Position intake to minimize plankton and larvae entrainment. To the extent practicable, and when practicable, observe species-specific buffer zones (e.g., 91 to 183 m [100 to 200 yards] for marine mammals, see Section 4) when planning and implementing response action.</p>
<p>General BMPs to follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Watch for marine wildlife 2. If marine mammals, particularly whales are observed maintain a distance of 100 yards and 200 yards from killer whales (orcas) if safe and possible 3. If approached by a marine mammal, put engine in neutral and wait for animal(s) to pass, if safe. 4. If marine wildlife is observed approaching the oil spill and deterrence may be necessary, contact NOAA SSC, DOI rep, DRAT, state fish and wildlife agencies using section 9200 of this plan. 	

**Quick Reference Guide (QRC)
Geographic Response Plans**

GRS Map



Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

GRS: Skagit Bay		GRS # 015
Location Information		
State: Washington		County: Island, Snohomish and Skagit
Site Description: Rocky Pt across Saratoga Passage to Polnell Pt; East of fixed bridge at Deception Passage		
Contact Information		
Swinomish Indian Tribal Community: 360-466-3163 Washington State Parks: 360-902-8634 Island County Department of Emergency Management: Eric Brooks; 360-240-5572 Snohomish County Department of Emergency Management: Mark Murphy; 425-388-5060 Skagit County Department of Emergency Management: Hans Kahl; 360-416-1855 NMFS contacts for ESA listed species: NOAA SSC; (C) 206-348-2429 NMFS contact for Essential Fish Habitat: NOAA SSC; (C) 206-348-2429 USFWS contacts for ESA listed species and MBTA: Department of Interior; (O) 503-326-2489 (C) 503-720-1212		
Resources At Risk Characteristics		
Managed Areas:	Swinomish Indian Reservation WA State Park: Deception Pass, Dugualla	
Essential Fish Habitat and Critical Habitat managed by NMFS	Groundfish EFH and Habitat of Particular Concern, leatherback sea turtle critical habitat, SRKW critical habitat	
Wildlife (not ESA listed):	Birds: Western Grebe, Common Loon	
Federally Threatened/ Endangered Species and designated critical habitats under USFWS authority:	Mammals: Gray Wolf, North American Wolverine; Birds: Marbled Murrelet, Northern Spotted Owl, Streaked Horned Lark, Yellow-Billed Cuckoo; Amphibians: Oregon Spotted Frog; Fish: Bull Trout, Dolly Varden; Insects: Taylor's Checkerspot; Flowering Plant: Golden Paintbrush	
Federally Threatened/ Endangered Species and designated critical habits under NMFS authority	Fish: Chinook Salmon, Chum Salmon, Coho Salmon, Pacific Herring; Birds: Bald Eagle	
Socio/Cultural/Economic Resources:	Aquaculture: Similk Bay, Swinomish; Commercial Fishing: Pelagic Groundfish, Salmon Fishing, Rocky Reef Groundfish, Demersal Groundfish; Indian Reservation: Swinomish Indian Tribe; Subsistence: Native American Salmon Fishing; Beach: Smilk Beach, Dewey Beach, Hope Island / Skagit County	

Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

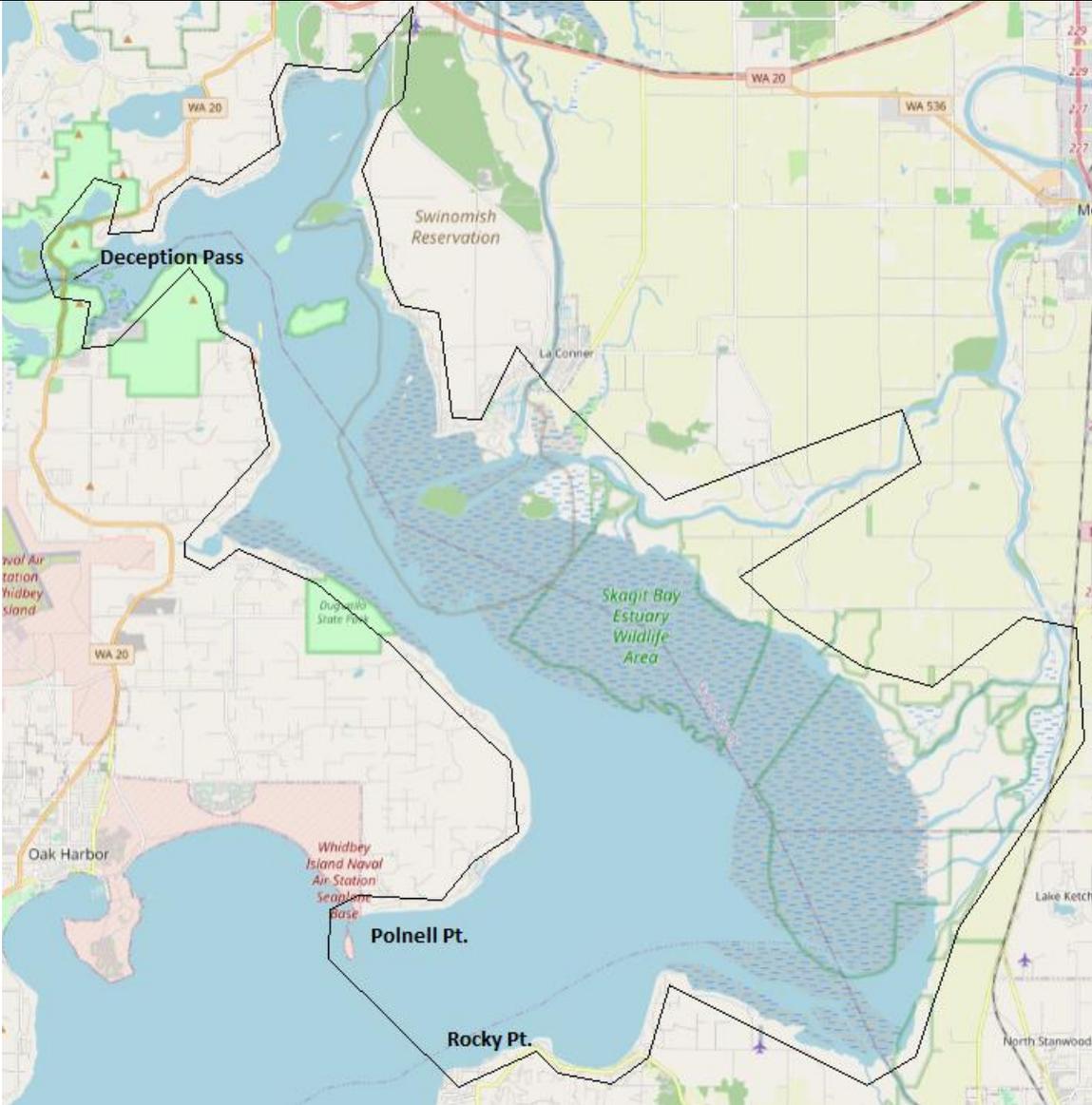
Spill Response								
Response Considerations:				Special considerations: Federal and state regulations require that vessels maintain minimum distances from killer whales. Government employees are exempt from these when carrying out official duties, however, efforts should be made to minimize effects on killer whales and other species in the area. If marine mammals are observed in an area where response actions are required, contact NMFS. District staff have copies of letters authorizing the use of some deterrence techniques.				
Logistics								
Logistics Support Table								
Name	Type	Latitude	Longitude	Address	County	Owner/POC	Access Limitation	Description
Cornet Bay Boat Launch	Staging Area	48.40001	-122.623344	195 Cornet Bay Rd., Oak Harbor	Island	State Park		
Comments								
GRP Considerations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Central Puget Sound: NC-01 – NC-5.3, NC-11 – NC-17 								

Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

Response Actions and Conservation Measures For BMPs	
Response Action	Conservation Measures
Use of Vessels	<p>The use of vessels would take into consideration sensitive habitats (e.g., nesting areas or spawning areas) based on presence and distribution of wildlife such as birds and mammals (to the extent that information is available in GRPs), and avoid these areas when possible.</p> <p>Observe instructions in GRPs that outline boat and watercraft use restrictions within 183 m (200 yards) of National Wildlife Refuge sites or other sensitive areas.</p> <p>Obtain maps of sanctuary zones and vessel BMPs and SOPs for marine mammals.</p> <p>Do not stage boats such that shoreline vegetation is crushed. Boats should not rest on or press against vegetation at any time.</p> <p>Avoid anchor or prop-scarring of submerged vegetation.</p> <p>Maintain a buffer of at least 91 m (100 yards) from marine mammals (e.g., whales) and 183 m (200 yards) from Southern Resident Killer Whales. Do not move into the path of whales.</p> <p>If approached by a marine mammal, put the engine in neutral and allow it to pass.</p>
Use of Aircraft	<p>Observe flight restriction zones specified in the GRPs, including minimum ceiling height (altitude of 305 m [1,000 ft] above ground is advised) and distance from known or suspected wildlife areas (e.g., nesting areas) in order to reduce wildlife exposure to noise or presence of airplanes or helicopters.</p>
Booming	<p>Boom strategies in the GRPs are designed to consider species occurrence and habitat use, to the extent possible.</p> <p>Monitor for the presence of marine mammals and seabirds. Ensure that EU provides information on possible presence and impacts to ESA-listed (protected) species or critical habitats.</p> <p>To the extent practicable, and when practicable, observe species-specific buffer zones (e.g., 91 to 183 m [100 to 200 yards] for marine mammal) when planning and implementing response action.</p> <p>Evaluate need to restrict access to sensitive habitats (e.g., nesting areas or spawning areas) based on presence and distribution of wildlife such as birds and mammals.</p> <p>Arrange booms to minimize impacts to wildlife and wildlife movements.</p> <p>Locate boom anchors using strategies identified in GRPs, if available.</p>
Skimming / Vacuuming	<p>Use methods that minimize the amount of water relative to oil taken in (e.g., flat-head nozzle [duckbill] and skim/vacuum at water surface only).</p> <p>Operations in sensitive areas (e.g., marshes, submerged aquatic vegetation, worm beds) must be very closely monitored, and a site-specific list of procedures and restrictions must be developed to minimize damage to vegetation.</p> <p>Adequate storage for recovered oil/water mixtures, as well as suitable transfer capability, must be available.</p> <p>Position intake to minimize plankton and larvae entrainment. To the extent practicable, and when practicable, observe species-specific buffer zones (e.g., 91 to 183 m [100 to 200 yards] for marine mammals, see Section 4) when planning and implementing response action.</p>
<p>General BMPs to follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Watch for marine wildlife 2. If marine mammals, particularly whales are observed maintain a distance of 100 yards and 200 yards from killer whales (orcas) if safe and possible 3. If approached by a marine mammal, put engine in neutral and wait for animal(s) to pass, if safe. 4. If marine wildlife is observed approaching the oil spill and deterrence may be necessary, contact NOAA SSC, DOI rep, DRAT, state fish and wildlife agencies using section 9200 of this plan. 	

**Quick Reference Guide (QRC)
Geographic Response Plans**

GRS Map



Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

GRS: Bellingham Bay		GRS # 016
Location Information		
State: Washington		County: Skagit and Island
Site Description: East of Shannon Pt across the entrance of Guemes Channel to Kellys Pt; Clark Pt across Padilla Bay to William Pt		
Contact Information		
Swinomish Indian Tribal Community: 360-466-3163 Washington Department of Natural Resources (Northwest Region): 360-856-3500 Washington State Parks: 360-902-8634 Skagit County Department of Emergency Management: Hans Kahl; 360-416-1855 NMFS contacts for ESA listed species: NOAA SSC; (C) 206-348-2429 NMFS contact for Essential Fish Habitat: NOAA SSC; (C) 206-348-2429 USFWS contacts for ESA listed species and MBTA: Department of Interior; (O) 503-326-2489 (C) 503-720-1212		
Resources At Risk Characteristics		
Managed Areas:	Swinomish Indian Reservation Fidalgo Bay Aquatic Reserve Padilla Bay Marine Sanctuary Jack Island Nature Conservancy Washington State Parks: Saddlebag Island, Bay View, Huckleberry Island	
Essential Fish Habitat and Critical Habitat managed by NMFS	Pacific Herring and SRKW critical habitat	
Wildlife (not ESA listed):	Birds: Western Grebe	
Federally Threatened/ Endangered Species and designated critical habitats under USFWS authority:	Mammals: Gray Wolf, North American Wolverine; Birds: Marbled Murrelet, Northern Spotted Owl, Streaked Horned Lark, Yellow-Billed Cuckoo; Fish: Bull Trout, Dolly Varden; Flowering Plant: Golden Paintbrush	
Federally Threatened/ Endangered Species and designated critical habits under NMFS authority	Fish: Coho Salmon, Pacific Herring; Birds: Bald Eagle	
Socio/Cultural/Economic Resources:	Commercial Fishing: Pelagic Groundfish, Salmon Fishing, Demersal Groundfish; Indian Reservation: Swinomish Indian Tribe; Subsistence: Native American Salmon Fishing; Aquaculture: Anacortes Net Pens, Fidalgo Net Pens; Beach: Bayview State Park, North Beach – Guemes Island, Camp Kirby; Ferry: Anacortes Ferry Landing	

Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

Spill Response								
Response Considerations:				Special considerations: Federal and state regulations require that vessels maintain minimum distances from killer whales. Government employees are exempt from these when carrying out official duties, however, efforts should be made to minimize effects on killer whales and other species in the area. If marine mammals are observed in an area where response actions are required, contact NMFS. District staff have copies of letters authorizing the use of some deterrence techniques.				
Logistics								
Logistics Support Table								
Name	Type	Latitude	Longitude	Address	County	Owner/POC	Access Limitation	Description
Swinomish Channel	Staging Area	48.454577	-122.513143	10899 Josh Green Ln., Mount Vernon	Skagit			
Cap Sante Marina – Moorage	Staging Area	48.512598	-122.610451	1019 Q Ave., Anacortes	Skagit			
Comments								
GRP Considerations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● North Puget Sound: NPS-36 – NPS-37, NPS-45 – NPS-66 								

Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

Response Actions and Conservation Measures For BMPs	
Response Action	Conservation Measures
Use of Vessels	<p>The use of vessels would take into consideration sensitive habitats (e.g., nesting areas or spawning areas) based on presence and distribution of wildlife such as birds and mammals (to the extent that information is available in GRPs), and avoid these areas when possible.</p> <p>Observe instructions in GRPs that outline boat and watercraft use restrictions within 183 m (200 yards) of National Wildlife Refuge sites or other sensitive areas.</p> <p>Obtain maps of sanctuary zones and vessel BMPs and SOPs for marine mammals.</p> <p>Do not stage boats such that shoreline vegetation is crushed. Boats should not rest on or press against vegetation at any time.</p> <p>Avoid anchor or prop-scarring of submerged vegetation.</p> <p>Maintain a buffer of at least 91 m (100 yards) from marine mammals (e.g., whales) and 183 m (200 yards) from Southern Resident Killer Whales. Do not move into the path of whales.</p> <p>If approached by a marine mammal, put the engine in neutral and allow it to pass.</p>
Use of Aircraft	<p>Observe flight restriction zones specified in the GRPs, including minimum ceiling height (altitude of 305 m [1,000 ft] above ground is advised) and distance from known or suspected wildlife areas (e.g., nesting areas) in order to reduce wildlife exposure to noise or presence of airplanes or helicopters.</p>
Booming	<p>Boom strategies in the GRPs are designed to consider species occurrence and habitat use, to the extent possible.</p> <p>Monitor for the presence of marine mammals and seabirds. Ensure that EU provides information on possible presence and impacts to ESA-listed (protected) species or critical habitats.</p> <p>To the extent practicable, and when practicable, observe species-specific buffer zones (e.g., 91 to 183 m [100 to 200 yards] for marine mammal) when planning and implementing response action.</p> <p>Evaluate need to restrict access to sensitive habitats (e.g., nesting areas or spawning areas) based on presence and distribution of wildlife such as birds and mammals.</p> <p>Arrange booms to minimize impacts to wildlife and wildlife movements.</p> <p>Locate boom anchors using strategies identified in GRPs, if available.</p>
Skimming / Vacuuming	<p>Use methods that minimize the amount of water relative to oil taken in (e.g., flat-head nozzle [duckbill] and skim/vacuum at water surface only).</p> <p>Operations in sensitive areas (e.g., marshes, submerged aquatic vegetation, worm beds) must be very closely monitored, and a site-specific list of procedures and restrictions must be developed to minimize damage to vegetation.</p> <p>Adequate storage for recovered oil/water mixtures, as well as suitable transfer capability, must be available.</p> <p>Position intake to minimize plankton and larvae entrainment. To the extent practicable, and when practicable, observe species-specific buffer zones (e.g., 91 to 183 m [100 to 200 yards] for marine mammals, see Section 4) when planning and implementing response action.</p>
<p>General BMPs to follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Watch for marine wildlife 2. If marine mammals, particularly whales are observed maintain a distance of 100 yards and 200 yards from killer whales (orcas) if safe and possible 3. If approached by a marine mammal, put engine in neutral and wait for animal(s) to pass, if safe. 4. If marine wildlife is observed approaching the oil spill and deterrence may be necessary, contact NOAA SSC, DOI rep, DRAT, state fish and wildlife agencies using section 9200 of this plan. 	

**Quick Reference Guide (QRC)
Geographic Response Plans**

GRS Map



Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

GRS: Bellingham Bay		GRS # 017
Location Information		
State: Washington		County: Skagit and Whatcom
Site Description: North of Clark Pt across Padilla Bay to William Pt; Clark Pt across Bellingham Bay to Carter Pt; Lummi Pt across Hale Passage to Gooseberry Pt		
Contact Information		
USCG Station Bellingham: 360-734-1692 Lummi Nation: 360-384-1489 Washington State Parks: 360-902-8634 Skagit County Department of Emergency Management: Hans Kahl; 360-416-1855 Whatcom County Sheriff's Division of Emergency Management: John Gargett; 360-778-7160 Larrabee State Park Rangers: 360-676-2093 (After Hours: 360-305-9367) NMFS contacts for ESA listed species: NOAA SSC; (C) 206-348-2429 NMFS contact for Essential Fish Habitat: NOAA SSC; (C) 206-348-2429 USFWS contacts for ESA listed species and MBTA: Department of Interior; (O) 503-326-2489 (C) 503-720-1212		
Resources At Risk Characteristics		
Managed Areas:	Lummi Indian Reservation Cyrus Gates Memorial Nature Conservancy WA State Parks: Larrabee National Wildlife Refuge: Saddlebag Island, Dot Island	
Essential Fish Habitat and Critical Habitat managed by NMFS	Groundfish EFH and Habitat of Particular Concern, leatherback sea turtle critical habitat, proposed SRKW critical habitat	
Wildlife (not ESA listed):	Birds: Western Grebe	
Federally Threatened/ Endangered Species and designated critical habitats under USFWS authority:	Mammals: Gray Wolf, North American Wolverine; Birds: Marbled Murrelet, Streaked Horned Lark, Yellow-Billed Cuckoo; Amphibians: Oregon Spotted Frog; Fish: Bull Trout, Dolly Varden; Flowering Plant: Golden Paintbrush	
Federally Threatened/ Endangered Species and designated critical habits under NMFS authority	Fish: Chinook Salmon, Chum Salmon, Coho Salmon, Native Char, Pacific Herring; Birds: Bald Eagle	
Socio/Cultural/Economic Resources:	Aquaculture: East San Juans, Samish Bay, Portage Bay, Fairhaven Net Pens; Commercial Fishing: Salmon Fishing, Demersal Groundfish, Rocky Reef Groundfish, Pelagic Groundfish; Subsistence: Native American Salmon Fishing; Beach: Smugglers Cove North (Beach 221A), Hermosa Beach, Samish Island Public Access, Lummi Island (Beach 224B), Bumstead Spit (Beach 223B), Smugglers Cove Point (Beach 221); Hatchery: Whatcom Creek Hatchery	

Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

Spill Response								
Response Considerations:				Special considerations: Federal and state regulations require that vessels maintain minimum distances from killer whales. Government employees are exempt from these when carrying out official duties, however, efforts should be made to minimize effects on killer whales and other species in the area. If marine mammals are observed in an area where response actions are required, contact NMFS. District staff have copies of letters authorizing the use of some deterrence techniques.				
Logistics								
Logistics Support Table								
Name	Type	Latitude	Longitude	Address	County	Owner/POC	Access Limitation	Description
Larrabee State Park	Staging Area	48.65428	-122.49371	348 Cove Rd., Bellingham	Whatcom	State Park		Contact Listed Above
6 th St. Boat Launch	Staging Area	48.721207	-122.511004	501 Harris Ave., Bellingham	Whatcom			
Squalicum Harbor Marina	Staging Area	48.756497	-122.496559	722 Coho Way, Bellingham	Whatcom			
Fisherman's Cove Marina	Staging Area	48.731772	-122.672679	2557 Lummi View Dr., Bellingham	Whatcom			
Comments								
GRP Considerations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● North Puget Sound: NPS-10, NPS-18, NPS-20 – NPS-34, NPS-39 – NPS-40, NPS-44 								

Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

Response Actions and Conservation Measures For BMPs	
Response Action	Conservation Measures
Use of Vessels	<p>The use of vessels would take into consideration sensitive habitats (e.g., nesting areas or spawning areas) based on presence and distribution of wildlife such as birds and mammals (to the extent that information is available in GRPs), and avoid these areas when possible.</p> <p>Observe instructions in GRPs that outline boat and watercraft use restrictions within 183 m (200 yards) of National Wildlife Refuge sites or other sensitive areas.</p> <p>Obtain maps of sanctuary zones and vessel BMPs and SOPs for marine mammals.</p> <p>Do not stage boats such that shoreline vegetation is crushed. Boats should not rest on or press against vegetation at any time.</p> <p>Avoid anchor or prop-scarring of submerged vegetation.</p> <p>Maintain a buffer of at least 91 m (100 yards) from marine mammals (e.g., whales) and 183 m (200 yards) from Southern Resident Killer Whales. Do not move into the path of whales.</p> <p>If approached by a marine mammal, put the engine in neutral and allow it to pass.</p>
Use of Aircraft	<p>Observe flight restriction zones specified in the GRPs, including minimum ceiling height (altitude of 305 m [1,000 ft] above ground is advised) and distance from known or suspected wildlife areas (e.g., nesting areas) in order to reduce wildlife exposure to noise or presence of airplanes or helicopters.</p>
Booming	<p>Boom strategies in the GRPs are designed to consider species occurrence and habitat use, to the extent possible.</p> <p>Monitor for the presence of marine mammals and seabirds. Ensure that EU provides information on possible presence and impacts to ESA-listed (protected) species or critical habitats.</p> <p>To the extent practicable, and when practicable, observe species-specific buffer zones (e.g., 91 to 183 m [100 to 200 yards] for marine mammal) when planning and implementing response action.</p> <p>Evaluate need to restrict access to sensitive habitats (e.g., nesting areas or spawning areas) based on presence and distribution of wildlife such as birds and mammals.</p> <p>Arrange booms to minimize impacts to wildlife and wildlife movements.</p> <p>Locate boom anchors using strategies identified in GRPs, if available.</p>
Skimming / Vacuuming	<p>Use methods that minimize the amount of water relative to oil taken in (e.g., flat-head nozzle [duckbill] and skim/vacuum at water surface only).</p> <p>Operations in sensitive areas (e.g., marshes, submerged aquatic vegetation, worm beds) must be very closely monitored, and a site-specific list of procedures and restrictions must be developed to minimize damage to vegetation.</p> <p>Adequate storage for recovered oil/water mixtures, as well as suitable transfer capability, must be available.</p> <p>Position intake to minimize plankton and larvae entrainment. To the extent practicable, and when practicable, observe species-specific buffer zones (e.g., 91 to 183 m [100 to 200 yards] for marine mammals, see Section 4) when planning and implementing response action.</p>
<p>General BMPs to follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Watch for marine wildlife 2. If marine mammals, particularly whales are observed maintain a distance of 100 yards and 200 yards from killer whales (orcas) if safe and possible 3. If approached by a marine mammal, put engine in neutral and wait for animal(s) to pass, if safe. 4. If marine wildlife is observed approaching the oil spill and deterrence may be necessary, contact NOAA SSC, DOI rep, DRAT, state fish and wildlife agencies using section 9200 of this plan. 	

**Quick Reference Guide (QRC)
Geographic Response Plans**

GRS Map



Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

GRS: Whatcom County Region		GRS # 018
Location Information		
State: Washington		County: Whatcom
Site Description: Lummi Pt across Hale Passage to Gooseberry Pt; Pt Migley west to San Juan County boarder; North to include all of Whatcom County to the Canadian boarder		
Contact Information		
Lummi Nation: 360-384-1489 University of Washington Friday Harbor Laboratories: 360-378-2165 Washington Department of Natural Resources (Northwest Region): 360-856-3500 Washington State Parks: 360-902-8634 Whatcom County Sheriff's Division of Emergency Management: John Gargett; 360-778-7160 NMFS contacts for ESA listed species: NOAA SSC; (C) 206-348-2429 NMFS contact for Essential Fish Habitat: NOAA SSC; (C) 206-348-2429 USFWS contacts for ESA listed species and MBTA: Department of Interior; (O) 503-326-2489 (C) 503-720-1212		
Resources At Risk Characteristics		
Managed Areas:	Lummi Indian Reservation; San Juan County Marine Biological Preserve; Cypress Island Marine Biological Preserve; Cherry Point Aquatic Reserve; WA State Park: Birch Bay	
Essential Fish Habitat and Critical Habitat managed by NMFS	Groundfish EFH and Habitat of Particular Concern, leatherback sea turtle critical habitat, SRKW critical habitat	
Wildlife (not ESA listed):	Birds: Western Grebe, Common Loon	
Federally Threatened/ Endangered Species and designated critical habitats under USFWS authority:	Mammals: Gray Wolf, North American Wolverine; Birds: Marbled Murrelet, Streaked Horned Lark, Yellow-Billed Cuckoo; Fish: Bull Trout, Dolly Varden; Insects: Island Marble Butterfly; Flowering Plants: Golden Paintbrush	
Federally Threatened/ Endangered Species and designated critical habits under NMFS authority	Fish: Chinook Salmon, Coho Salmon, Pacific Herring; Birds: Bald Eagle	
Socio/Cultural/Economic Resources:	Aquaculture: Drayton Harbor, Lummi Island, Birch Bay, Lummi Bay; Commercial Fishing: Salmon Fishing, Demersal Groundfish, Rocky Reef Groundfish, Pelagic Groundfish; Indian Reservation: Lummi Nation; Subsistence: Native American Salmon Fishing; Archaeological Site: Birch Bay; Beach: Birch Bay State Park, Neptune Beach, Lighthouse Marine County Park, Burch Bay New Terrell Creek, Cottonwood Beach County Park, Semiahmoo County Park, Birch Point (Beach 372), Ram Island (Beach 312B), Maple Beach; Hatchery: Sandy Point Fish Hatchery, Lummi Hatchery	

Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

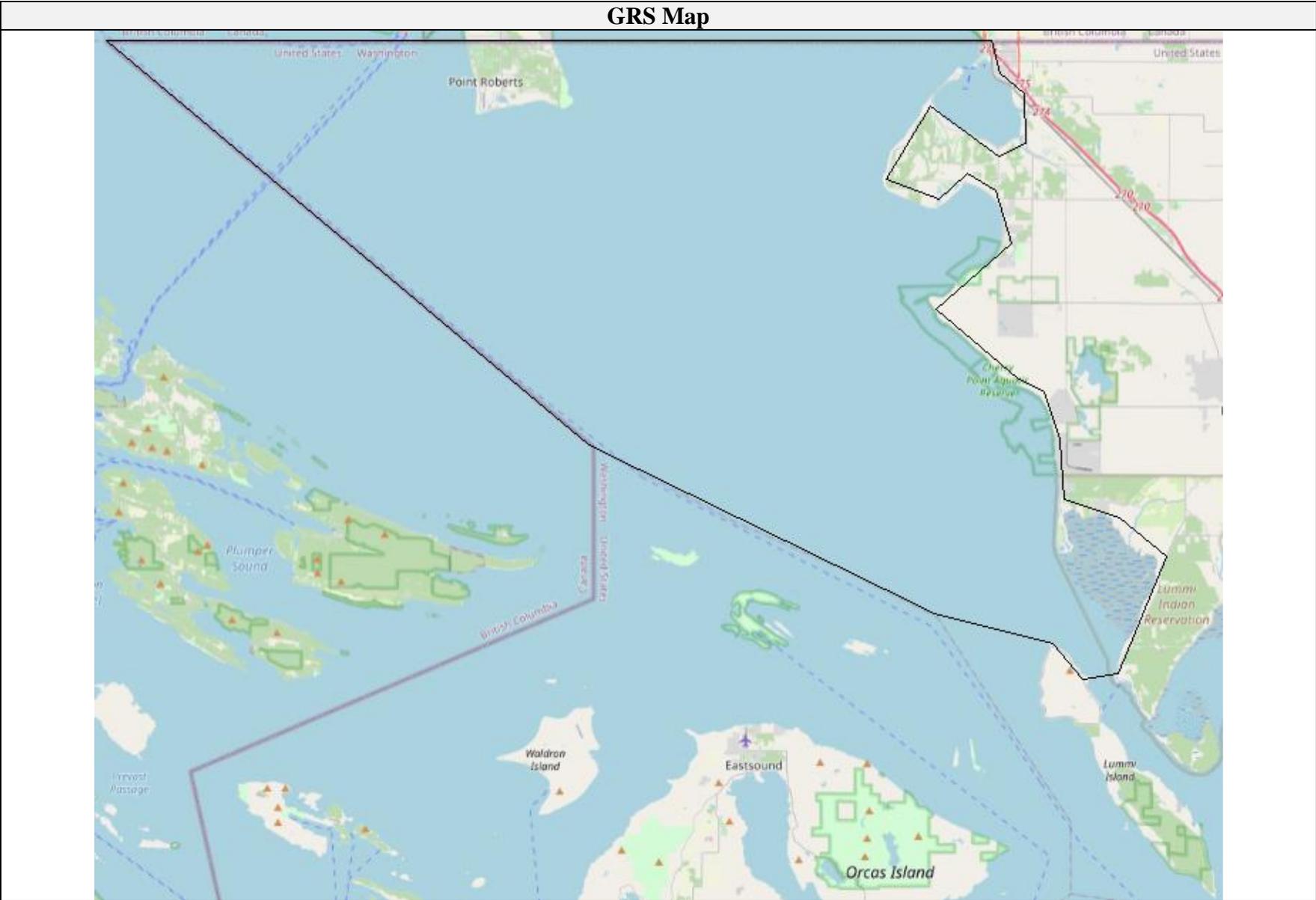
Spill Response								
Response Considerations:				Special considerations: Federal and state regulations require that vessels maintain minimum distances from killer whales. Government employees are exempt from these when carrying out official duties, however, efforts should be made to minimize effects on killer whales and other species in the area. If marine mammals are observed in an area where response actions are required, contact NMFS. District staff have copies of letters authorizing the use of some deterrence techniques.				
Logistics								
Logistics Support Table								
Name	Type	Latitude	Longitude	Address	County	Owner/POC	Access Limitation	Description
Birch Bay State Park	Staging Area	48.902317	-122.758503	5105 Helweg Rd., Blaine	Whatcom	State Park		
Birch Bay Village Marina	Staging Area	48.93537	-122.78511	8055 Cowichan Rd., Blaine	Whatcom			
Westman Marine	Staging Area	48.991705	-122.762508	235 Marine Dr., Blaine	Whatcom			
Point Roberts Marina and Resort	Staging Area	48.976212	-123.064083	713 Simundson Drive, Point Roberts	Whatcom			
Lighthouse Marine Park	Staging Area	48.973434	-123.083805	811 Marine Drive, Point Roberts	Whatcom			
Comments								
GRP Considerations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Puget Sound: NPS-01 – NPS-09, NPS-11 – NPS-17, NPS-19 								

Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

Response Actions and Conservation Measures For BMPs	
Response Action	Conservation Measures
Use of Vessels	<p>The use of vessels would take into consideration sensitive habitats (e.g., nesting areas or spawning areas) based on presence and distribution of wildlife such as birds and mammals (to the extent that information is available in GRPs), and avoid these areas when possible.</p> <p>Observe instructions in GRPs that outline boat and watercraft use restrictions within 183 m (200 yards) of National Wildlife Refuge sites or other sensitive areas.</p> <p>Obtain maps of sanctuary zones and vessel BMPs and SOPs for marine mammals.</p> <p>Do not stage boats such that shoreline vegetation is crushed. Boats should not rest on or press against vegetation at any time.</p> <p>Avoid anchor or prop-scarring of submerged vegetation.</p> <p>Maintain a buffer of at least 91 m (100 yards) from marine mammals (e.g., whales) and 183 m (200 yards) from Southern Resident Killer Whales. Do not move into the path of whales.</p> <p>If approached by a marine mammal, put the engine in neutral and allow it to pass.</p>
Use of Aircraft	<p>Observe flight restriction zones specified in the GRPs, including minimum ceiling height (altitude of 305 m [1,000 ft] above ground is advised) and distance from known or suspected wildlife areas (e.g., nesting areas) in order to reduce wildlife exposure to noise or presence of airplanes or helicopters.</p>
Booming	<p>Boom strategies in the GRPs are designed to consider species occurrence and habitat use, to the extent possible.</p> <p>Monitor for the presence of marine mammals and seabirds. Ensure that EU provides information on possible presence and impacts to ESA-listed (protected) species or critical habitats.</p> <p>To the extent practicable, and when practicable, observe species-specific buffer zones (e.g., 91 to 183 m [100 to 200 yards] for marine mammal) when planning and implementing response action.</p> <p>Evaluate need to restrict access to sensitive habitats (e.g., nesting areas or spawning areas) based on presence and distribution of wildlife such as birds and mammals.</p> <p>Arrange booms to minimize impacts to wildlife and wildlife movements.</p> <p>Locate boom anchors using strategies identified in GRPs, if available.</p>
Skimming / Vacuuming	<p>Use methods that minimize the amount of water relative to oil taken in (e.g., flat-head nozzle [duckbill] and skim/vacuum at water surface only).</p> <p>Operations in sensitive areas (e.g., marshes, submerged aquatic vegetation, worm beds) must be very closely monitored, and a site-specific list of procedures and restrictions must be developed to minimize damage to vegetation.</p> <p>Adequate storage for recovered oil/water mixtures, as well as suitable transfer capability, must be available.</p> <p>Position intake to minimize plankton and larvae entrainment. To the extent practicable, and when practicable, observe species-specific buffer zones (e.g., 91 to 183 m [100 to 200 yards] for marine mammals, see Section 4) when planning and implementing response action.</p>
<p>General BMPs to follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Watch for marine wildlife 2. If marine mammals, particularly whales are observed maintain a distance of 100 yards and 200 yards from killer whales (orcas) if safe and possible 3. If approached by a marine mammal, put engine in neutral and wait for animal(s) to pass, if safe. 4. If marine wildlife is observed approaching the oil spill and deterrence may be necessary, contact NOAA SSC, DOI rep, DRAT, state fish and wildlife agencies using section 9200 of this plan. 	

**Quick Reference Guide (QRC)
Geographic Response Plans**

GRS Map



Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

GRS: San Juan (Orcas Island Region)		GRS # 019
Location Information		
State: Washington		County: San Juan and Skagit
Site Description: From Clarks Pt at Guemes Island, splitting Cypress and Sinclair Island through Obstruction Pass, Upright Channel and San Juan Channel; splitting Flattop Island and Waldron Island to the International boarder by South Pender Island; All applicable portions of northern San Juan County to include Orcas Island.		
Contact Information		
University of Washington Friday Harbor Laboratories: 360-378-2165 Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife: 425-775-1311 San Juan County Marine Resources Committee: 360-370-7592 Washington Department of Natural Resources: 360-856-3500 Washington State Parks: 360-902-8634 Skagit County Department of Emergency Management: Hans Kahl; 360-416-1855 San Juan Department of Emergency Management: Brendan Cowan: 360-370-7612 NMFS contacts for ESA listed species: NOAA SSC; (C) 206-348-2429 NMFS contact for Essential Fish Habitat: NOAA SSC; (C) 206-348-2429 USFWS contacts for ESA listed species and MBTA: Department of Interior; (O) 503-326-2489 (C) 503-720-1212		
Resources At Risk Characteristics		
Managed Areas:	San Juan County Marine Biological Preserve; Cypress Island Marine Biological Preserve; San Juan Channel; Upright Channel; Bell Island Voluntary NTBRFA; Shaw Island Marine Preserve; Yellow/Low Island San Juan Island Marine Preserve; Gull Rock Voluntary NTBFRA; Cypress Island Aquatic Reserve; Bare Island Voluntary NTBFRA; Waldron Island Nature Conservancy; Yellow Island Nature Conservancy WA State Parks: Patos Island, Doe Island, Matia Island, Clark Island, Victim Island, Moran, Sucia Island, Stuart Island, Blind Island, Skull Island, Jones Island, Olga, Spenser Spit National Wildlife Refuge: Mouatt Reef, Crane Island, Shaw Island, Obstruction Island, S. Peapod Island, Peapod Rocks, N. Peapod Island, Clark Island, Parker Reef, Puffin Island, Matia Island, Danger Reef, Clements Reef, Skipjack Island, Bare Island	
Essential Fish Habitat and Critical Habitat managed by NMFS	Groundfish EFH and Habitat of Particular Concern, leatherback sea turtle critical habitat, SRKW critical habitat	
Wildlife (not ESA listed):	Birds: Western Grebe	

Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

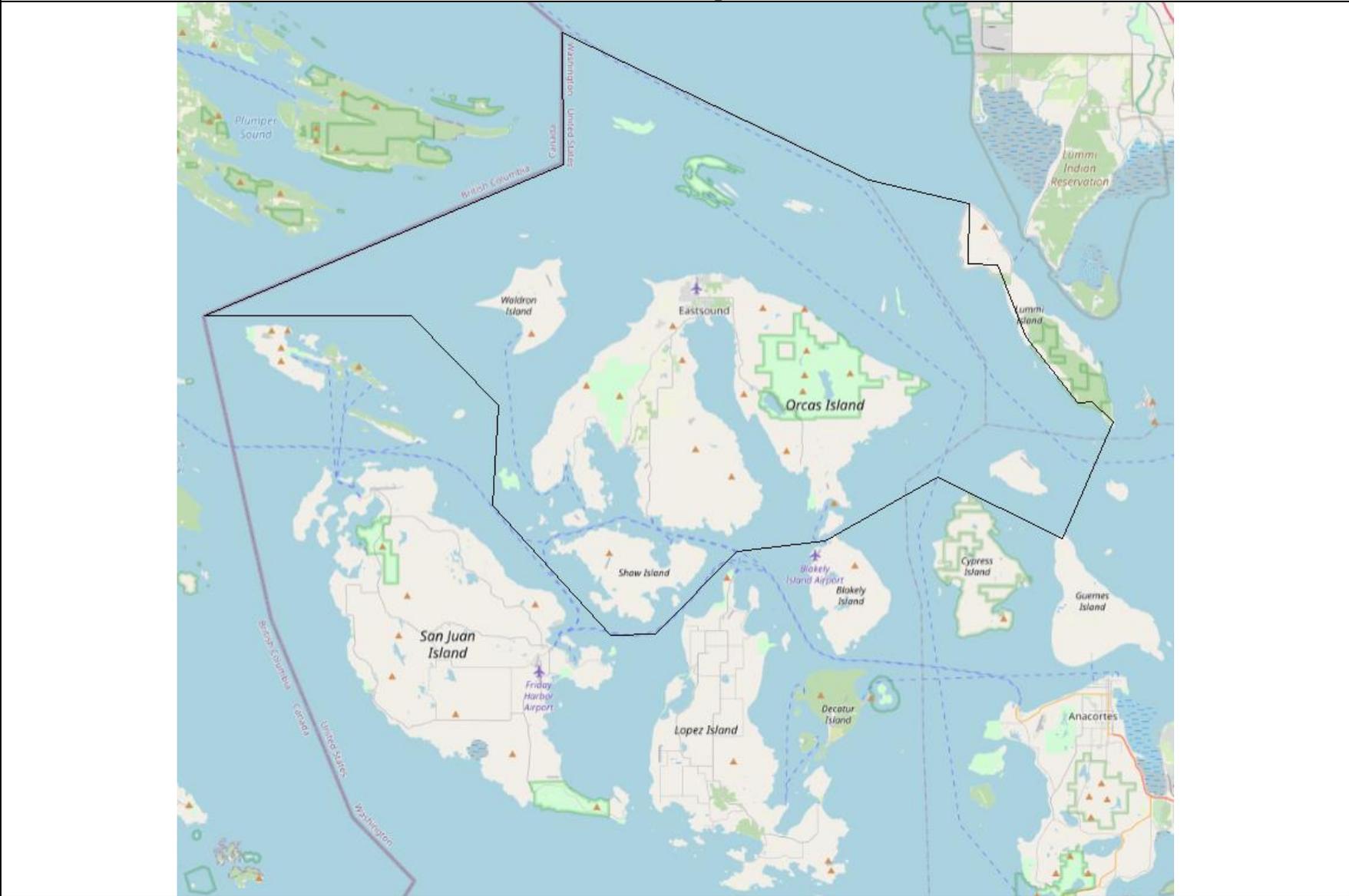
Federally Threatened/ Endangered Species and designated critical habitats under USFWS authority:	Mammals: Gray Wolf, North American Wolverine; Birds: Marbled Murrelet, Northern Spotted Owl, Streaked Horned Lark, Yellow-Billed Cuckoo; Fish: Bull Trout, Dolly Varden; Insects: Island Marble Butterfly; Flowering Plant: Golden Paintbrush							
Federally Threatened/ Endangered Species and designated critical habits under NMFS authority	Fish: Coho Salmon, Pacific Herring; Birds: Bald Eagle							
Socio/Cultural/Economic Resources:	Aquaculture: Buck Bay, Blind Bay, Upright Channel, Lummi Island, East Sound, East San Juans; Commercial Fishing: Demersal Groundfish, Rocky Reef Groundfish, Salmon Fishing, Pelagic Groundfish; Hatchery: Glenwood Springs Hatchery; Lock and Dam: Martins Lake Dam, Ayer Reservoir Dam, Hunger Dam, Schaefer Lake, Cascade Lake Dam, Hunger Dam, Schaefer Lake, Cascade Lake Dam, Mountain Lake Dam, BOYD Middle Reservoir Dam							
Spill Response								
Response Considerations:	Special considerations: Federal and state regulations require that vessels maintain minimum distances from killer whales. Government employees are exempt from these when carrying out official duties, however, efforts should be made to minimize effects on killer whales and other species in the area. If marine mammals are observed in an area where response actions are required, contact NMFS. District staff have copies of letters authorizing the use of some deterrence techniques.							
Logistics								
Logistics Support Table								
Name	Type	Latitude	Longitude	Address	County	Owner/POC	Access Limitation	Description
Rosario Resort	Staging Area	48.645946	-122.871992	1400 Rosario Rd., Eastsound	San Juan			
Bartwood Lodge	Staging Area	48.713111	-122.889621	178 Fossil Bay Dr., Eastsound	San Juan			
West Beach Resort	Staging Area	48.68844	-122.959074	190 Waterfront Way, Eastsound	San Juan			
West Sound Marina	Staging Area	48.62956	-122.956297	525 Deer Harbor Rd., Eastsound	San Juan			
Comments								
GRP Considerations:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● San Juan Islands: SJI-01 – SJI-10, SJI-15 – SJI-17, SJI-19 – SJI-21, SJI-26, SJI-28, SJI-34 – SJI-35, SJI-37 – SJI-40 						

Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

Response Actions and Conservation Measures For BMPs	
Response Action	Conservation Measures
Use of Vessels	<p>The use of vessels would take into consideration sensitive habitats (e.g., nesting areas or spawning areas) based on presence and distribution of wildlife such as birds and mammals (to the extent that information is available in GRPs), and avoid these areas when possible.</p> <p>Observe instructions in GRPs that outline boat and watercraft use restrictions within 183 m (200 yards) of National Wildlife Refuge sites or other sensitive areas.</p> <p>Obtain maps of sanctuary zones and vessel BMPs and SOPs for marine mammals.</p> <p>Do not stage boats such that shoreline vegetation is crushed. Boats should not rest on or press against vegetation at any time.</p> <p>Avoid anchor or prop-scarring of submerged vegetation.</p> <p>Maintain a buffer of at least 91 m (100 yards) from marine mammals (e.g., whales) and 183 m (200 yards) from Southern Resident Killer Whales. Do not move into the path of whales.</p> <p>If approached by a marine mammal, put the engine in neutral and allow it to pass.</p>
Use of Aircraft	<p>Observe flight restriction zones specified in the GRPs, including minimum ceiling height (altitude of 305 m [1,000 ft] above ground is advised) and distance from known or suspected wildlife areas (e.g., nesting areas) in order to reduce wildlife exposure to noise or presence of airplanes or helicopters.</p>
Booming	<p>Boom strategies in the GRPs are designed to consider species occurrence and habitat use, to the extent possible.</p> <p>Monitor for the presence of marine mammals and seabirds. Ensure that EU provides information on possible presence and impacts to ESA-listed (protected) species or critical habitats.</p> <p>To the extent practicable, and when practicable, observe species-specific buffer zones (e.g., 91 to 183 m [100 to 200 yards] for marine mammal) when planning and implementing response action.</p> <p>Evaluate need to restrict access to sensitive habitats (e.g., nesting areas or spawning areas) based on presence and distribution of wildlife such as birds and mammals.</p> <p>Arrange booms to minimize impacts to wildlife and wildlife movements.</p> <p>Locate boom anchors using strategies identified in GRPs, if available.</p>
Skimming / Vacuuming	<p>Use methods that minimize the amount of water relative to oil taken in (e.g., flat-head nozzle [duckbill] and skim/vacuum at water surface only).</p> <p>Operations in sensitive areas (e.g., marshes, submerged aquatic vegetation, worm beds) must be very closely monitored, and a site-specific list of procedures and restrictions must be developed to minimize damage to vegetation.</p> <p>Adequate storage for recovered oil/water mixtures, as well as suitable transfer capability, must be available.</p> <p>Position intake to minimize plankton and larvae entrainment. To the extent practicable, and when practicable, observe species-specific buffer zones (e.g., 91 to 183 m [100 to 200 yards] for marine mammals, see Section 4) when planning and implementing response action.</p>
<p>General BMPs to follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Watch for marine wildlife 2. If marine mammals, particularly whales are observed maintain a distance of 100 yards and 200 yards from killer whales (orcas) if safe and possible 3. If approached by a marine mammal, put engine in neutral and wait for animal(s) to pass, if safe. 4. If marine wildlife is observed approaching the oil spill and deterrence may be necessary, contact NOAA SSC, DOI rep, DRAT, state fish and wildlife agencies using section 9200 of this plan. 	

**Quick Reference Guide (QRC)
Geographic Response Plans**

GRS Map



**Quick Reference Guide (QRC)
Geographic Response Plans**

GRS: Southern San Juan County (San Juan Island)		GRS # 020
Location Information		
State: Washington		County: San Juan and Skagit
Site Description: From Clarks Pt at Guemes Island, splitting Cypress and Sinclair Island through Obstruction Pass, Upright Channel and San Juan Channel; splitting Flattop Island and Waldron Island to the International boarder by South Pender Island; All applicable portions of southern San Juan County to include San Juan Island.		
Contact Information		
University of Washington Friday Harbor Laboratories: 360-378-2165 Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife: 425-775-1311 San Juan County Marine Resources Committee: 360-370-7592 Washington Department of Natural Resources: 360-856-3500 Washington State Parks: 360-902-8634 San Juan Department of Emergency Management: Brendan Cowan; 360-370-7612 Skagit County Department of Emergency Management: Hans Kahl; 360-416-1855 NMFS contacts for ESA listed species: NOAA SSC; (C) 206-348-2429 NMFS contact for Essential Fish Habitat: NOAA SSC; (C) 206-348-2429 USFWS contacts for ESA listed species and MBTA: Department of Interior; (O) 503-326-2489 (C) 503-720-1212		
Resources At Risk Characteristics		
Managed Areas:	Charles Island Voluntary NTBFRA; San Juan County Marine Biological Preserve; San Juan / Upright Channel SMFA; Haro Strait SMFA; Argyle Lagoon San Juan Island Marine Preserve; Lime Kiln Lighthouse Voluntary NTBFRA; Friday Harbor San Juan Islands Marine Preserve; Cypress Island Aquatic Reserve; Pile Point Voluntary NTBFRA; San Juan Island National Park (English Camp / American Camp); Deadman Island Nature Conservancy; Sentinel Island Nature Conservancy; Goose Island Nature Conservancy; WA State Parks: Posey Island, Turn Island, Burrows Island, Lopez Island Tidelands, Castle Island, James Island, Iceberg Island, Stuart Island, Lime Kiln Island, Spencer Spit, Deception Pass, Mud Bay Tidelands National Wildlife Refuge: Williamson Rocks, Low Island, Battleship Island, Barren Island, Center Reef, Spieden Bluff, Gull Reef, Johns Island, Gull Island, Flattop Island, Turn Island, Jensen Bay, Smith Island, Minor Island, Small Island, Hunter Bay, Lopez Passage; Bird Island, Williamson Island	

Quick Reference Guide (QRC) Geographic Response Plans

Essential Fish Habitat and Critical Habitat managed by NMFS	Groundfish EFH and Habitat of Particular Concern, leatherback sea turtle critical habitat, SRKW critical habitat							
Wildlife (not ESA listed):	Bird: Western Grebe							
Federally Threatened/ Endangered Species and designated critical habitats under USFWS authority:	Mammal: Gray Wolf, North American Wolverine; Birds: Short-Tailed Albatros, Marbled Murrelet, Northern Spotted Owl, Streaked Horned Lark, Yellow-Billed Cuckoo; Fish: Bull Trout, Dolly Varden; Insects: Taylor’s Checkerspot, Island Marble Butterfly; Flowering Plant: Golden Paintbrush							
Federally Threatened/ Endangered Species and designated critical habits under NMFS authority	Fish: Coho Salmon, Pacific Herring; Birds: Bald Eagle							
Socio/Cultural/Economic Resources:	Aquaculture: Mud Bay, Hunter Bay, Upright Channel, Cultured Mussels, Shoal Bay, Mackaye Harbor, Westcott Bay; Commercial Fishing: Demersal Groundfish, Rocky Reef Groundfish, Salmon Fishing; Archaeological Site: Rosario Head; Lock and Dams: Goodrow Dam, Durhack Dam No. 6, Margo’s Lake Dam, Zylstra Dam, Spencer Lake Dam, Colin Sandwith Dam, Durhack Dam No. 2, Trout Lake Storage Dam, Blazing Tree Ranch Pond 5 – South Dam, Burton & Louthan Dam, Blazing Tree Ranch Pond 6 Dam, Blazing Tree Ranch Pond 5 – North Dam, Durhack Dam No. 1, Lawson Lake Dam, Schuman Dam, Durhack Dam No. 5, Sams Dam, Sportsman Lake Dam, Roche Harbor Lake Dam							
Spill Response								
Response Considerations:	Special considerations: Federal and state regulations require that vessels maintain minimum distances from killer whales. Government employees are exempt from these when carrying out official duties, however, efforts should be made to minimize effects on killer whales and other species in the area. If marine mammals are observed in an area where response actions are required, contact NMFS. District staff have copies of letters authorizing the use of some deterrence techniques.							
Logistics								
Logistics Support Table								
Name	Type	Latitude	Longitude	Address	County	Owner/POC	Access Limitation	Description
Roche Harbor	Staging Area	48.60727	-123.1554	248 Reuben Memorial Dr., Roche Harbor	San Juan			
Snug Harbor Resort and Marina	Staging Area	48.570415	-123.16814	1997 Mitchell Bay Rd., Friday Harbor	San Juan			
San Juan County Park	Staging Area	48.541648	-123.160012	15 San Juan Park Rd., Friday Harbor	San Juan			

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Argyle Lagoon – North Bay	Staging Area	48.51935	-123.01411	Jackson Beach Rd., Friday Harbor	San Juan			
Island Marine Center	Staging Area	48.514267	-122.914624	2793 Fisherman Bay Rd., Lopez Island	San Juan			
Odlin County Park	Staging Area	48.557046	-122.891847	101 Odlin Park Rd., Lopez Island	San Juan	County Park		
Mackaye Harbor Launching Ramp	Staging Area	483441814	-122.86314	Norman Road, Lopez Island	San Juan			
Washington Park	Staging Area	48.500117	-122.69217	6300 Sunset Ave., Anacortes	Skagit	State Park		
Skyline Marina	Staging Area	48.492323	-122.684342	2011 Skyline Marina	Skagit			
Deception Pass State Park	Staging Area	48.416636	-122.651289	4380 Bowmany Bay Rd., Anacortes	Skagit	State Park		

Comments

GRP Considerations:

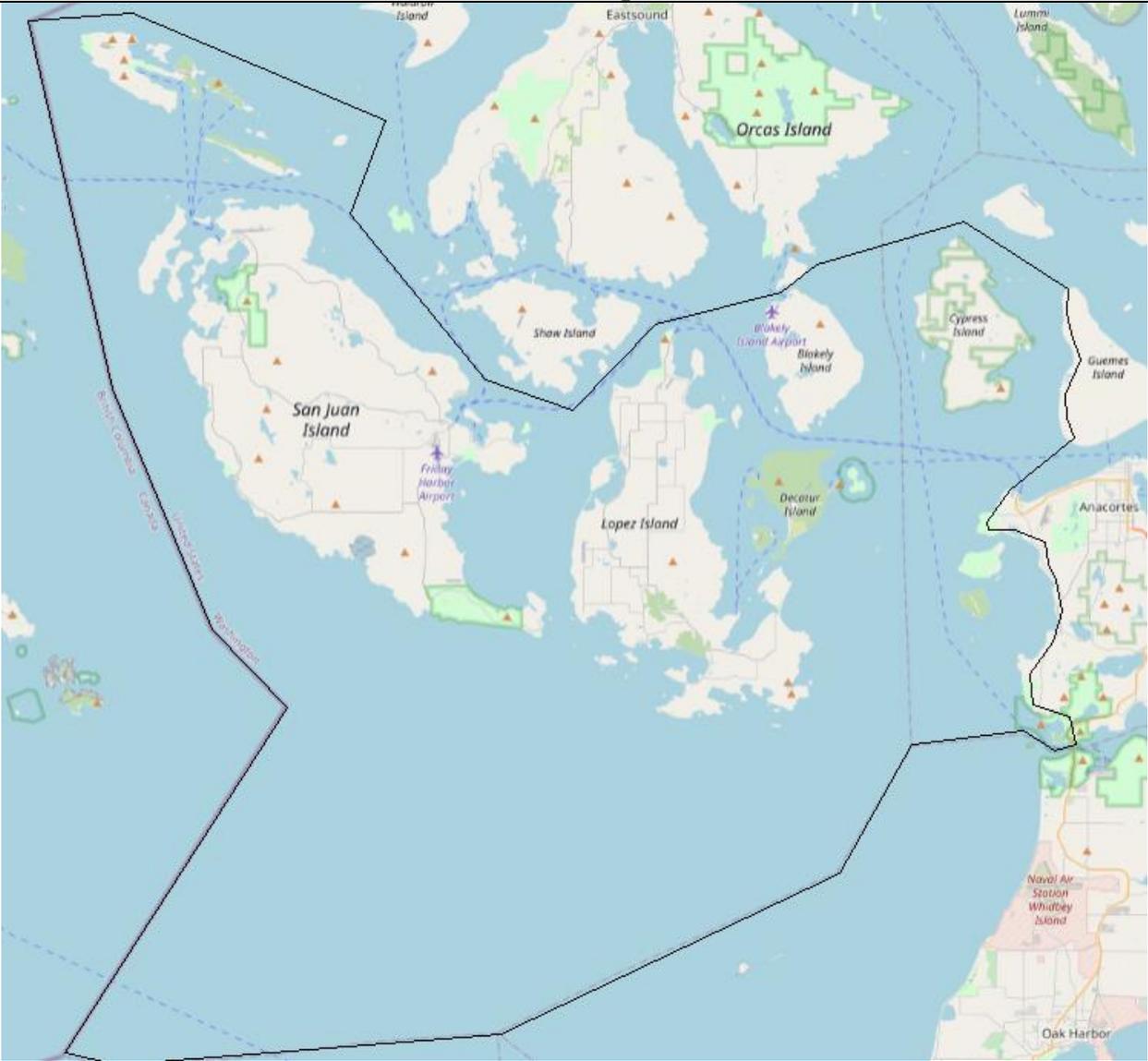
- [North Puget Sound](#): NPS-35, NPS-38, NPS-41, NPS-43
- [San Juan Islands](#): SJI-11 – SJI-14, SJI-18, SJI-22 – SJI-25, SJI-27, SJI-27, SJI-29 – SJI-33, SJI-36, SJI-41 – SJI-70

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Response Actions and Conservation Measures For BMPs	
Response Action	Conservation Measures
Use of Vessels	<p>The use of vessels would take into consideration sensitive habitats (e.g., nesting areas or spawning areas) based on presence and distribution of wildlife such as birds and mammals (to the extent that information is available in GRPs), and avoid these areas when possible.</p> <p>Observe instructions in GRPs that outline boat and watercraft use restrictions within 183 m (200 yards) of National Wildlife Refuge sites or other sensitive areas.</p> <p>Obtain maps of sanctuary zones and vessel BMPs and SOPs for marine mammals.</p> <p>Do not stage boats such that shoreline vegetation is crushed. Boats should not rest on or press against vegetation at any time.</p> <p>Avoid anchor or prop-scarring of submerged vegetation.</p> <p>Maintain a buffer of at least 91 m (100 yards) from marine mammals (e.g., whales) and 183 m (200 yards) from Southern Resident Killer Whales. Do not move into the path of whales.</p> <p>If approached by a marine mammal, put the engine in neutral and allow it to pass.</p>
Use of Aircraft	<p>Observe flight restriction zones specified in the GRPs, including minimum ceiling height (altitude of 305 m [1,000 ft] above ground is advised) and distance from known or suspected wildlife areas (e.g., nesting areas) in order to reduce wildlife exposure to noise or presence of airplanes or helicopters.</p>
Booming	<p>Boom strategies in the GRPs are designed to consider species occurrence and habitat use, to the extent possible.</p> <p>Monitor for the presence of marine mammals and seabirds. Ensure that EU provides information on possible presence and impacts to ESA-listed (protected) species or critical habitats.</p> <p>To the extent practicable, and when practicable, observe species-specific buffer zones (e.g., 91 to 183 m [100 to 200 yards] for marine mammal) when planning and implementing response action.</p> <p>Evaluate need to restrict access to sensitive habitats (e.g., nesting areas or spawning areas) based on presence and distribution of wildlife such as birds and mammals.</p> <p>Arrange booms to minimize impacts to wildlife and wildlife movements.</p> <p>Locate boom anchors using strategies identified in GRPs, if available.</p>
Skimming / Vacuuming	<p>Use methods that minimize the amount of water relative to oil taken in (e.g., flat-head nozzle [duckbill] and skim/vacuum at water surface only).</p> <p>Operations in sensitive areas (e.g., marshes, submerged aquatic vegetation, worm beds) must be very closely monitored, and a site-specific list of procedures and restrictions must be developed to minimize damage to vegetation.</p> <p>Adequate storage for recovered oil/water mixtures, as well as suitable transfer capability, must be available.</p> <p>Position intake to minimize plankton and larvae entrainment. To the extent practicable, and when practicable, observe species-specific buffer zones (e.g., 91 to 183 m [100 to 200 yards] for marine mammals, see Section 4) when planning and implementing response action.</p>
<p>General BMPs to follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Watch for marine wildlife 2. If marine mammals, particularly whales are observed maintain a distance of 100 yards and 200 yards from killer whales (orcas) if safe and possible 3. If approached by a marine mammal, put engine in neutral and wait for animal(s) to pass, if safe. 4. If marine wildlife is observed approaching the oil spill and deterrence may be necessary, contact NOAA SSC, DOI rep, DRAT, state fish and wildlife agencies using section 9200 of this plan. 	

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GRS Map



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