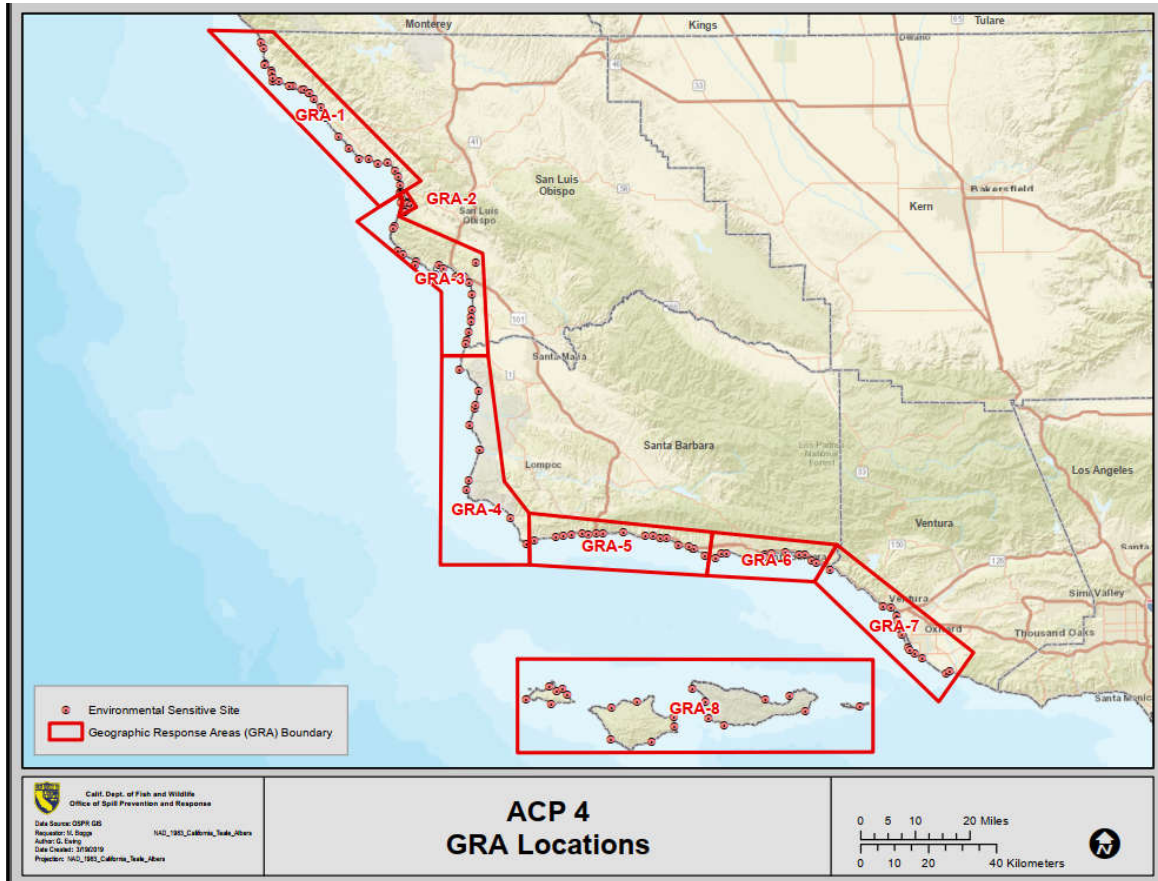


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9810 ACP 4/5 LA/LB North Introduction

ACP 4 covers the marine shoreline of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura County and the Northern Channel Islands including San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz and Anacapa Islands. The San Luis Obispo County shoreline is divided into three geographic areas (GRA 1, 2 and 3), the Santa Barbara County shoreline is also divided into three geographic areas (GRA 4, 5 and 6), the Ventura County shoreline is its own geographic area (GRA 7) and the Northern Channel Islands are their own stand-alone geographic area (GRA 8) for response and planning purposes.



9811 San Luis Obispo County (GRAs 1-3)

San Luis Obispo County GRAs 1, 2 and 3 extend from San Carpoforo Creek to the Santa Maria River for approximately 80 miles to the border with Santa Barbara County. There are 55 Environmental Sensitive Sites in San Luis Obispo County. San Luis Obispo County shoreline is a mix of exposed rocky shores, wave-cut platforms, fine to medium-grained sandy beaches, coarse grained sandy beaches, and several coastal estuaries with the largest being Morro Bay.

9811.1 Response Summary Tables

A summary of the response resources is listed by site and sub-strategy next.

Summary of ACP 4 GRA 1 Response Resources by Site and Sub-Strategy

Site	Site Name	PREVENTION OBJECTIVE OR CONDITION FOR DEPLOYMENT		
Sub-Strategy	Equipment	Sub-Type	Size/Unit	QTY/Unit
4-000	Typical SLO/Santa Barbara/Vent Sandy Beach			
.1 - Shoreline Pre-Clean: Resource Specialist Supervision Required				
	Staff	Natural Resource Specialist		
.2 - Other: See Strategy Box				
	Staff	Natural Resource Specialist		
4-005	San Carpoforo Creek and Beach			
.1 - Deploy Containment Boom				
	Boom	Swamp		300 feet
	skimmer			1
	Anchor			2
	Vehicle	ATV		1
	Staff			6
.2 - Erect Filter Fence				
	Staff			6
	Skimmer			1
	Fence	Construction Fencing		300 feet
	Misc.	Stake Driver		1
	Vehicle	ATV		1
	T-Posts			10
	Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)		
.3 - Build Berm				
	Piping			
	skimmer			1
	Vehicle	ATV		1
	Heavy Equip	Backhoe		
	Sandbags			200
4-010	Arroyo Hondo Creek Beach			
.1 - No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART				
4-015	Arroyo de la Cruz/Laguna Creek and Beach			
.1 - Deploy Containment Boom				
	Vehicle	ATV		1
	Anchor			2
	skimmer			1
	Staff			4
	Boom	Swamp		100 feet
.2 - Erect Filter Fence				
	Vehicle	ATV		
	Staff			4
	stakes			
	Misc.	Stake Driver		1
	Fence	Construction Fencing		100 feet
	skimmer			1
	Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)		
.3 - Build Berm				
	Vehicle	ATV		1
	skimmer			1
	Heavy Equip	Backhoe		
	Sandbags			
	Staff			6
	Piping			
.4 - No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART				
4-020	La Cruz Rock			
.1 - No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART				

Site Site Name

Sub-Strategy PREVENTION OBJECTIVE OR CONDITION FOR DEPLOYMENT

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size/Unit	QTY/Unit
4-025 Arroyo Del Oso			
.1 - Deploy Containment Boom			
			1
Boom	Swamp		100 feet
Staff			4
Vehicle	ATV		
skimmer			1
.2 - Erect Filter Fence			
Staff			4
skimmer			1
Vehicle	ATV		
Misc.	Stake Driver		1
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)		1
Fence	Construction Fencing		100 feet
.3 - Build Berm			
Piping			
Heavy Equip	Backhoe		
Vehicle	ATV		1
Staff			6
skimmer			1
Sandbags			
4-030 Arroyo Del Corral Creek and Beach			
.1 - Deploy Containment Boom			
Staff			4
Boom	Swamp		200 feet
skimmer			1
Anchor			2
.2 - Erect Filter Fence			
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)		
Misc.	Stake Driver		1
stakes			30
skimmer			1
Fence	Construction Fencing		200 feet
Staff			4
.3 - Build Berm			
Heavy Equip	Backhoe		
Sandbags			
Staff			6
Piping			
skimmer			1
4-035 Point Piedras Blancas			
.1 - No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART			
4-040 Elephant Seal Beaches (N&S of Pt. Piedras Blancas)			
.1 - No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART			
4-045 Rocky Intertidal - Hearst State Beach			
.1 - No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART			

Site Site Name

Sub-Strategy PREVENTION OBJECTIVE OR CONDITION FOR DEPLOYMENT

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size/Unit	QTY/Unit
4-050 Oak Knoll Creek (a.k.a. Arroyo Laguna) and Beach			
.1 - Deploy Containment Boom			
Anchor			2
Vehicle	ATV		
skimmer			1
Boom	Swamp		200 feet
Staff			4
.2 - Erect Filter Fence			
Misc.	Stake Driver		1
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)		
skimmer			1
Vehicle	ATV		1
stakes			30
Staff			4
Fence	Construction Fencing		200 feet
.3 - Build Berm			
Sandbags			
Heavy Equip	Backhoe		1
skimmer			1
Staff			6
Vehicle	ATV		
Piping			
4-055 Arroyo Del Puerto Creek			
.1 - Deploy Containment Boom			
Vehicle	ATV		1
Staff			4
Anchor			2
skimmer			1
Boom	Swamp		100 feet
.2 - Erect Filter Fence			
Staff			4
skimmer			1
Vehicle	ATV		1
Misc.	Stake Driver		1
stakes			20
Fence	Construction Fencing		100 feet
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)		
.3 - Build Berm			
Staff			6
skimmer			1
Sandbags			
Vehicle	ATV		1
Piping			
Heavy Equip	Backhoe		

Site Site Name

Sub-Strategy PREVENTION OBJECTIVE OR CONDITION FOR DEPLOYMENT

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size/Unit	QTY/Unit
4-060 Broken Bridge Creek			
.1 - Deploy Containment Boom			
Vehicle	ATV		
Anchor			2
skimmer			1
Staff			4
Boom	Swamp		100 feet
.2 - Erect Filter Fence			
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)		
stakes			
Fence	Construction Fencing		100 feet
Vehicle	ATV		
Misc.	Stake Driver		1
skimmer			1
Staff			4
.3 - Build Berm			
Staff			6
Vehicle	ATV		
Sandbags			
skimmer			1
Heavy Equip	Backhoe		
Piping			
4-065 Rocks Offshore Little Pico Creek			
.1 - No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART			
4-070 Little Pico Creek			
.1 - Deploy Containment Boom			
Staff			4
Boom	Swamp		100 feet
Anchor			2
skimmer			1
.2 - Erect Filter Fence			
Staff			4
stakes			20
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)		
skimmer			1
Fence	Construction Fencing		100 feet
Misc.	Stake Driver		1
.3 - Build Berm			
Sandbags			
Staff			6
Piping			
skimmer			1

Site Site Name

Sub-Strategy PREVENTION OBJECTIVE OR CONDITION FOR DEPLOYMENT

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size/Unit	QTY/Unit
4-075 Pico Creek and Beach			
.1 - Deploy Containment Boom			
Vehicle	ATV		
Anchor			2
skimmer			1
Boom	Swamp		200 feet
Staff			4
.2 - Erect Filter Fence			
stakes			20
skimmer			1
Fence	Construction Fencing		200 feet
Vehicle	ATV		1
Misc.	Stake Driver		1
Staff			4
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)		
.3 - Build Berm			
skimmer			1
Vehicle	ATV		1
Sandbags			
Heavy Equip	Backhoe		1
Piping			
Staff			6
.4 - No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART			

4-080 San Simeon Creek and Beach

.1 - Deploy Containment Boom			
Anchor			2
Boom	Swamp		300 feet
Staff			4
skimmer			1
.2 - Erect Filter Fence			
Fence	Construction Fencing		300 feet
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)		
stakes			30
Misc.	Stake Driver		1
Staff			4
skimmer			1
.3 - Build Berm			
Piping			
skimmer			1
Sandbags			
Staff			6

4-085 Santa Rosa Creek

.1 - Deploy Containment Boom			
skimmer			1
Anchor			2
Boom	Swamp		300 feet
Staff			4
.2 - Erect Filter Fence			
stakes			30
skimmer			1
Staff			4
Misc.	Stake Driver		1
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)		
Fence	Construction Fencing		300 feet
.3 - Build Berm			
skimmer			1
Piping			
Staff			6
Sandbags			

Summary of ACP 4 GRA 1 Response Resources by Site and Sub-Strategy

Site	Site Name	PREVENTION OBJECTIVE OR CONDITION FOR DEPLOYMENT		
Sub-Strategy	Equipment	Sub-Type	Size/Unit	QTY/Unit
4-100	<i>Cambria Air Force Base Rocky Intertidal</i>			
.1 - No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART				
4-105	<i>Rocky Intertidal N. Pt. Estero/Harmony State Park</i>			
.1 - No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART				
4-110	<i>Point Estero Rocky Intertidal</i>			
.1 - No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART				
4-115	<i>Villa Creek and Beach</i>			
.1 - Deploy Containment Boom				
	Boom	Swamp		300 feet
	Anchor			2
	skimmer			1
	Staff			4
.2 - Erect Filter Fence				
	Misc.	Stake Driver		1
	Staff			4
	Fence	Construction Fencing		300 feet
	Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)		
	stakes			30
	skimmer			1
.3 - Build Berm				
	Piping			
	Staff			6
	Sandbags			
4-120	<i>Cayucos Point and San Geronimo Creek</i>			
.1 - Deploy Containment Boom				
	Boom	Swamp		100 feet
	Anchor			2
	skimmer			1
	Staff			4
.2 - Erect Filter Fence				
	Fence	Construction Fencing		100 feet
	skimmer			1
	Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)		
	Misc.	Stake Driver		1
	stakes			10
	Staff			4
.3 - Build Berm				
	Piping			
	skimmer			1
	Staff			6
	Sandbags			
.4 - No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART				

Site Site Name

Sub-Strategy PREVENTION OBJECTIVE OR CONDITION FOR DEPLOYMENT

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size/Unit	QTY/Unit
4-125 Cayucos Creek			
.1 - Deploy Containment Boom			
Boom	Swamp		200 feet
Anchor			2
Staff			6
Vehicle	ATV		
skimmer			1
.2 - Erect Filter Fence			
skimmer			1
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)		
Vehicle	ATV		
stakes			20
Fence	Construction Fencing		200 feet
Staff			4
.3 - Build Berm			
Vehicle	ATV		
Staff			6
Piping			
skimmer			1
Heavy Equip	Backhoe		
Sandbags			
4-130 Morro Strand State Beach (North)/Willow Creek			
.1 - No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART			
.2 - Other: See Strategy Box			
Misc.	Stakes		10
skimmer			1
Staff			2
Vehicle	ATV		1
Boom	Swamp		100 feet
4-135 Toro Creek			
.1 - Deploy Containment Boom			
Boom	Swamp Boom		300 feet
skimmer			1
Misc.	Stakes		5
Misc.	Stake Driver		1
.2 - Erect Filter Fence			
Staff			4
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)		
stakes			30
skimmer			1
Fence	Construction Fencing		300 feet
.3 - Build Berm			
skimmer			1
Sandbags			
Piping			
Staff			6

Site Site Name

Sub-Strategy PREVENTION OBJECTIVE OR CONDITION FOR DEPLOYMENT

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size/Unit	QTY/Unit
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4-140 Morro Strand State Beach (South)/Morro Creek

.1 - No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART

.2 - Deploy Containment Boom

Stakes			10
Staff			4
Boom	Swamp Boom		100 feet
Misc.	Stake Driver		1

.3 - Erect Filter Fence

Stake driver			1
Staff			4
Stakes			10
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)		
Fence	Construction Fencing		100 feet
Vheicle	ATV		1

.4 - Build Berm

Piping			
Sanbags			
Vheicle	ATV		1
Staff			6

4-145 Morro Strand State Beach (Pismo Clam Preserve)

.1 - No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART

4-150 Morro Rock Ecological Reserve

.1 - No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART

Summary of ACP 4 GRA 2 Response Resources by Site and Sub-Strategy

Site	Site Name	PREVENTION OBJECTIVE OR CONDITION FOR DEPLOYMENT		
Sub-Strategy	Equipment	Sub-Type	Size/Unit	QTY/Unit
4-200	Morro Bay Inlet			
.1 - Deploy Containment Boom				
	boat			2
	skimmer			1
	Boom	Harbor Boom		3100 feet
	Anchor		40 lb	6
.2 - Deploy Containment Boom				
	boat			2
	Boom	Harbor Boom		3500 feet
	skimmer			1
	Anchor		40 lb	2
.3 - Divert Oil				
	Boom			3000 feet
	boat			2
4-215	State Park Marina			
.1 - Deploy Containment Boom				
	boat			2
	Staff			6
	Boom	Harbor Boom		550 feet
	Anchor		40 lb	2
4-225	Chorro Creek			
.1 - Erect Filter Fence				
	skimmer			1
	Fence	Construction Fencing		150 feet
	Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)		
	Staff			4
	Misc.	Stake Driver		1
	Stakes			15
.2 - Deploy Sorbent Boom				
	skimmer			1
	Misc.	stake		20
	Misc.	Stake Driver		1
	Boom	Sorbent Boom		450 feet
	Staff			4
4-230	Los Osos Creek			
.1 - Erect Filter Fence				
	Staff			4
	Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)		
	Fence	Construction Fencing		150 feet
	Stakes			20
	skimmer			1
	Misc.	Stake Driver		1
.2 - Deploy Sorbent Boom				
	Stake driver			1
	Stakes			20
	Boom	Sorbent Boom		450 feet
	Staff			4
	skimmer			1

Sub-Strategy **PREVENTION OBJECTIVE OR CONDITION FOR DEPLOYMENT**

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size/Unit	QTY/Unit
4-235 Sweet Springs Marsh			
.1 - Deploy Containment Boom			
Misc.	Stake Driver		1
skimmer			1
Boom	Swamp Boom		150 feet
Misc.	Stakes		15
.2 - Erect Filter Fence			
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)		
Stake driver			1
Staff			4
skimmer			1
Stakes			15
Fence	Construction Fencing		150 feet
4-240 Cuesta by the Sea Inlet			
.1 - Deploy Containment Boom			
boat	Skiff		2
Boom	Swamp		350 feet
Staff			4
skimmer			1
Anchor			2

Summary of ACP 4 GRA 3 Response Resources by Site and Sub-Strategy

Site	Site Name	PREVENTION OBJECTIVE OR CONDITION FOR DEPLOYMENT		
Sub-Strategy	Equipment	Sub-Type	Size/Unit	QTY/Unit
4-300	Morro Bay Sand Spit			
.1 -	No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART			
4-305	Morro Dunes Ecological Reserve			
.1 -	No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART			
4-310	Islay Creek			
.1 -	Deploy Containment Boom			
	Anchor			2
	skimmer			1
	Staff			4
	Boom	Swamp		100 feet
.2 -	Erect Filter Fence			
	Fence	Construction Fencing		100 feet
	Staff			4
	Stakes			10
	skimmer			1
	Misc.	Stake Driver		1
	Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)		
.3 -	Build Berm			
	Sandbags			
	Piping			
	Staff			6
	skimmer			1
4-315	Lion Rock			
.1 -	No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART			
4-320	Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant			
.1 -	Deploy Containment Boom			
	Boom	Harbor		1000 feet
	skimmer			1
	boat	Boom Boat		2
	Staff			6
.2 -	Deploy Containment Boom			
	Staff			6
	skimmer			1
	Boom	Harbor Boom		400 feet
	boat			2
.3 -	No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART			
4-325	Deer Canyon Rocky Intertidal			
.1 -	No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART			
4-330	Pecho Rock			
.1 -	No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART			
4-335	Point San Luis Breakwater			
.1 -	No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART			

Sub-Strategy **PREVENTION OBJECTIVE OR CONDITION FOR DEPLOYMENT**

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size/Unit	QTY/Unit
4-340 San Luis Obispo Creek			
.1 - Deploy Containment Boom			
Boom	Swamp Boom		1000 feet
Anchor			2
boat	Skiff or Punt		1
skimmer			1
Staff			6
.2 - Erect Filter Fence			
Misc.	Stake Driver		1
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)		
Staff			4
Fence	Construction Fencing		200 feet
skimmer			1
Stakes			20
.3 - Build Berm			
Sandbags			
Piping			
Staff			6
Vehicle	ATV		
Heavy Equip	Backhoe		

4-345 Avila Rock

.1 - No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART

Summary of ACP 4 GRA 3 Response Resources by Site and Sub-Strategy

Site	Site Name	PREVENTION OBJECTIVE OR CONDITION FOR DEPLOYMENT		
Sub-Strategy	Equipment	Sub-Type	Size/Unit	QTY/Unit
4-400	Bird Rock & Rocks Offshore Marqo Dodd Park			
.1 -	No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART			
4-405	Rocky Intertidal - Shell Beach			
.1 -	No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART			
4-410	Pismo Creek Upstream			
.1 -	Deploy Containment Boom			
	Staff			4
	Vac truck			1
	Misc.	Stake Driver		1
	Misc.	Stakes		10
	Boom	Swamp		300 feet
	skimmer			1
.2 -	Other: See Strategy Box			
	Vac truck			1
	Staff			4
.3 -	Erect Filter Fence			
	Misc.	Stake Driver		1
	skimmer			1
	Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)		1
	Fence	Construction Fencing		100 feet
	Misc.	Stakes		10
	Staff			4
4-415	Pismo Creek			
.1 -	Deploy Containment Boom			
	skimmer			1
	Anchor			2
	Boom	Swamp		150 feet
	Vheide	ATV		
	Staff			4
				1
.2 -	Erect Filter Fence			
	Stakes			15
	Vheide	ATV		1
	Staff			4
	Fence	Construction Fencing		150 feet
	skimmer			1
	Misc.	Stake Driver		1
	Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)		
.3 -	Build Berm			
	Piping			
	Staff			6
	Heavy Equip	Backhoe		
	skimmer			1
	Sandbags			
4-420	Pismo State Beach			
.1 -	No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART			

Site Site Name

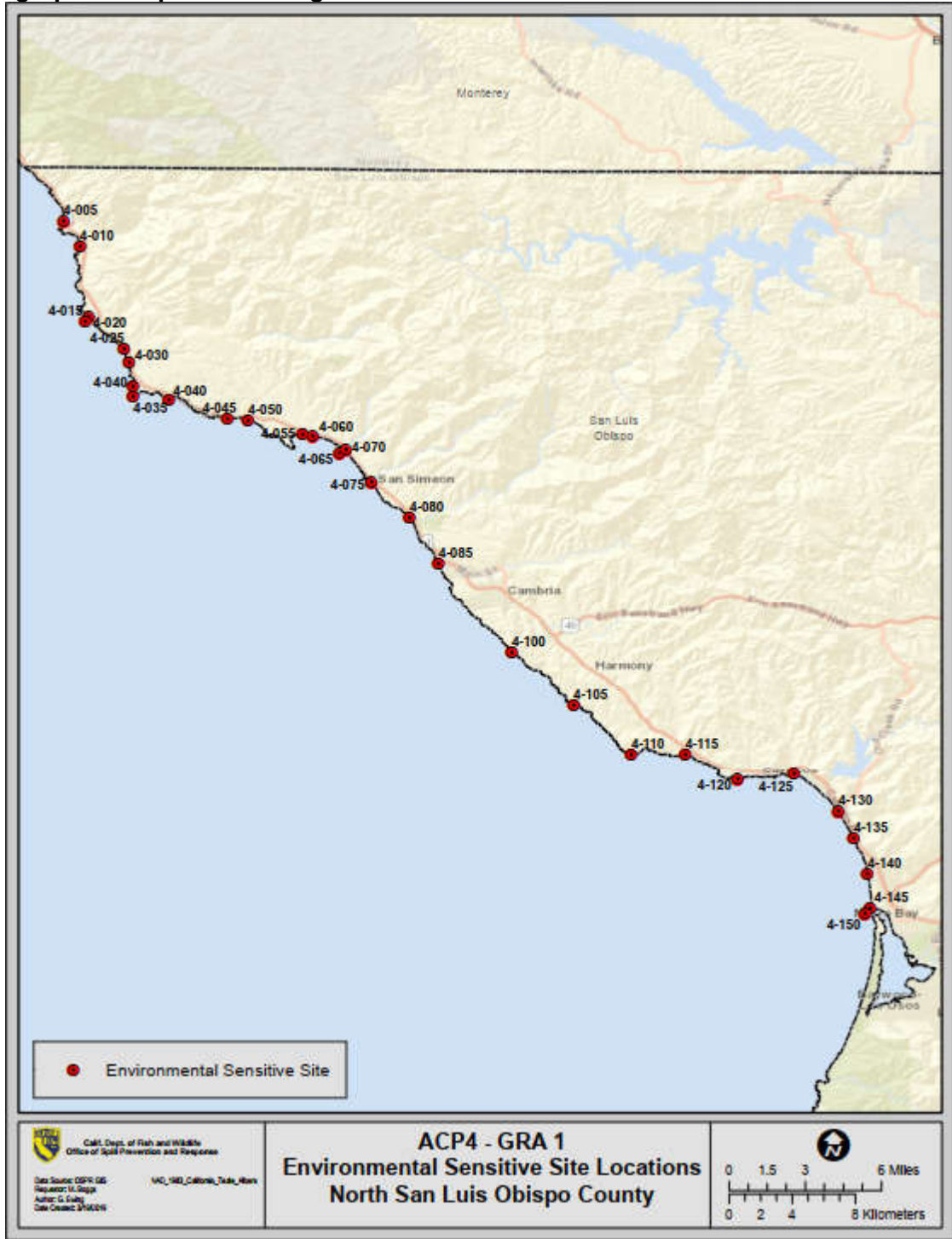
Sub-Strategy PREVENTION OBJECTIVE OR CONDITION FOR DEPLOYMENT

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size/Unit	QTY/Unit
4-425 Arroyo Grande Creek			
.1 - Deploy Containment Boom			
Boom	Swamp		150 feet
Vehicle	ATV		1
Staff			4
skimmer			1
Anchor			2
.2 - Erect Filter Fence			
Staff			4
skimmer			1
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)		
Misc.	Stake Driver		1
Vehicle	ATV		1
Stakes			15
Fence	Construction Fencing		150 feet
.3 - Build Berm			
Sandbags			
skimmer			1
Piping			
Heavy Equip	Backhoe		
Staff			6
4-430 Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area			
.1 - No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART			
4-435 Oso Flaco Creek			
.1 - Deploy Containment Boom			
Boom	Swamp		150 feet
Staff			4
Vehicle	ATV		1
Anchor			2
.2 - Erect Filter Fence			
Misc.	Stake Driver		1
skimmer			1
Stakes			15
Staff			4
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)		
Fence	Construction Fencing		150 feet
Vehicle	ATV		1
.3 - Build Berm			
Staff			6
Sandbags			
Piping			
Heavy Equip	Backhoe		
skimmer			1
Vehicle	ATV		1
4-440 USFWS Guadalupe-Nipomo Dunes NWR			
.1 - No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART			
4-445 Guadalupe Oil Field			
.1 - No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART			

Sub-Strategy **PREVENTION OBJECTIVE OR CONDITION FOR DEPLOYMENT**

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size/Unit	QTY/Unit
4-450 Santa Maria River			
.1 - Deploy Containment Boom			
Boom	Swamp Boom		1000 feet
Staff			6
skimmer			1
Vehicle	ATV		
.2 - Erect Filter Fence			
Stakes			50
Staff			6
Vehicle	ATV		1
Fence	Construction Fencing		500 feet
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)		
skimmer			1
.3 - Build Berm			
Piping			
Sandbags			
Staff			6
Vehicle	ATV		1
skimmer			1
Heavy Equip	Backhoe		
.4 - Other: See Strategy Box			

9811.2 Geographic Response Strategies for Environmental Sensitive Sites



Index Map – GRA 1, North San Luis Obispo County Environmental Sensitive Sites

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County : San Luis Obispo ACP Division/Segment :

NOAA Chart :

Map Book :

Decimal Degrees

Site Description:

Resources at Risk:

ESI and Habitat: 3A Fine- to medium-grained sand beaches

List of Resources at Risk:

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Birds	Western snowy plover	FT	Year-round
Birds	California least tern	FE, SE	Apr-Sep

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
C	/	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C	/	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
C	/	South Central Coastal Information Center	(657) 278-5395
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

WESTERN SNOWY PLOVERS NEST FROM MAR-SEP AND CALIFORNIA LEAST TERNS NEST FROM APR-SEP. Western snowy plovers are small, white and tan colored shorebirds. California least terns are small, gray, white and black colored diving birds. Western snowy plovers conceal their nests in the upper rack line above the high tide line while California least terns generally nest on open beaches and/or along estuary shorelines. Nests are usually constructed on loose sand, and are easily stepped on due to their very cryptic nature. Chicks are known to run between nests and the waterline. Western snowy plover adults forage while wading along the shoreline. California least tern adults dive into the water to forage in shallow, nearshore areas of the open coast, embayments, estuaries, and dune lakes.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Hazard and Restrictions:

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-000.1 Objective: Shoreline Pre-Clean: Resource Specialist Supervision Required

Strategy: After approval only, pre-clean beach with hand crews to move and store kelp, driftwood, and vegetative debris above high-tide line. Collect and properly dispose of trash. Redistribute wrack after response efforts are completed. The areas to be protected should be monitored by an assigned biological monitor. Heavy equipment and 4WD vehicles may be used pending approval.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Staff	Natural Resource Specialist					

Strategy: 4-000.2 Objective: Other: See Strategy Box

Strategy: In consultation with USFWS and CDFW, western snowy plover or California least tern eggs may be removed from nests by authorized and qualified personnel and taken to an approved facility to reduce injury.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Staff	Natural Resource Specialist					

Logistics:

Additional Operational Comments: Beaches may be pre-cleaned if given prior authorization. Some beaches have designated fenced areas for nesting. Individual Environmentally Sensitive Sites may have additional western snowy plover and California least tern information.

4-005-A Site Summary - San Carpoforo Creek and Beach**4-005-A****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - A - S 002**NOAA Chart :** 18700**Map Book :** 324 E-3**Decimal Degrees** 35.76437 -121.32494**Site Description:**

San Carpoforo Creek Inlet has a well developed freshwater marsh, fronted by sandy beach. Creek mouth closes intermittently. Creek is fronted to the north and south by fine to medium grained sandy beach. Moderate amount of drift wood and algae debris on beach. Property is part of Los Padres National Forest and managed by USFS, site is also owned and managed by State Parks; part of Hearst San Simeon State Park, and is also within the Monterey Bay Natl. Marine Sanctuary. Designated critical habitat for steelhead, western snowy plovers, and leatherback sea turtles. Black abalone may be present in rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat). California red-legged frogs in creek. Shorebirds include western gulls, willets, sandpipers, black oyster catchers (on rocky intertidal); seabirds include brown pelicans, pelagic cormorants, grebes, loons, scoters, common murre. Kelp beds offshore. Sea otters common offshore. In addition to the creek and beach, Ragged Point is just to the south and has offshore rocks that are considered a significant seabird roosting area.

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 10A Salt - and brackish-water marshes

3A Fine- to medium-grained sand beaches

List of Resources at Risk:

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Amphibians	California red-legged frog	FT	Year-round
Birds	Western snowy plover	FT	Year-round
Birds	shorebirds		
Fish	steelhead - Central/Northern California	FT	Year-round
Invertebrates	black abalone	FE	Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Reptiles	western pond turtle	SSC	Year-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BG EPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
C	/	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C	/	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
E	Tony Martinez/Spill Coordinator	US Forest Service, Los Padres National Forest	(805) 961-5717
O	Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T	Mary Larson/Steelhead	California Department of Fish & Wildlife	(562) 537-8624
T	SURCOM (24-hr)/	California State Parks (Dispatch)	(951) 443-2969
T	Carolyn Skinder/Biologist	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(805) 927-2145
T	Regulatory Coordinator/24hr	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(831) 236-6797
T	Justin Viezbicke/Marine Mammal Stranding	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 506-4315
T	Melissa Neuman/Marine Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 481-4594
T	Rick Bush/Fisheries Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-3562
T	Tina Fahy/Sea Turtle Recovery Coordinator	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4023
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Steelhead peak spawning March - July; California red-legged frogs breed November - April; western pond turtles breed May - August; leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November; southern sea otters pup year-round. Western snowy plovers nest March - September; refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns. Minimize disturbance in riparian/wetland areas when possible. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland/riparian areas, restrict the number and size of pathways and avoid trampling oil into sediments. If creek conditions allow, boom/fencing deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across creek to position the boom/fencing to reduce disturbance. Steelhead (threatened, critical habitat upstream) peak spawning March - July. Black abalone (endangered) may be present on nearby rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat). Southern sea otters (threatened) pup year-round.

Hazard and Restrictions:

Poison oak along path to beach. Site is within the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, the Sea Otter Game Refuge, USFS (Los Padres National Forest), and State Parks property.

Site Strategies:**Strategy: 4-005.1 Objective:** Deploy Containment Boom

Strategy: When creek mouth is open block entrance with short skirted containment boom (swamp boom) at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences; place above high tide line. If creek conditions allow, boom deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position the boom (and fence posts or anchors on the bank) to reduce disturbance. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. Consider booming shorelines of inlet to prevent oiling. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check boom for effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Boom	Swamp			300	feet	
Anchor				2		
skimmer				1		
Staff				6		
Vehicle	ATV			1		

Strategy: 4-005.2 Objective: Erect Filter Fence

Strategy: When creek mouth is closed install excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover. When creek mouth is open use a filter fence barrier for exclusion/containment. Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 30 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, and the spill consists of heavy oil. If creek conditions allow, filter fence deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position fencing (and fence posts) to reduce disturbance. Maintenance/monitoring of filter fencing necessary.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Fence	Construction Fencing			300	feet	
Skimmer				1		
Staff				6		
T-Posts				10		
Vehicle	ATV			1		
Misc.	Stake Driver			1		
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)					

Strategy: 4-005.3 Objective: Build Berm

Strategy: When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block creek entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm, and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. Cover berm with plastic sheeting to minimize erosion; and consider backing berm with 10" swamp boom and/or sorbent boom. To create protective berm, take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. Manual building of berm preferred over heavy equipment even when heavy equipment can access site. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check for berm effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
skimmer				1		
Heavy Equip	Backhoe					
Sandbags				200		
Piping						
Vehicle	ATV			1		

Logistics:

Directions: From the north: Take Hwy 101 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N). Follow Hwy 1 N for approx.. 25 miles. Immediately north of bridge is locked gate (private property) and an unpaved road to beach (the post mile marker at Creek Bridge is 71.34). From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to the Hwy 1 Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo. Continue as above.

Land Access: North of bridge is locked gate (USFS property), dirt foot path.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Depth, obstruction. Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Morro Bay boat ramp approx. 40 miles south.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging area: Small parking area next to house across from beach entrance gate. Command Post: USGS Pierdas Blancas Light House. State Parks office at Hearst Castle, hotels in San Simeon. Airports: San Luis Obispo County Airport, approx. 1 hour 15 min south. Paso Robles Airport approx. 1 hour inland. There is private landing strip for small planes north of Hearst castle Visitor's center, approx. 20 min. south.

Communications Problems: None.

Additional Operational Comments:



4-010-A Site Summary - Arroyo Hondo Creek Beach**4-010-A****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - A - S 02**NOAA Chart :** 18700**Map Book :** 324 E-4**Decimal Degrees** 35.74977 -121.31564**Site Description:**

Sandy beach fronting Arroyo Hondo Creek, north of Breaker Point and south of Ragged Point. Hearst San Simeon State Park property, and within Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. Shorebirds include western snowy plovers, western gulls, willets, sandpipers, black oyster catchers (on rocky intertidal); sea birds include brown pelicans, pelagic cormorants, grebes, loons, scoters, common murre. Sea otters and kelp beds common offshore. Designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles. Black abalone may be present in rocky intertidal habitat. Western snowy plovers utilize this beach.

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 3A Fine- to medium-grained sand beaches**List of Resources at Risk:**

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Birds	Western snowy plover	FT	Year-round
Birds	brown pelican		Year-round
Invertebrates	black abalone	FE	Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
C	/	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C	/	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
O	Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T	SURCOM (24-hr)/	California State Parks (Dispatch)	(951) 443-2969
T	Carolyn Skinder/Biologist	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(805) 927-2145
T	Regulatory Coordinator/24hr	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(831) 236-6797
T	Justin Viezbicke/Marine Mammal Stranding	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 506-4315
T	Melissa Neuman/Marine Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 481-4594
T	Tina Fahy/Sea Turtle Recovery Coordinator	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4023
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Southern sea otters pup January - March; leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November. Western snowy plovers nest March - September and overwinter rest of year on this beach. Refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns. Black abalone (endangered) may be present on nearby rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat). Southern sea otters (threatened) pup year-round.

Hazard and Restrictions:

Site is within Monterey Bay National Marine sanctuary and the Sea Otter Game Refuge.

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-010.1 Objective: No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART

Strategy: Offshore containment and recovery (OCR) is the preferred option although heavy surf may hinder these operations. No specific response equipment listed due to the many variables associated with each spill regarding OCR. Early consideration should be given to the use of applied response technologies.

Table of Response Resources

Last Page Update

Logistics:

Directions: From the north: Take Hwy 101 S (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N) Follow Hwy 1 N for approx. 30 miles to Arroyo Hondo Creek. Turn out 4/10 mile south of San Carpoforo Creek Bridge. Park at turnout and follow creek (trail) to beach. From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to Hwy 1 N, Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo, continue as above.

Land Access: Foot access to beach (fairly dangerous).

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Depth, obstruction. Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Morro Bay boat ramp approx. 40 miles south.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging area: Vista turnouts along Hwy 1. Command Post: USGS Pierdas Blancas Lighthouse; State Parks office at Hearst Castle; hotels in San Simeon. Airports: San Luis Obispo County Airport, approx. 1 hour 15 min south. Paso Robles Airport approx. 1 hour inland. There is private landing strip for small planes north of Hearst castle Visitor's center, approx. 20 min. south.

Communications Problems: None.

Additional Operational Comments:



Imagery: NAIP 2010 (Summer) 4-Band

County: San Luis Obispo ACP Division/Segment: SL - A - S 04

NOAA Chart 18700

Map Book : 324 E-4

Decimal Degrees 35.70997 -121.31044

Site Description:

Arroyo de la Cruz/Arroyo de la Laguna inlet has a well developed freshwater marsh fronted by medium to coarse grained sandy beach. Within Hearst San Simeon State Park property, and within Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary and Sea Otter Game Refuge. Site is also within Pierdas Blancas State Marine Reserve MPA, and is governed by special protections established by the DFW Marine Region. Sandy beach just south of creek is a snowy plover nesting beach. Black abalone may be present in rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat). Designated critical habitat for steelhead and leatherback sea turtles. Western pond turtles in creek. Shorebirds include western gulls, willets, sandpipers, black oyster catchers (on rocky intertidal); sea birds include brown pelicans, pelagic cormorants, grebes, loons, scoters, common murre. Kelp beds and southern sea otters common offshore. Compact cobweb thistle, arroyo de la cruz mariposa lily, and dwarf goldenstar can be found on the coastal bluffs.

Resources at Risk:

- ESI and Habitat: 10A Salt - and brackish-water marshes
- 4 Coarse-grained sand beaches
- 2A Exposed wave-cut platforms in bedrock, mud, or clay

List of Resources at Risk:

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Birds	Western snowy plover	FT	Year-round
Fish	steelhead - Central/Northern California	FT	Year-round
Invertebrates	black abalone	FE	Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Plants	Arroyo de la Cruz mariposa lily	SSC	
Plants	dwarf goldenstar		
Plants	compact cobweb thistle		
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov
Reptiles	western pond turtle	SSC	Year-round

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

TypeName/Title	Organization	Phone
C /	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C /	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
O Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T Mary Larson/Steelhead	California Department of Fish & Wildlife	(562) 537-8624
T Becky Ota/Marine Conservation Manager	California Department of Fish & Wildlife, MPAs	(650) 631-6789
T Steve Wertz/Senior Environmental Scientist	California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Marine	(562) 343-3808
T SURCOM (24-hr)/	California State Parks (Dispatch)	(951) 443-2969
T Carolyn Skinder/Biologist	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(805) 927-2145
T Regulatory Coordinator/24hr	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(831) 236-6797
T Justin Viezbicke/Marine Mammal Stranding	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 506-4315
T Melissa Neuman/Marine Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 481-4594
T Rick Bush/Fisheries Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-3562
T Tina Fahy/Sea Turtle Recovery Coordinator	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4023
T /	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Steelhead peak spawning March - July; western pond turtles breed May - August; leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November; southern sea otters pup year-round. Western snowy plovers nest March - September and overwinter rest of year on this beach; refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns. Minimize disturbance in riparian/wetland areas when possible. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland/riparian areas, restrict the number and size of pathways and avoid trampling oil into sediments. If creek conditions allow, boom/fencing deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across creek to position the boom/fencing to reduce disturbance. Steelhead (critical habitat, threatened) peak spawning March - July. Black abalone (endangered) may be present on nearby rocky intertidal habitat. Southern sea otters (threatened) pup year-round.

Hazard and Restrictions:

Poison oak along path to beach. State Park property, site is within Monterey Bay Marine Sanctuary and Sea Otter Game refuge. This site falls within MPA, and is governed by special protections established by the DFW Marine Region.

Site Strategies:

Strategy 4-015.1 Objective: Deploy Containment Boom

Strategy When creek mouth is open block entrance with short skirted containment boom (swamp boom) at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences; place above high tide line. If creek conditions allow, boom deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position the boom (and fence posts or anchors on the bank) to reduce disturbance. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. Consider booming shorelines of inlet to prevent oiling. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check boom for effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Boom	Swamp			100	feet	
Anchor				2		
skimmer				1		
Staff				4		
Vehicle	ATV			1		

Strategy 4-015.2 Objective: Erect Filter Fence

Strategy When creek mouth is closed install excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover. When creek mouth is open use a filter fence barrier for exclusion/containment. Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 30 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, and the spill consists of heavy oil. If creek conditions allow, filter fence deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position fencing (and fence posts) to reduce disturbance. Maintenance/monitoring of filter fencing necessary.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Fence	Construction Fencing			100	feet	
stakes						
skimmer				1		
Staff				4		
Vehicle	ATV					
Misc.	Stake Driver			1		
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)					

Strategy 4-015.3 Objective: Build Berm

Strategy When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block creek entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm, and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. Cover berm with plastic sheeting to minimize erosion; and consider backing berm with 10" swamp boom and/or sorbent boom. To create protective berm, take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. Manual building of berm preferred over heavy equipment even when heavy equipment can access site. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check for berm effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
skimmer				1		
Heavy Equip	Backhoe					
Sandbags						
Staff				6		
Piping						
Vehicle	ATV			1		

Strategy 4-015.4 Objective: No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART

Strategy Offshore containment and recovery (OCR) is the preferred option although heavy surf may hinder these operations. No specific response equipment listed due to the many variables associated with each spill regarding OCR. Early consideration should be given to the use of applied response technologies.

Table of Response Resources

Last Page Update

Logistics:

Directions: From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to Hwy 1, Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo. Take Hwy 1 N approx. 4 miles north of Piedras Blancas Lighthouse. Mile marker 66.9. From the north: Take Hwy 101 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N). Continue as above.

Land Access: Foot path, and ATV access from vista turnout .2 mi. S. of creek.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Launching, Loading, and Services Available: Docking Morro Bay boat launch facility approx. 40 miles south.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging and Command Post: US Geologic Survey research facility is located at the Piedras Blancas Lighthouse, approx. 4 miles south on Hwy 1. Staging, parking, water and phones available. Hotels in San Simeon; State Parks office at Hearst Castle. Airports: San Luis Obispo County Airport, approx. 1 hour south. Paso Robles Airport approx. 45 min inland. There is a private landing strip for small planes north of Hearst Castle Visitor's Center, approx. 15 min. south.

Communications Problems: None.

Additional Operational Comments:



4-020-A Site Summary - La Cruz Rock**4-020-A****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - A - S 04**NOAA Chart :** 18700**Map Book :****Decimal Degrees** 35.70717 -121.31244**Site Description:**

La Cruz Rock is an offshore rock south of Point Sierra Nevada. This offshore rock is used for roosting by many birds. Sea otters and other marine mammals are common in this area. Site is considered part of the Coastal National Monument with Bureau of Land Management and is within Sea Otter Game Refuge and Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. Site is also within the Pierdas Blancas State Marine Reserve MPA, and is governed by special protections established by the DFW Marine Region. Beach shoreside of La Cruz Rock is part of Hearst San Simeon State Park. Species of concern are present year round. Black abalone may be present in rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat). Seabirds are present year-round including gulls, black oystercatchers, cormorants, brown pelicans, common murre, pigeon guillemots, grebes, scoters, loons. Leatherback sea turtles designated critical habitat offshore.

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 1A Exposed Rocky Shore**List of Resources at Risk:**

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Birds	seabirds		Year-round
Invertebrates	black abalone	FE	Year-round
Mammals	California sea lion	FP	Year-round
Mammals	harbor seal	FP	Year-round
Mammals	marine mammals		Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
E	John Hodge/Associate Field Manager	Bureau of Land Management, Coastal Natl. Monu	(661) 301-1659
O	Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T	Becky Ota/Marine Conservation Manager	California Department of Fish & Wildlife, MPAs	(650) 631-6789
T	Steve Wertz/Senior Environmental Scientist	California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Marine	(562) 343-3808
T	SURCOM (24-hr)/	California State Parks (Dispatch)	(951) 443-2969
T	Carolyn Skinder/Biologist	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(805) 927-2145
T	Regulatory Coordinator/24hr	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(831) 236-6797
T	Justin Viezbicke/Marine Mammal Stranding	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 506-4315
T	Melissa Neuman/Marine Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 481-4594
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Marine mammal pupping seasons: Southern sea otters year-round; California sea lions May - June; harbor seals March - June. Bird nesting March - September. Leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Clean up operations should be conducted with the advice from Dept. of Fish and Wildlife, and USFWS, Sanctuary, and BLM. To protect seabirds, limit spill response activities within 1,000 feet of nesting seabirds. Marine mammals and sea turtles, try to remain at least 100 yards away from marine mammals and if approached closely by a marine mammal while motoring, reduce speed and shift to neutral; do not engage props until the animals are observed at the surface, clear of the vessel. Black abalone (endangered) may be present on nearby rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat). Southern sea otters (threatened) pup year-round. Shoreside beach is part of Hearst San Simeon State Park. Site is within Monterey Bay Marine Sanctuary, Coastal National Monument, Sea Otter Game Refuge, and Piedras Blancas State Marine Reserve MPA. Southern sea otters (threatened) pup year-round.

Hazard and Restrictions:

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-020.1 Objective: No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART
Strategy: Offshore containment and recovery (OCR) is the preferred option although heavy surf may hinder these operations. No specific response equipment listed due to the many variables associated with each spill regarding OCR. Early consideration should be given to the use of applied response technologies.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
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Logistics:

Directions: From the north: Take Hwy 101 South to Hwy 46 West to Hwy 1 N (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N). Follow Hwy 1 N approx. 10 miles north of San Simeon. From the south: From the City of San Luis Obispo, take the Morro Bay Hwy 1 exit from Hwy 101. Site is just south of Piedras Blancas Lighthouse.

Land Access: None.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Depth, obstruction. Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Morro Bay boat launch facility approx. 40 miles south.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging and Command Post: U.S. Geologic Survey research facility is located at the Piedras Blancas Lighthouse, approx. 3.5 miles south on Hwy 1. Staging, parking, water and phones available. State Parks office at Hearst Castle. The old Piedras Blancas motel (State Parks) is approx. 2 miles south on Hwy 1 for staging. Airports: San Luis Obispo County Airport, approx. 1 hour south. Paso Robles Airport approx. 45 min inland. There is a private landing strip for small planes north of Hearst Castle Visitor's Center, approx. 15 min. south.

Communications Problems: None.

Additional Operational Comments:



Imagery: NAIP 2010 (Summer) 4-Band

4-025-A Site Summary - Arroyo Del Oso**4-025-A****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - A - S 04**NOAA Chart :** 18700**Map Book :** 324 F-5**Decimal Degrees** 35 -121.28704**Site Description:**

Arroyo Del Oso Creek Inlet is a small intermittent creek with a culvert under Hwy 1. Small salt marsh fronted by sandy beach. Beach is Hearst San Simeon State Park property and offshore is the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, Sea Otter Game Refuge, and Pierdas Blancas State Marine Reserve MPA, and is governed by special protections established by the DFW Marine Region. Species of concern are present year round. Black abalone may be present in rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat). Designated critical habitat for tidewater goby, and leatherback sea turtles. Sea otters common offshore. California red-legged frogs and western pond turtles present in creek.

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 10A Salt - and brackish-water marshes**List of Resources at Risk:**

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Amphibians	California red-legged frog	FT	Year-round
Birds	shorebirds		Year-round
Birds	seabirds		Year-round
Fish	tidewater goby	FE	Year-round
Invertebrates	black abalone	FE	Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov
Reptiles	western pond turtle	SSC	Year-round

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
C	/	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C	/	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
O	Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T	Becky Ota/Marine Conservation Manager	California Department of Fish & Wildlife, MPAs	(650) 631-6789
T	Steve Wertz/Senior Environmental Scientist	California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Marine	(562) 343-3808
T	SURCOM (24-hr)/	California State Parks (Dispatch)	(951) 443-2969
T	Carolyn Skinder/Biologist	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(805) 927-2145
T	Regulatory Coordinator/24hr	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(831) 236-6797
T	Justin Viezbicke/Marine Mammal Stranding	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 506-4315
T	Melissa Neuman/Marine Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 481-4594
T	Tina Fahy/Sea Turtle Recovery Coordinator	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4023
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Tidewater goby peak nesting in estuary sediments April - July; California red-legged frogs peak breeding November - April; leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November; southern sea otters pup year-round. Peak bird nesting March - September.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Minimize disturbance in riparian/wetland areas when possible. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland/riparian areas, restrict the number and size of pathways and avoid trampling oil into sediments. If creek conditions allow, boom/fencing deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across creek to position the boom/fencing to reduce disturbance. Avoid disturbing bottom lagoon sediments to protect tidewater gobies (endangered) especially April-July, goby nesting season. Equipment and foot traffic entering wetted areas should be avoided to the maximum extent practical to prevent crushing tidewater gobies, their burrows, and eggs. If supplemental water is used to flush recommend gradually increasing the intensity/volume during the flush for gobies. Black abalone (endangered) may be present on rocky intertidal habitat. Southern sea otters (threatened) pup year-round.

Hazard and Restrictions:

Operations should be conducted with advice and cooperation of Dept. of Fish and Wildlife and USFWS. Beach is State Park; offshore is within the Monterey Bay National Marine sanctuary, Sea Otter Game Refuge and Pierdas Blancas State Marine Reserve MPA.

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-025.1 Objective: Deploy Containment Boom

Strategy: When creek mouth is open block entrance with short skirted containment boom (swamp boom) at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences; place above high tide line. If creek conditions allow, boom deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position the boom (and fence posts or anchors on the bank) to reduce disturbance. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. Consider booming shorelines of inlet to prevent oiling. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check boom for effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Boom	Swamp			100	feet	
Staff				4		
skimmer				1		
Vehicle	ATV			1		

Strategy: 4-025.2 Objective: Erect Filter Fence

Strategy: When creek mouth is closed install excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover. When creek mouth is open use a filter fence barrier for exclusion/containment. Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 30 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, and the spill consists of heavy oil. If creek conditions allow, filter fence deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position fencing (and fence posts) to reduce disturbance. Maintenance/monitoring of filter fencing necessary.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Fence	Construction Fencing			100	feet	
Staff				4		
skimmer				1		
Vehicle	ATV					
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)			1		
Misc.	Stake Driver			1		

Strategy: 4-025.3 Objective: Build Berm

Strategy: When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block creek entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm, and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. Cover berm with plastic sheeting to minimize erosion; and consider backing berm with 10" swamp boom and/or sorbent boom. To create protective berm, take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. Manual building of berm preferred over heavy equipment even when heavy equipment can access site. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check for berm effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Heavy Equip	Backhoe					
Sandbags						
Staff				6		
skimmer				1		
Piping						
Vehicle	ATV			1		

Logistics:

Directions: From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to Hwy 1 Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo. Creek is 1.2 miles north of Piedras Blancas Lighthouse. From the north: Take Hwy 101 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N).

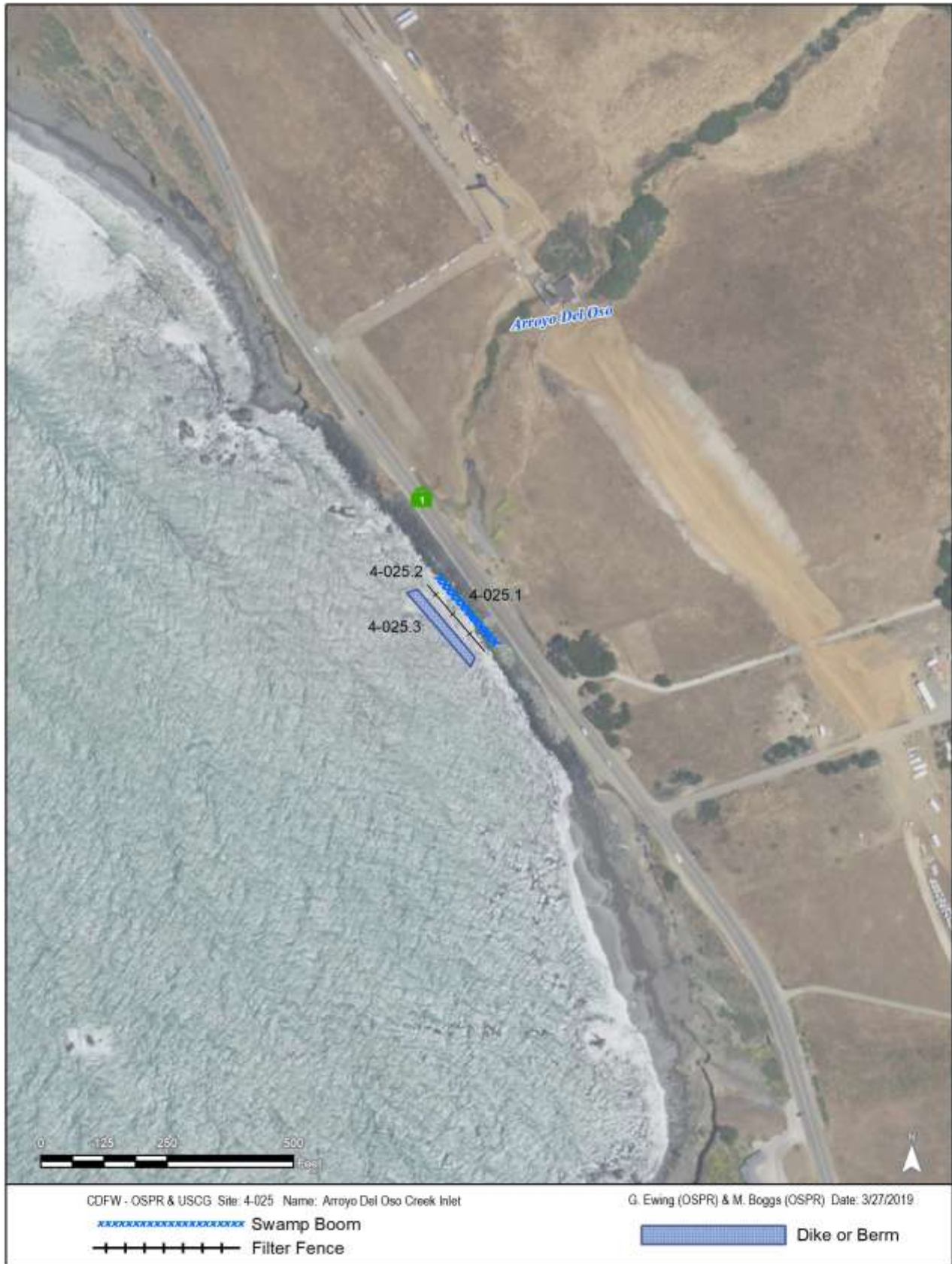
Land Access: Foot and ATV access only, State Park property.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Depth, obstruction. Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Morro bay boat launch approx. 40 miles south.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Command Post: U.S. Geologic Survey research facility at the Piedras Blancas Lighthouse, approx. 1 2/10 mile south on Hwy 1. Staging, parking, water, and phones are available. Hotels in San Simeon. State Park's office at Hearst Castle. Airports: SLO county Airport approx. 1 hour south. Paso Robles Airport approx. 45 min inland. There is private landing strip for small planes north of Hearst Castle Visitor's Center, approx. 15 min. south.

Communications Problems: None.

Additional Operational Comments:



County : San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - A - S 04**NOAA Chart :** 18700**Map Book :** 324 F-5**Decimal Degrees** 35.68387 -121.28744**Site Description:**

Arroyo de Corral is a small intermittent creek that flows through a culvert under HWY 1. Beach is State Park property and offshore is within the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, Sea Otter Game Refuge, and Pierdas Blancas State Marine Reserve MPA, and is governed by special protections established by the DFW Marine Region. Medium to coarse grained sandy beach fronting creek. Woody debris on beach. Species are present year round. Beach fronting creek is a western snowy plover nesting beach. Shorebirds include western gulls, willets, sandpipers, black oyster catchers (on rocky intertidal); seabirds include brown pelicans, pelagic cormorants, grebes, loons, scoters, common murre. Designated critical habitat for tidewater goby, steelhead, and leatherback sea turtles. Black abalone in rocky intertidal habitat. Sea otters common offshore.

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 10A Salt - and brackish-water marshes

4 Coarse-grained sand beaches

List of Resources at Risk:

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Amphibians	California red-legged frog	FT	Year-round
Birds	Western snowy plover	FT	Year-round
Fish	tidewater goby	FE	Year-round
Fish	steelhead - Central/Northern California	FT	Year-round
Invertebrates	black abalone	FE	Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov
Reptiles	western pond turtle	SSC	Year-round

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
C	/	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C	/	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
O	Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T	Mary Larson/Steelhead	California Department of Fish & Wildlife	(562) 537-8624
T	Becky Ota/Marine Conservation Manager	California Department of Fish & Wildlife, MPAs	(650) 631-6789
T	Steve Wertz/Senior Environmental Scientist	California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Marine	(562) 343-3808
T	SURCOM (24-hr)/	California State Parks (Dispatch)	(951) 443-2969
T	Carolyn Skinder/Biologist	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(805) 927-2145
T	Regulatory Coordinator/24hr	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(831) 236-6797
T	Justin Viezbicke/Marine Mammal Stranding	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 506-4315
T	Melissa Neuman/Marine Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 481-4594
T	Rick Bush/Fisheries Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-3562
T	Tina Fahy/Sea Turtle Recovery Coordinator	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4023
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Tidewater goby peak nesting in estuary sediments April - May; steelhead peak spawning March - July; California red-legged frog peak breeding November - March; western pond turtles breed May - August; leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November; southern sea otters pup year-round. Western snowy plovers nest March - September. Refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns. Potential for oil burial or penetration in coarse grained sand. Minimize disturbance in riparian/wetland areas when possible. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland/riparian areas, restrict the number and size of pathways and avoid trampling oil into sediments. If creek conditions allow, boom/fencing deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across creek to position the boom/fencing to reduce disturbance. Avoid disturbing bottom lagoon sediments to protect tidewater gobies (endangered) especially April-July, goby nesting season. Equipment and foot traffic entering wetted areas should be avoided to the maximum extent practical to prevent crushing tidewater gobies, their burrows, and eggs. If supplemental water is used to flush recommend gradually increasing the intensity/volume during the flush for gobies. Steelhead (threatened) peak spawning March - July. Black abalone (endangered) may be present in rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat). Southern sea otters (threatened) pup year-round.

Hazard and Restrictions:

Beach is Hearst San Simeon State Park property and offshore is within the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, Sea Otter Game Refuge, and Pierdas Blancas State Marine Reserve MPA.

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-030.1 Objective: Deploy Containment Boom

Strategy: When creek mouth is open block entrance with short skirted containment boom (swamp boom) at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences; place above high tide line. If creek conditions allow, boom deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position the boom (and fence posts or anchors on the bank) to reduce disturbance. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. Consider booming shorelines of inlet to prevent oiling. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check boom for effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Boom	Swamp			200	feet	
Anchor				2		
Staff				4		
skimmer				1		

Strategy: 4-030.2 Objective: Erect Filter Fence

Strategy: When creek mouth is closed install excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover. When creek mouth is open use a filter fence barrier for exclusion/containment. Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 30 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, and the spill consists of heavy oil. If creek conditions allow, filter fence deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position fencing (and fence posts) to reduce disturbance. Maintenance/monitoring of filter fencing necessary.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Fence	Construction Fencing			200	feet	
stakes				30		
Staff				4		
skimmer				1		
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)					
Misc.	Stake Driver			1		

Strategy: 4-030.3 Objective: Build Berm

Strategy: When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block creek entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm, and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. Cover berm with plastic sheeting to minimize erosion; and consider backing berm with 10" swamp boom and/or sorbent boom. To create protective berm, take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. Manual building of berm preferred over heavy equipment even when heavy equipment can access site. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check for berm effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Heavy Equip	Backhoe					
Sandbags						
Staff				6		
skimmer				1		
Piping						

Logistics:

Directions: From the south: Take HWY 101 N to Hwy 1 Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo. Creek is 1 mile north of Piedras Blancas Lighthouse. From the north: Take HWY 101 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N or (Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N).

Land Access: Foot access only.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Depth, obstruction. Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Morro Bay boat launch is approx. 40 miles south.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Command post and Staging area: U.S. Geological Survey research facility is located at the Piedras Blancas Lighthouse; staging, parking, water, and phones are available. State Parks office at Hearst Castle. Airports: SLO County Airport, approx. 1 hour south. Paso Robles Airport approx. 45 min. inland. Private Landing strip for small planes north of Hearst castle Visitors center, approx. 15 min. south.

Communications Problems: None.

Additional Operational Comments:



4-035-A Site Summary - Point Piedras Blancas**4-035-A****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - A - S04 SL - B - S01**NOAA Chart :** 18700**Map Book :** 324 F-5**Decimal Degrees** 35.66427 -121.28534**Site Description:**

Rocks offshore Point Piedras Blancas. Within the Coastal National Monument under Bureau of Land Management jurisdiction; federally designated Piedras Blancas Light Station Outstanding Natural Area. Site is also within the Piedras Blancas State Marine Reserve and the Marine Conservation area MPA, and is governed by special protections established by the DFW Marine Region (fisheries protection areas offshore from Pt. Sierra Nevada south 5 miles and offshore 3 nautical miles). Inland portion of property is part of Hearst San Simeon State Park. Species of concern are present year-round. These offshore rocks provide habitat for the largest population of brandt's cormorants in San Luis Obispo County. Other birds include breeding pair of peregrine falcons, tufted puffins, pelagic cormorants, sooty shearwaters, black oyster catchers, pigeon guillemots, brown pelicans, and gulls. Marine mammals include harbor seals, California sea lions, steller sea lions, southern sea otters, and northern elephant seals. Approx. 650 mammals from August to March. There have been counts up to 2,000 mammals. Designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles. Black abalone may be present in rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat).

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 1A Exposed Rocky Shore

2A Exposed wave-cut platforms in bedrock, mud, or clay

List of Resources at Risk:

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Birds	tufted puffin		
Invertebrates	black abalone	FE	
Mammals	California sea lion	FP	Year-round
Mammals	harbor seal	FP	Year-round
Mammals	Steller sea lion	FT	Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Mammals	Northern elephant seal	FP	Year-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
C	/	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C	/	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
E	John Hodge/Associate Field Manager	Bureau of Land Management, Coastal Natl. Monu	(661) 301-1659
O	Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T	Becky Ota/Marine Conservation Manager	California Department of Fish & Wildlife, MPAs	(650) 631-6789
T	Steve Wertz/Senior Environmental Scientist	California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Marine	(562) 343-3808
T	SURCOM (24-hr)/	California State Parks (Dispatch)	(951) 443-2969
T	Carolyn Skinder/Biologist	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(805) 927-2145
T	Regulatory Coordinator/24hr	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(831) 236-6797
T	Justin Viezbicke/Marine Mammal Stranding	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 506-4315
T	Melissa Neuman/Marine Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 481-4594
T	Tina Fahy/Sea Turtle Recovery Coordinator	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4023
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Marine mammal pupping seasons: Northern elephant seals December - March; California sea lions May - June; harbor seals March - June; southern sea otters year-round. Leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November. Peak bird nesting is from March - September.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Black abalone (endangered) may be present on nearby rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat). Designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles extends from shore out to 100 miles offshore. Try to remain at least 100 yards away from marine mammals and sea turtles and if approached closely by a marine mammal or turtle while motoring, reduce speed and shift to neutral; do not engage props until the animals are observed at the surface, clear of the vessel. To protect seabirds, limit spill response activities within 1,000 feet of nesting seabirds. Southern sea otters (threatened) pup year-round.

Hazard and Restrictions:

Site access with permission from BLM, Coastal National Monument, John Hodge (661) 301-1659. Site is also within the Pierdas Blancas State Marine Reserve and the Marine Conservation area MPA. Inland portion of property is part of Hearst San Simeon State Park.

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-035.1 Objective: No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART

Strategy: Offshore containment and recovery (OCR) is the preferred option although heavy surf may hinder these operations. No specific response equipment listed due to the many variables associated with each spill regarding OCR. Early consideration should be given to the use of applied response technologies.

Table of Response Resources

Last Page Update

Logistics:

Directions: From the north: Take Hwy 101 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N). Lighthouse road is located at post mile marker 63.77, approx. 10 miles north of San Simeon. From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to Hwy 1, Morro Bay exit, in San Luis Obispo. Continue as above.

Land Access: Primarily boat access; limited foot access to point.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Depth, obstruction. Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Morro Bay boat launch facility approx. 40 miles south.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging area and Command Post: U.S. Geologic Survey research facility is located at the lighthouse. Staging, parking, water and phones available. State Parks office's at Hearst Castle. Airports: SLO County Airport, approx. 1 hour south. Paso Robles Airport 1 hour inland. Private Landing strip for small planes, located north of Hearst Castle Visitors Center, approx.. 15 min south.

Communications Problems: None.

Additional Operational Comments:



Imagery: NAIP 2010 (Summer) 4-Band

4-040-A Site Summary - Elephant Seal Beaches (N&S of Pt. Piedras Blancas)**4-040-A****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - A - S 04 SL - B - S 01**NOAA Chart :** 18700**Map Book :** 324 F-5**Decimal Degrees** 35.66289 -121.26495**Site Description:**

Sandy Pocket beaches just north and south of Point Piedras Blancas continuing south approximately 2 miles to Elephant Seal viewing Vista Turnout (within Piedras Blancas Outstanding Natural Area, managed by Sanctuary docents). Within Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary and Hearst San Simeon State Park and the Pierdas Blancas State Marine Reserve and the Marine Conservation Area MPA and is governed by special protections established by the DFW Marine Region. Sandy beaches used as northern elephant seal breeding habitat. This is also a snowy plover nesting beach. Seabirds and shorebirds present. Designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles. Black abalone may be present in rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat). Northern elephant seals present year-round.

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 2A Exposed wave-cut platforms in bedrock, mud, or clay

4 Coarse-grained sand beaches

List of Resources at Risk:

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Birds	Western snowy plover	FT	Year-round
Invertebrates	black abalone	FE	Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Mammals	Northern elephant seal	FP	Year-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Year-round

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
C	/	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C	/	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
E	John Hodge/Associate Field Manager	Bureau of Land Management, Coastal Natl. Monu	(661) 301-1659
O	Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T	Becky Ota/Marine Conservation Manager	California Department of Fish & Wildlife, MPAs	(650) 631-6789
T	Steve Wertz/Senior Environmental Scientist	California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Marine	(562) 343-3808
T	SURCOM (24-hr)/	California State Parks (Dispatch)	(951) 443-2969
T	Carolyn Skinder/Biologist	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(805) 927-2145
T	Regulatory Coordinator/24hr	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(831) 236-6797
T	Justin Viezbicke/Marine Mammal Stranding	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 506-4315
T	Melissa Neuman/Marine Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 481-4594
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Marine mammal pupping seasons: Northern elephant seals December - March; southern sea otters year-round. Leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November. Western snowy plovers nest March - September. Refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns. Sensitive Biota - sensitive rafting areas for birds, elephant seals, sea otters, and other marine mammals. Black abalone (endangered) may be present in rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat). Southern sea otters (threatened) pup year-round.

Hazard and Restrictions:

Site is within the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, the Sea Otter Game Refuge, the Piedras Blancas State Marine Reserve and the Marine Conservation Area MPA [fisheries protection areas offshore from Pt. Sierra Nevada south 5 miles and offshore 3 nautical miles], and Hearst San Simeon State Park.

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-040.1 Objective: No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART

Strategy: Offshore containment and recovery (OCR) is the preferred option although heavy surf may hinder these operations. No specific response equipment listed due to the many variables associated with each spill regarding OCR. Early consideration should be given to the use of applied response technologies.

Table of Response Resources

Last Page Update**Logistics:**

Directions: From the north: Take Hwy 101 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N, (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N). Follow Hwy 1 N past San Simeon. From the south: Take the Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo. Continue on Hwy 1 as above. Pocket beaches start just south of Pt. Piedras Blancas, USCG Lighthouse and continue south to Elephant Seal Viewing Vista Turnout.

Land Access: Foot access only with BLM permission from Lighthouse.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Depth, obstruction. Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Morro Bay boat ramp facility is approx. 40 miles south.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Command Post & Staging area: U.S. Geologic Survey research facility is located at the Piedras Blancas lighthouse. Staging, parking, water, and phones are available. State Park Office at Hearst Castle. Airports: SLO County Airport is located 1 hour south. Paso Robles Airport is located 1 hour inland. Private strip located 15 min south at Hearst Castle Visitors Center.

Communications Problems: None.

Additional Operational Comments:



Imagery: NAIP 2010 (Summer) 4-Band

4-045-B Site Summary - Rocky Intertidal - Hearst State Beach**4-045-B****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - B - S 02**NOAA Chart :** 18700**Map Book :** 324 G-6**Decimal Degrees** 35.65167 -121.23143**Site Description:**

Rocky intertidal habitat and offshore rocks, just north of Oak Knoll Creek, William R. Hearst State Beach. State Park property and site is within Monterey Bay Marine Sanctuary and Sea Otter Game Refuge. It is used as a haulout for California sea lions and harbor seals and elephant seals. Mixed sand and gravel beach is accessible. Southern sea otters common offshore. Black abalone may be present in rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat). Designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles. Black oystercatchers, pelicans, cormorants, and gulls common. Harbor seals are present here year round. Northern elephant seals present year-round.

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 2A Exposed wave-cut platforms in bedrock, mud, or clay

5 Mixed sand and gravel beaches

List of Resources at Risk:

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Invertebrates	black abalone	FE	Year-round
Mammals	harbor seal	FP	Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Mammals	Northern elephant seal	FP	Year-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
C	/	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C	/	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
E	/Safety Advisor	Aera Energy	(714) 969-3272
O	Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T	SURCOM (24-hr)/	California State Parks (Dispatch)	(951) 443-2969
T	Carolyn Skinder/Biologist	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(805) 927-2145
T	Regulatory Coordinator/24hr	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(831) 236-6797
T	Justin Viezbicke/Marine Mammal Stranding	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 506-4315
T	Melissa Neuman/Marine Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 481-4594
T	Tina Fahy/Sea Turtle Recovery Coordinator	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4023
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Marine mammal pupping seasons: Harbor seals March - June; southern sea otters January - March; northern elephant seals December - March. Leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Sensitive Biota - Nearshore waters include sensitive rafting areas for birds, sea otters, and other marine mammals. To protect seabirds, limit spill response activities within 1,000 feet of nesting seabirds when possible. Try to remain at least 100 yards away from marine mammals and sea turtles and if approached closely by a marine mammal or turtle while motoring, reduce speed and shift to neutral; do not engage props until the animals are observed at the surface, clear of the vessel. Black abalone (endangered) may be present on nearby rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat). Southern sea otters (threatened) pup year-round.

Hazard and Restrictions:

Hearst San Simeon State Park property and site is within Monterey Bay Marine Sanctuary and Sea Otter Game Refuge.

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-045.1 Objective: No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART

Strategy: Offshore containment and recovery (OCR) is the preferred option although heavy surf may hinder these operations. No specific response equipment listed due to the many variables associated with each spill regarding OCR. Early consideration should be given to the use of applied response technologies.

Table of Response Resources

Last Page Update

Logistics:

Directions: From the north: Take Hwy 101 S to HWY 46 W to HWY 1 N approx. 20 miles to W.R. Hearst State Beach (or take HWY 5S to HWY 41 W to Hwy 46 W to HWY 1 N). From the south: Hwy 101 in San Luis Obispo take Morro Bay exit Hwy 1 N, approx. 35 miles to WR Hearst State Beach.

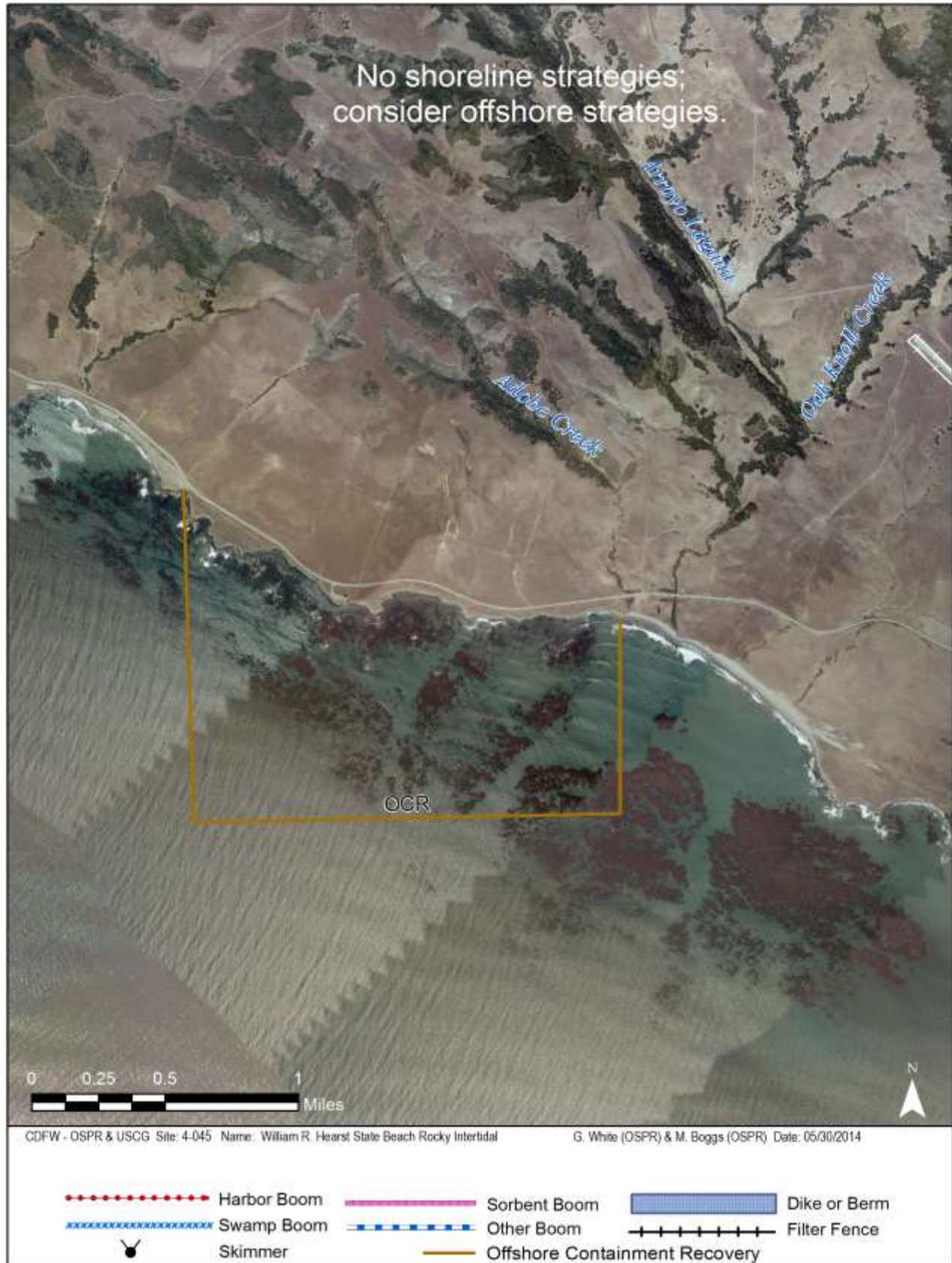
Land Access: Can climb down cliffs to beach, foot access only.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Depth, obstruction. Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Morro Bay boat launch facility approx. 35 mile south.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Airports: SLO County Airport, approx. 1 hour south. Paso Robles Airport approx. 45 min inland. Private Landing strip for smaller planes, located north of Hearst Castle Visitors Center, approx. 5 min. south. Potential Staging area: Cliffs above site can be used for staging. Command Post: Piedras Blancas Lighthouse or motels in San Simeon or State Parks office at Hearst Castle.

Communications Problems: None.

Additional Operational Comments:



Imagery: NAIP 2010 (Summer) 4-Band

4-050-A Site Summary - Oak Knoll Creek (a.k.a. Arroyo Laguna) and Beach**4-050-A****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - B - S 02**NOAA Chart :** 18700**Map Book :** 324 G-6**Decimal Degrees** 35.65107 -121.21963**Site Description:**

Oak Knoll Creek (AKA Arroyo Laguna) is an intermittent creek fronted by a sandy beach (fine grained). Species of concern are present year round. Designated critical habitat for tidewater goby, steelhead, leatherback sea turtles, and western snowy plovers. Under Hwy 1, creek bed is lined with rip rap. Western pond turtles and California red-legged frogs present in this creek. Site is in Hearst San Simeon State Park property and is within Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary and is within the Sea Otter Game refuge. Shorebirds and seabirds present year round including dunlin, longbilled curlew, sandpipers, ducks, gulls, egrets, willets, crows, coots, killdeer, great blue herons. Northern elephant seals utilize this beach. Southern sea otters observed offshore. Black abalone may be present in rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat). Sensitive plant species include Arroyo de la Cruz manzanita. Elephant seals present year-round.

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 3A Fine- to medium-grained sand beaches

10A Salt - and brackish-water marshes

6B Riprap

List of Resources at Risk:

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Amphibians	California red-legged frog	FT	Year-round
Birds	Western snowy plover	FT	Year-round
Fish	tidewater goby	FE	Year-round
Fish	steelhead - Central/Northern California	FT	Year-round
Invertebrates	black abalone	FE	Year-round
Mammals	harbor seal	FP	Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Mammals	Northern elephant seal	FP	Year-round
Plants	Arroyo del la Cruz manzanita		
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov
Reptiles	western pond turtle	SSC	Year-round

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
C	/	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C	/	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
O	Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T	Mary Larson/Steelhead	California Department of Fish & Wildlife	(562) 537-8624
T	SURCOM (24-hr)/	California State Parks (Dispatch)	(951) 443-2969
T	Carolyn Skinder/Biologist	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(805) 927-2145
T	Regulatory Coordinator/24hr	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(831) 236-6797
T	Justin Viezbicke/Marine Mammal Stranding	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 506-4315
T	Melissa Neuman/Marine Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 481-4594
T	Rick Bush/Fisheries Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-3562
T	Tina Fahy/Sea Turtle Recovery Coordinator	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4023
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Tidewater goby peak nesting in estuary sediments April - July; steelhead peak spawning March - July; California red-legged frogs peak breeding November - March. Marine mammal pupping seasons: Harbor seals March - June; southern sea otters year-round; northern elephant seals December - March. Leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November. Western snowy plovers nest March - September; refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Minimize disturbance in riparian/wetland areas when possible. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland/riparian areas, restrict the number and size of pathways and avoid trampling oil into sediments. If creek conditions allow, boom/fencing deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across creek to position the boom/fencing to reduce disturbance. Avoid disturbing bottom lagoon sediments to protect tidewater gobies (endangered) especially April-July, goby nesting season. Steelhead peak spawning March - July. Equipment and foot traffic entering wetted areas should be avoided to the maximum extent practical to prevent crushing tidewater gobies, their burrows, and eggs. If supplemental water is used to flush recommend gradually increasing the intensity/volume during the flush for gobies. Black abalone (endangered) may be present on nearby rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat). Designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles, extends from shore out to 100 miles offshore. Sensitive Biota - Nearshore waters include sensitive rafting areas for birds, sea otters, and other marine mammals. Refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns. Portion of creek under Hwy 1 bridge is lined with rip rap. Consider lining rip rap with boom. Southern sea otters (threatened) pup year-round.

Hazard and Restrictions:

Hearst San Simeon State Park property and is within Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary.

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-050.1 Objective: Deploy Containment Boom

Strategy: When creek mouth is open block entrance with short skirted containment boom (swamp boom) at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences; place above high tide line. If creek conditions allow, boom deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position the boom (and fence posts or anchors on the bank) to reduce disturbance. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. Consider booming shorelines of inlet to prevent oiling. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check boom for effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Boom	Swamp			200	feet	
Anchor				2		
Staff				4		
skimmer				1		
Vehicle	ATV					

Strategy: 4-050.2 Objective: Erect Filter Fence

Strategy: When creek mouth is closed install excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover. When creek mouth is open use a filter fence barrier for exclusion/containment. Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 30 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, and the spill consists of heavy oil. If creek conditions allow, filter fence deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position fencing (and fence posts) to reduce disturbance. Maintenance/monitoring of filter fencing necessary.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Fence	Construction Fencing			200	feet	
stakes				30		
Staff				4		
skimmer				1		
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)					
Vehicle	ATV			1		
Misc.	Stake Driver			1		

Strategy: 4-050.3 Objective: Build Berm

Strategy: When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block creek entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm, and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. Cover berm with plastic sheeting to minimize erosion; and consider backing berm with 10" swamp boom and/or sorbent boom. To create protective berm, take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. Manual building of berm preferred over heavy equipment even when heavy equipment can access site. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check for berm effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Heavy Equip	Backhoe			1		
Sandbags						
Staff				6		
skimmer				1		
Piping						
Vehicle	ATV					

Logistics:

Directions: From the north: Take Hwy 101 south to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N) approx. 20 miles, one mile past Hearst Castle, cross over bridge (post mile marker 59.88), and turn left into turnout. Turnout and locked gate are approx. 1/10 mile north of bridge. Mile marker 59.88. From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to Hwy 1 exit in San Luis Obispo, continue 35 miles as above.

Land Access: Foot or ATV access with permission (State Parks) through locked gate.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Depth, obstruction. Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Morro Bay boat launch approx. 35 miles south.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging area: Turnout 1/10 mile north of bridge.

Command: Motels in San Simeon is a few miles south. Airports: SLO County Airport, approx. 1 hour south. Paso Robles Airport approx. 45 min. inland. Private landing strip approx. 5 min south, located north of Hearst Castle Visitors Center.

Communications Problems: None.

Additional Operational Comments:



4-055-A Site Summary - Arroyo Del Puerto Creek**4-055-A****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - B - S 04**NOAA Chart :** 18700**Map Book :** 324 G-6**Decimal Degrees** 35.64307 -121.18853**Site Description:**

Arroyo del Puerto Inlet at WR Hearst State Beach, is a small creek with a modest marsh along the channel margin of this inlet. Fronted by fine grained sandy beach (WR Hearst State Beach). Picnic area behind/on beach. This site is also within Monterey Bay National Marine sanctuary and the Sea Otter Game Refuge. Species of concern are present year round. Abundant shorebirds and seabirds including gulls, brown pelicans, grebes and marbled godwits observed here year-round. Tidewater gobies, California red-legged frogs, steelhead, and western pond turtles in this creek. Designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles extends from shore out to 100 miles offshore; creek critical habitat for tidewater goby and steelhead. Southern sea otters and harbor seals are present year round. Black abalone may be present in rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat).

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 3A Fine- to medium-grained sand beaches

10A Salt - and brackish-water marshes

List of Resources at Risk:

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Amphibians	California red-legged frog	FT	Year-round
Fish	tidewater goby	FE	Year-round
Fish	steelhead - Central/Northern California	FT	Year-round
Invertebrates	black abalone	FE	Year-round
Mammals	harbor seal	FP	Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov
Reptiles	western pond turtle	SSC	Year-round

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
C	/	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C	/	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
O	Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T	Mary Larson/Steelhead	California Department of Fish & Wildlife	(562) 537-8624
T	SURCOM (24-hr)/	California State Parks (Dispatch)	(951) 443-2969
T	Carolyn Skinder/Biologist	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(805) 927-2145
T	Regulatory Coordinator/24hr	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(831) 236-6797
T	Justin Viezbicke/Marine Mammal Stranding	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 506-4315
T	Melissa Neuman/Marine Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 481-4594
T	Rick Bush/Fisheries Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-3562
T	Tina Fahy/Sea Turtle Recovery Coordinator	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4023
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Tidewater goby peak nesting in estuary sediments April - July; California red-legged frogs peak breeding November - March; steelhead spawn March - July; leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November. Marine mammal pupping seasons: Harbor seals March - June; southern sea otters year-round.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Minimize disturbance in riparian/wetland areas when possible. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland/riparian areas, restrict the number and size of pathways and avoid trampling oil into sediments. If creek conditions allow, boom/fencing deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across creek to position the boom/fencing to reduce disturbance. Avoid disturbing bottom lagoon sediments to protect tidewater gobies (endangered) especially April-July, goby nesting season. Steelhead peak spawning March - July. Equipment and foot traffic entering wetted areas should be avoided to the maximum extent practical to prevent crushing tidewater gobies, their burrows, and eggs. If supplemental water is used to flush recommend gradually increasing the intensity/volume during the flush for gobies. November - March minimize trampling estuary/creek vegetation due to frog breeding. Black abalone (endangered) may be present on nearby rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat). Southern sea otters (threatened) pup year-round.

Hazard and Restrictions:

Hearst San Simeon State Park property.

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-055.1 Objective: Deploy Containment Boom

Strategy: When creek mouth is open block entrance with short skirted containment boom (swamp boom) at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences; place above high tide line. If creek conditions allow, boom deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position the boom (and fence posts or anchors on the bank) to reduce disturbance. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. Consider booming shorelines of inlet to prevent oiling. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check boom for effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Boom	Swamp			100	feet	
Anchor				2		
Staff				4		
skimmer				1		
Vehicle	ATV			1		

Strategy: 4-055.2 Objective: Erect Filter Fence

Strategy: When creek mouth is closed install excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover. When creek mouth is open use a filter fence barrier for exclusion/containment. Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 30 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, and the spill consists of heavy oil. If creek conditions allow, filter fence deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position fencing (and fence posts) to reduce disturbance. Maintenance/monitoring of filter fencing necessary.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Fence	Construction Fencing			100	feet	
stakes				20		
Staff				4		
skimmer				1		
Vehicle	ATV			1		
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)					
Misc.	Stake Driver			1		

Strategy: 4-055.3 Objective: Build Berm

Strategy: When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block creek entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm, and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. Cover berm with plastic sheeting to minimize erosion; and consider backing berm with 10" swamp boom and/or sorbent boom. To create protective berm, take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. Manual building of berm preferred over heavy equipment even when heavy equipment can access site. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check for berm effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Heavy Equip	Backhoe					
Sandbags						
Staff				6		
skimmer				1		
Piping						
Vehicle	ATV			1		

Logistics:

Directions: From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to Hwy 1 N, Morro Bay exit, in San Luis Obispo. Continue on Hwy 1 N to Hearst Castle (post mile marker 57.82), turn left onto San Simeon Rd. Turn left into "William Hearst State Beach" parking lot. Drive to the end of the lot to access inlet. From the north: Take Hwy 101 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N (or Take Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N) William Hearst State Beach.

Land Access: Foot and vehicle or ATV access w/ State Park permission - locked gate.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Depth, obstruction. Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Morro Bay boat ramp approx. 30 miles south.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging Area: Parking lot at State Beach. Command Post: Hotels in San Simeon; State Park office at Hearst Castle. Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 1 hour south. Paso Robles Airport is Approx. 45 min. inland. Private landing strip is approx. 5 min. north of Hearst Castle Visitors Center.

Communications Problems: None.

Additional Operational Comments:



4-060-A Site Summary - Broken Bridge Creek**4-060-A****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - B - S 04**NOAA Chart :** 18700**Map Book :** 324 G-6**Decimal Degrees** 35.64187 -121.18273**Site Description:**

Broken Bridge Creek is an intermittent creek with a cement culvert under HWY 1. Small saltwater marsh fronted by small pocket sandy beach backed by coastal bluffs. This is Hearst San Simeon State Park property. Species of concern are present year-round. Shorebirds and seabirds include killdeer, cormorants, and brown pelicans. Tidewater gobies, California red-legged frogs, and western pond turtles in this creek. Harbor seals, California sea lions, and southern sea otters present present year-round. Black abalone may be present in rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat). Designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles.

Resources at Risk:

ESI and Habitat: 3A Fine- to medium-grained sand beaches
10A Salt - and brackish-water marshes

List of Resources at Risk:

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Amphibians	California red-legged frog	FT	Year-round
Fish	tidewater goby	FE	Year-round
Invertebrates	black abalone	FE	Year-round
Mammals	harbor seal	FP	Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov
Reptiles	western pond turtle	SSC	Year-round

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
C	/	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C	/	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
O	Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T	SURCOM (24-hr)/	California State Parks (Dispatch)	(951) 443-2969
T	Carolyn Skinder/Biologist	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(805) 927-2145
T	Regulatory Coordinator/24hr	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(831) 236-6797
T	Justin Viezbicke/Marine Mammal Stranding	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 506-4315
T	Melissa Neuman/Marine Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 481-4594
T	Tina Fahy/Sea Turtle Recovery Coordinator	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4023
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Tidewater goby peak nesting in estuary sediments is April - July; California red-legged frogs breed November - April. Marine mammal pupping seasons: Harbor seals March - June; southern sea otters year-round. Leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Minimize disturbance in riparian/wetland areas when possible. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland/riparian areas, restrict the number and size of pathways and avoid trampling oil into sediments. If creek conditions allow, boom/fencing deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across creek to position the boom/fencing to reduce disturbance. Avoid disturbing bottom lagoon sediments to protect tidewater gobies (endangered) especially April - July, goby nesting season. Equipment and foot traffic entering wetted areas should be avoided to the maximum extent practical to prevent crushing tidewater gobies, their burrows, and eggs. If supplemental water is used to flush recommend gradually increasing the intensity/volume during the flush for gobies. Black abalone (endangered) may be present on nearby rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat). Southern sea otters (threatened) pup year-round.

Hazard and Restrictions:

State Park property. Consult before staging equipment and heavy traffic are permitted.

Site Strategies:**Strategy: 4-060.1 Objective:** Deploy Containment Boom

Strategy: When creek mouth is open block entrance with short skirted containment boom (swamp boom) at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences; place above high tide line. If creek conditions allow, boom deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position the boom (and fence posts or anchors on the bank) to reduce disturbance. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. Consider booming shorelines of inlet to prevent oiling. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check boom for effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Boom	Swamp			100	feet	
Anchor				2		
skimmer				1		
Staff				4		
Vehicle	ATV					

Strategy: 4-060.2 Objective: Erect Filter Fence

Strategy: When creek mouth is closed install excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover. When creek mouth is open use a filter fence barrier for exclusion/containment. Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 30 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, and the spill consists of heavy oil. If creek conditions allow, filter fence deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position fencing (and fence posts) to reduce disturbance. Maintenance/monitoring of filter fencing necessary.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Fence	Construction Fencing			100	feet	
stakes						
skimmer				1		
Staff				4		
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)					
Misc.	Stake Driver			1		
Vehicle	ATV					

Strategy: 4-060.3 Objective: Build Berm

Strategy: When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block creek entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm, and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. Cover berm with plastic sheeting to minimize erosion; and consider backing berm with 10" swamp boom and/or sorbent boom. To create protective berm, take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. Manual building of berm preferred over heavy equipment even when heavy equipment can access site. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check for berm effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Heavy Equip skimmer	Backhoe			1		
Sandbags				6		
Staff						
Piping						
Vehicle	ATV					

Logistics:

Directions: From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to Hwy 1 N, Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo. Continue on Hwy 1, to just south of Hearst Castle (Hearst Castle post mile marker is 57.82) and William R. Hearst Memorial State Beach. Take dirt road off to the left 1.2 miles north of Little Pico Creek Bridge. From the north: Take Hwy 101 S, (or take Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N) precede as above.

Land Access: Vehicle/ATV access at low tide from WR Hearst St. Beach - locked gate.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Depth, obstruction. Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Morro Bay boat launch approx. 30 miles south.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging: William R. Hearst State Beach is 2/10 mile north. Command Post: Hotels in San Simeon approx. 4 miles south; State Park's offices at Hearst Castle. Airports: SLO County Airport, approx. 1 hour south. Paso Robles Airport is approx. 45 min. inland. Private strip for small planes north of Hearst castle Visitors Center.

Communications Problems: None.

Additional Operational Comments:



4-065-A Site Summary - Rocks Offshore Little Pico Creek**4-065-A****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - B - S 05**NOAA Chart :** 18700**Map Book :** 324 G-6**Decimal Degrees** 35.63197 -121.16763**Site Description:**

Rocks offshore Little Pico Creek. Site is a Coastal National Monument under Bureau of Land Management. Also within Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary and Sea Otter Game refuge. Harbor seals, California sea lions, and southern sea otters present year-round. Black abalone may be present in rocky intertidal habitat. Designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles. Offshore rock used as a bird roosting site.

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 1A Exposed Rocky Shore**List of Resources at Risk:**

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Invertebrates	black abalone	FE	Year-round
Mammals	harbor seal	FP	Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPa-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
E	John Hodge/Associate Field Manager	Bureau of Land Management, Coastal Natl. Monu	(661) 301-1659
O	Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T	SURCOM (24-hr)/	California State Parks (Dispatch)	(951) 443-2969
T	Carolyn Skinder/Biologist	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(805) 927-2145
T	Regulatory Coordinator/24hr	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(831) 236-6797
T	Justin Viezbicke/Marine Mammal Stranding	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 506-4315
T	Melissa Neuman/Marine Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 481-4594
T	Tina Fahy/Sea Turtle Recovery Coordinator	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4023
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Harbor seals pup March - June; southern sea otters pup year-round; leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November. Brown pelicans roost summer - fall and breed June - November, with peak numbers September - October. Brandt's cormorants roost fall - winter and breed spring - summer, with peak numbers June - October.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Black abalone (endangered) may be present on nearby rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat). To protect seabirds, limit spill response activities within 1,000 feet of nesting seabirds when possible. Try to remain at least 100 yards away from marine mammals and sea turtles and if approached closely by a marine mammal or turtle while motoring, reduce speed and shift to neutral; do not engage props until the animals are observed at the surface, clear of the vessel. Southern sea otters (threatened) pup year-round.

Hazard and Restrictions:

BLM, Coastal National Monument.

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-065.1 Objective: No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART

Strategy: Offshore containment and recovery (OCR) is the preferred option although heavy surf may hinder these operations. No specific response equipment listed due to the many variables associated with each spill regarding OCR. Early consideration should be given to the use of applied response technologies.

Table of Response Resources

Last Page Update**Logistics:**

Directions: From the north: Take Hwy 101 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N (or take Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N). Follow Hwy 1 N approx. 1.5 miles north of San Simeon. From the south: From Hwy 101 in San Luis Obispo take the Morro Bay, Hwy 1 exit and continue as above.

Land Access: No land access offshore rock, Vista turnout 2/10 mi south for parking.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Depth, obstruction. Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Morro Bay boat launch approx. 30 miles south.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging: Vista turnout 2/10 mile south of Little Pico Creek bridge for parking, WR State Beach Command Post: Motels in San Simeon approx. 1.5 miles south. State Park's office at Hearst Castle. Airports: SLO County Airport, approx. 1 hour south. Paso Robles Airport is 45 min. inland. Private landing strip for small planes is north of Hearst Castle Visitors center, approx. 2 miles north.

Communications Problems: None.

Additional Operational Comments:



4-070-A Site Summary - Little Pico Creek**4-070-A****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - B - S 005**NOAA Chart :** 18700**Map Book :** 324 G-6**Decimal Degrees** 35.63387 -121.16383**Site Description:**

Little Pico Creek Inlet is an intermittent creek with a well developed saltwater marsh with large washover terrace in front of wetland. Fronted by fine to medium grained sandy beach. This is part of Hearst San Simeon State Park property, and within Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary and Sea Otter Game Refuge. Species of concern are present year round. Creek critical habitat for tidewater gobies and steelhead. Western pond turtles may be in this creek. Marine mammals common offshore including harbor seals, California sea lions, and southern sea otters. Black abalone may be present in rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat). Designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles which extends from shore out to 100 miles offshore. Shore birds and seabirds present year-round including least sandpipers, lesser yellow legs, grebes, killdeers, egrets, black phoebes, gulls, marbled godwits, surf scoters, dabbling ducks, western snowy plovers, and brown pelicans. Compact cobweb thistle near bridge.

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 10A Salt - and brackish-water marshes**List of Resources at Risk:**

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Birds	Western snowy plover	FT	Year-round
Fish	tidewater goby	FE	Year-round
Fish	steelhead - Central/Northern California	FT	Year-round
Invertebrates	black abalone	FE	Year-round
Mammals	harbor seal	FP	Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Plants	compact cobweb thistle		Year-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov
Reptiles	western pond turtle	SSC	Year-round

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
C	/	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
O	Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T	Mary Larson/Steelhead	California Department of Fish & Wildlife	(562) 537-8624
T	SURCOM (24-hr)/	California State Parks (Dispatch)	(951) 443-2969
T	Carolyn Skinder/Biologist	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(805) 927-2145
T	Regulatory Coordinator/24hr	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(831) 236-6797
T	Justin Viezbicke/Marine Mammal Stranding	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 506-4315
T	Melissa Neuman/Marine Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 481-4594
T	Rick Bush/Fisheries Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-3562
T	Tina Fahy/Sea Turtle Recovery Coordinator	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4023
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Tidewater goby peak nesting in estuary sediments April - July; steelhead peak spawning March - July. Marine mammal pupping season: Harbor seals March - June; southern sea otters year-round. Leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November. Western snowy plovers nest March - September; refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Minimize disturbance in riparian/wetland areas when possible. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland/riparian areas, restrict the number and size of pathways and avoid trampling oil into sediments. If creek conditions allow, boom/fencing deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across creek to position the boom/fencing to reduce disturbance. Avoid disturbing bottom lagoon sediments to protect tidewater gobies (endangered) especially April - July, goby nesting season. Steelhead (critical habitat upstream) peak spawning March - July. Equipment and foot traffic entering wetted areas should be avoided to the maximum extent practical to prevent crushing tidewater gobies, their burrows, and eggs. If supplemental water is used to flush recommend gradually increasing the intensity/volume during the flush for gobies. Black abalone (endangered) may be present on nearby rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat). Refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns. Southern sea otters (threatened) pup year-round.

Hazard and Restrictions:

State Park property.

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-070.1 Objective: Deploy Containment Boom

Strategy: When creek mouth is open block entrance with short skirted containment boom (swamp boom) at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences. If creek conditions allow, boom deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position the boom (and fence posts or anchors on the bank) to reduce disturbance. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. Consider booming shorelines of inlet to prevent oiling. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check boom for effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Boom	Swamp			100	feet	
Anchor				2		
skimmer				1		
Staff				4		

Strategy: 4-070.2 Objective: Erect Filter Fence

Strategy: When creek mouth is closed install excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover. When creek mouth is open use a filter fence barrier for exclusion/containment. Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 30 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, and the spill consists of heavy oil. If creek conditions allow, filter fence deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position fencing (and fence posts) to reduce disturbance. Maintenance/monitoring of filter fencing necessary.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Fence	Construction Fencing			100	feet	
stakes				20		
skimmer				1		
Staff				4		
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)					
Misc.	Stake Driver			1		

Strategy: 4-070.3 Objective: Build Berm

Strategy: When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block creek entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm, and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. Cover berm with plastic sheeting to minimize erosion; and consider backing berm with 10" swamp boom and/or sorbent boom. To create protective berm, take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. Manual building of berm preferred over heavy equipment even when heavy equipment can access site. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check for berm effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Sandbags						
Staff				6		
skimmer				1		
Piping						

Logistics:

Directions: From the north: Take Hwy 101 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N (or Take Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 w to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N). Follow Hwy 1 N approx. 1.5 miles north of San Simeon. From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo. Continue on Hwy 1 to site.

Land Access: Foot path at south end of Little Pico Creek Bridge. No vehicle access

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Morro Bay boat launch facility approx. 30 miles south.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging Area: Vista turnout 2/10 mile south of Little Pico Creek bridge for parking. William R. Hearst State Beach approx. 1.4 miles north has some facilities. Command Post: Motels in San Simeon is approx. 1.5 miles south; State Park offices at Hearst Castle. Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 1 hour south. Paso Robles airport is approx. 45 min inland. Private Landing strip is approx. 2 miles north, north of Hearst castle Visitors Center.

Communications Problems: None

Additional Operational Comments:



4-075-A Site Summary - Pico Creek and Beach**4-075-A****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - B - S06**NOAA Chart :** 18700**Map Book :** Thomas Guide 324 **Decimal Degrees** 35.61557 -121.14913
G-6**Site Description:**

Pico creek Inlet is an intermittent creek with a well developed salt-water marsh. The creek is fronted by mixed sand and gravel beach. Contact State Parks and Hearst Corporation for access issues. This site is within Hearst San Simeon State Park and Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary and the Sea Otter Game Refuge. Beach fronting creek is a snowy plover nesting beach. Offshore is the Cambria State Marine Conservation Area MPA (extends from Pico Creek south 6 miles and 1 mile offshore) and is governed by special fisheries protections established by the DFW Marine Region. Species of concern are present year-round. Tidewater gobies, sculpins, steelhead, starry flounder, California red-legged frogs, and western pond turtles utilize this creek. Harbor seals and sea otters common. Designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles and black abalone. Shore birds and sea birds are present year-round including sandpipers, yellowlegs, grebes, whimbrels, brown pelicans, coots, herons, killdeers, gulls, western snowy plovers and ducks. Saltwater marsh with pickle weed, saltgrass, sedges and cattails.

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 4 Coarse-grained sand beaches

10A Salt - and brackish-water marshes

List of Resources at Risk:

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Amphibians	California red-legged frog	FT	Year-round
Birds	Western snowy plover	FT	Year-round
Fish	tidewater goby	FE	Year-round
Fish	steelhead - Central/Northern California	FT	Year-round
Invertebrates	black abalone	FE	Year-round
Mammals	harbor seal	FP	Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov
Reptiles	western pond turtle	SSC	Year-round

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
C	/	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C	/	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
O	Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T	Mary Larson/Steelhead	California Department of Fish & Wildlife	(562) 537-8624
T	Becky Ota/Marine Conservation Manager	California Department of Fish & Wildlife, MPAs	(650) 631-6789
T	Steve Wertz/Senior Environmental Scientist	California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Marine	(562) 343-3808
T	SURCOM (24-hr)/	California State Parks (Dispatch)	(951) 443-2969
T	Carolyn Skinder/Biologist	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(805) 927-2145
T	Regulatory Coordinator/24hr	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(831) 236-6797
T	Justin Viezbicke/Marine Mammal Stranding	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 506-4315
T	Melissa Neuman/Marine Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 481-4594
T	Rick Bush/Fisheries Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-3562
T	Tina Fahy/Sea Turtle Recovery Coordinator	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4023
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Tidewater gobies nest in estuary sediments April - July; steelhead peak spawning March - July; California red-legged frogs breed November - March. Marine mammal pupping season: Harbor seals March - June; southern sea otters pup year-round. Leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November. Western snowy plover nesting season March - November; refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Minimize disturbance in riparian/wetland areas when possible. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland/riparian areas, restrict the number and size of pathways and avoid trampling oil into sediments. If creek conditions allow, boom/fencing deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across creek to position the boom/fencing to reduce disturbance. Avoid disturbing bottom lagoon sediments to protect tidewater gobies (endangered) especially April-July, goby nesting season. Steelhead (threatened, critical habitat upstream) peak spawning March - July. Equipment and foot traffic entering wetted areas should be avoided to the maximum extent practical to prevent crushing tidewater gobies, their burrows, and eggs. If supplemental water is used to flush recommend gradually increasing the intensity/volume during the flush for gobies. Refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns. Southern sea otters (threatened) pup year-round.

Hazard and Restrictions:

State Park property.

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-075.1 Objective: Deploy Containment Boom

Strategy: When creek mouth is open block entrance with short skirted containment boom (swamp boom) at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences; place above high tide line. If creek conditions allow, boom deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position the boom (and fence posts or anchors on the bank) to reduce disturbance. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. Consider booming shorelines of inlet to prevent oiling. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check boom for effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Boom	Swamp			200	feet	
Anchor				2		
skimmer				1		
Staff				4		
Vehicle	ATV					

Strategy: 4-075.2 Objective: Erect Filter Fence

Strategy: When creek mouth is closed install excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover. When creek mouth is open use a filter fence barrier for exclusion/containment. Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 30 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, and the spill consists of heavy oil. If creek conditions allow, filter fence deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position fencing (and fence posts) to reduce disturbance. Maintenance/monitoring of filter fencing necessary.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Fence	Construction Fencing			200	feet	
stakes				20		
skimmer				1		
Staff				4		
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)					
Misc.	Stake Driver			1		
Vehicle	ATV			1		

Strategy: 4-075.3 Objective: Build Berm

Strategy: When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block creek entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm, and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. Cover berm with plastic sheeting to minimize erosion; and consider backing berm with 10" swamp boom and/or sorbent boom. To create protective berm, take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. Manual building of berm preferred over heavy equipment even when heavy equipment can access site. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check for berm effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Heavy Equip	Backhoe			1		
Sandbags						
skimmer				1		
Staff				6		
Piping						
Vehicle	ATV			1		

Strategy: 4-075.4 Objective: No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART

Strategy: Offshore containment and recovery (OCR) is the preferred option although heavy surf may hinder these operations. No specific response equipment listed due to the many variables associated with each spill regarding OCR. Early consideration should be given to the use of applied response technologies.

Table of Response Resources

Last Page Update

Logistics:

Directions: From the north: Take Hwy 101 s to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N (or take Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N), to just north of the town of San Simeon, turn left on Pico Ave. Follow to parking lot and access beach to right side of parking lot (post mile marker is 54.75). From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo, continue as above.

Land Access: ATV or 4-wheel drive vehicles off Pico Ave.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Depth, obstruction. Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Morro Bay boat ramp approx. 25 miles south.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging Area: Along Pico Avenue. Command Post: State Dept. Parks and Recreation office at Hearst Castle or hotels in San Simeon. Airports: SLO County Airport is located I hour south. Paso Robles Airport is located 45 min. inland. Private strip is located 2 miles north, north of the Hearst Castle visitor's center.

Communications Problems: None.

Additional Operational Comments:



4-080-A Site Summary - San Simeon Creek and Beach**4-080-A****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - B - S06 SL - B - S07**NOAA Chart :** 18700**Map Book :** 528 B-2**Decimal Degrees** 35.59527 -121.12743**Site Description:**

San Simeon Creek runs through San Simeon State Park Campground. There is a well developed freshwater marsh. The creek is fronted by a popular sandy beach, a snowy plover nesting beach designated critical habitat. State Park property and site is within the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, and Sea Otter Game Refuge. Offshore is the White Rock State Marine Conservation Area MPA (extends from Pico Creek south 6 miles and 1 mile offshore) and is governed by special protections established by the DFW Marine Region. Species of concern are present year-round. Creek critical habitat for tidewater goby and steelhead. California red-legged frogs and western pond turtles present in creek. Shore birds and sea birds are present year round including coots, killdeer, great blue heron, snowy egret, whimbrel, yellowlegs, sandpipers, bittern, grebes, dabbling ducks, brown pelican and Western snowy plovers. Offshore harbor seals, California sea lions, and southern sea otters common offshore. Designated critical habitat for black abalone. Black abalone may be present in rocky intertidal habitat. Designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles extends from shore out to 100 miles offshore.

Resources at Risk:

ESI and Habitat: 10A Salt - and brackish-water marshes
4 Coarse-grained sand beaches

List of Resources at Risk:

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Amphibians	California red-legged frog	FT	Year-round
Birds	Western snowy plover	FT	Year-round
Fish	tidewater goby	FE	Year-round
Fish	steelhead - Central/Northern California	FT	Year-round
Invertebrates	black abalone	FE	Year-round
Mammals	harbor seal	FP	Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov
Reptiles	western pond turtle	SSC	Year-round

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
C	/	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C	/	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
O	Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T	Mary Larson/Steelhead	California Department of Fish & Wildlife	(562) 537-8624
T	Becky Ota/Marine Conservation Manager	California Department of Fish & Wildlife, MPAs	(650) 631-6789
T	Steve Wertz/Senior Environmental Scientist	California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Marine	(562) 343-3808
T	SURCOM (24-hr)/	California State Parks (Dispatch)	(951) 443-2969
T	Carolyn Skinder/Biologist	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(805) 927-2145
T	Regulatory Coordinator/24hr	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(831) 236-6797
T	Justin Viezbicke/Marine Mammal Stranding	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 506-4315
T	Melissa Neuman/Marine Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 481-4594
T	Rick Bush/Fisheries Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-3562
T	Tina Fahy/Sea Turtle Recovery Coordinator	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4023
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Tidewater gobies nest in estuary sediments April - July; steelhead peak spawning March - July; California red-legged frogs breed November - March. Western snowy plovers nest March - November; refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns. Marine mammal pupping season: Harbor seals March - June; southern sea otters year-round. Leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Minimize disturbance in riparian/wetland areas when possible. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland/riparian areas, restrict the number and size of pathways and avoid trampling oil into sediments. If creek conditions allow, boom/fencing deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across creek to position the boom/fencing to reduce disturbance. Avoid disturbing bottom lagoon sediments to protect tidewater gobies (endangered, critical habitat) especially April - July, goby nesting season. Equipment and foot traffic entering wetted areas should be avoided to the maximum extent practical to prevent crushing tidewater gobies, their burrows, and eggs. If supplemental water is used to flush recommend gradually increasing the intensity/volume during the flush for gobies. Steelhead (threatened, critical habitat upstream) peak spawning March - July. Nov - March minimize trampling estuary/creek vegetation due to frog breeding. Black abalone (endangered) may be present on nearby rocky intertidal habitat. Beach is designated critical habitat for snowy plovers; refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns. Southern sea otters (threatened) pup year-round.

Hazard and Restrictions:

State Park property; High recreational use area.

Site Strategies:**Strategy: 4-080.1 Objective:** Deploy Containment Boom

Strategy: When creek mouth is open block entrance with short skirted containment boom (swamp boom) at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences; place above high tide line. If creek conditions allow, boom deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position the boom (and fence posts or anchors on the bank) to reduce disturbance. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. Consider booming shorelines of inlet to prevent oiling. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check boom for effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Boom	Swamp			300	feet	
Anchor				2		
skimmer				1		
Staff				4		

Strategy: 4-080.2 Objective: Erect Filter Fence

Strategy: When creek mouth is closed install excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover. When creek mouth is open use a filter fence barrier for exclusion/containment. Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 30 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, and the spill consists of heavy oil. If creek conditions allow, filter fence deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position fencing (and fence posts) to reduce disturbance. Maintenance/monitoring of filter fencing necessary.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Fence	Construction Fencing			300	feet	
stakes				30		
skimmer				1		
Staff				4		
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)					
Misc.	Stake Driver			1		

Strategy: 4-080.3 Objective: Build Berm

Strategy: When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block creek entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm, and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. Cover berm with plastic sheeting to minimize erosion; and consider backing berm with 10" swamp boom and/or sorbent boom. To create protective berm, take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. Manual building of berm preferred over heavy equipment even when heavy equipment can access site. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check for berm effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Sandbags						
Staff				6		
skimmer				1		
Piping						

Logistics:

Directions: From the north: Take Hwy 101 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N), to just south of the town of San Simeon. Cross San Simeon Creek bridge (post mile marker 52.92) and turn right onto San Simeon Creek Rd. (follow camp ground signs). Enter campground and stay to the right until you reach the bridge and beach. From the south: Take Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo, Hwy 1, to San Simeon Creek Rd. campground and continue as above.

Land Access: Foot only, unless permission from State Parks to move utility poles

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Depth, obstruction. Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Morro Bay boat ramp, approx. 20 miles south.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging Area: San Simeon State Beach campground. Command Post: State Parks office at Hearst Castle or hotels in San Simeon. Airports: SLO County Airport approx. 1 hour south, Paso Robles Airport approx. 45 min inland. Private Landing strip approx. 5 miles north, north of Hearst Castle visitor's center.

Communications Problems: None.

Additional Operational Comments:



4-085-A Site Summary - Santa Rosa Creek**4-085-A****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - B - S 07**NOAA Chart :** 18700**Map Book :** 528 D-6**Decimal Degrees** 35.56887 -121.11103**Site Description:**

Santa Rosa Creek Inlet, There is small bay/saltwater lagoon landward of spit. Creek fronted by gravel beach. Creek mouth closes intermittently The geomorphology of this beach, Moonstone Beach, fronting Santa Rosa Creek is highly dynamic ranging from fine medium grained sand to gravel to mixed sand and gravel. High likely hood for oil to penetrate gravel. There is often a lot of driftwood debris on the beach. State Park property and Santa Rosa Creek is southern boundary of Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. Within White Rock State Marine Conservation Area MPA (extends from Pico Creek south 6 miles and 1 mile offshore) and is governed by special protections established by the DFW Marine Region for fisheries protection. Species of concern are present year-round. Designated critical habitat steelhead and tidewater goby. California red-legged frogs and western pond turtles present in creek. Marine mammals common offshore including southern sea otters. Designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles and black abalone. Black abalone may be present in rocky intertidal habitat. Birds include sandpipers, yellowlegs, gulls, killdeer, egret, marbled godwits, grebes, brown pelicans, and dabbling ducks. Two-striped garter snakes also utilize this habitat.

Resources at Risk:

ESI and Habitat: 10A Salt - and brackish-water marshes
4 Coarse-grained sand beaches

List of Resources at Risk:

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Amphibians	California red-legged frog	FT	Year-round
Fish	tidewater goby	FE	Year-round
Fish	steelhead - Central/Northern California	FT	Year-round
Invertebrates	black abalone	FE	Year-round
Mammals	harbor seal	FP	Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	All YearYear-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov
Reptiles	western pond turtle	SSC	Year-round

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
C	/	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C	/	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
O	Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T	Mary Larson/Steelhead	California Department of Fish & Wildlife	(562) 537-8624
T	Becky Ota/Marine Conservation Manager	California Department of Fish & Wildlife, MPAs	(650) 631-6789
T	Steve Wertz/Senior Environmental Scientist	California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Marine	(562) 343-3808
T	SURCOM (24-hr)/	California State Parks (Dispatch)	(951) 443-2969
T	Carolyn Skinder/Biologist	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(805) 927-2145
T	Regulatory Coordinator/24hr	Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary	(831) 236-6797
T	Justin Viezbicke/Marine Mammal Stranding	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 506-4315
T	Melissa Neuman/Marine Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 481-4594
T	Rick Bush/Fisheries Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-3562
T	Tina Fahy/Sea Turtle Recovery Coordinator	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4023
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Tidewater goby peak nesting in estuary sediments in April - July; steelhead peak spawning March - July; California red-legged frogs peak breeding November - March. Marine mammal pupping season: Harbor seals March - June; southern sea otters year-round. Leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Burial and penetration is a concern with the course grained/gravel beach. Minimize disturbance in riparian/wetland areas when possible. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland/riparian areas, restrict the number and size of pathways and avoid trampling oil into sediments. If creek conditions allow, boom/fencing deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across creek to position the boom/fencing to reduce disturbance. Avoid disturbing bottom lagoon sediments to protect tidewater gobies (endangered) especially April - July, goby nesting season. Equipment and foot traffic entering wetted areas should be avoided to the maximum extent practical to prevent crushing tidewater gobies, their burrows, and eggs. If supplemental water is used to flush recommend gradually increasing the intensity/volume during the flush for gobies. Steelhead (critical habitat upstream) peak spawning March - July. California red-legged frog breeding November - April, minimize trampling estuary vegetation. Southern sea otters (threatened) pup year-round.

Hazard and Restrictions:

State Park property and Santa Rosa Creek is southern boundary of Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. Within White Rock State Marine Conservation Area MPA [extends from Pico Creek south 6 miles and 1 mile offshore] for fisheries protection.

Site Strategies:**Strategy: 4-085.1 Objective:** Deploy Containment Boom

Strategy: When creek mouth is open block entrance with short skirted containment boom (swamp boom) at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences; place above high tide line. If creek conditions allow, boom deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position the boom (and fence posts or anchors on the bank) to reduce disturbance. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. Consider booming shorelines of inlet to prevent oiling. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check boom for effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Boom	Swamp			300	feet	
skimmer				1		
Anchor				2		
Staff				4		

Strategy: 4-085.2 Objective: Erect Filter Fence

Strategy: When creek mouth is closed install excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover. When creek mouth is open use a filter fence barrier for exclusion/containment. Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 30 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, and the spill consists of heavy oil. If creek conditions allow, filter fence deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position fencing (and fence posts) to reduce disturbance. Maintenance/monitoring of filter fencing necessary.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Fence	Construction Fencing			300	feet	
skimmer				1		
stakes				30		
Staff				4		
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)					
Misc.	Stake Driver			1		

Strategy: 4-085.3 Objective: Build Berm

Strategy: When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block creek entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm, and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. Cover berm with plastic sheeting to minimize erosion; and consider backing berm with 10" swamp boom and/or sorbent boom. To create protective berm, take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. Manual building of berm preferred over heavy equipment even when heavy equipment can access site. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check for berm effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Sandbags						
skimmer				1		
Staff				6		
Piping						

Logistics:

Directions: From the north: Take Hwy 101 S to Hwy 46 W to hwy 1 N, (or take Hwy 5 S, To Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 N). Turn left onto Windsor Blvd. (north Cambria). Turn right onto Moonstone Beach Dr. to State Park. From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to San Luis Obispo, take Hwy 1, Morro Bay exit. Drive north on Hwy 1 then continue as above.

Land Access: Foot access only.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Depth, obstruction. Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Morro Bay boat ramp (approx. 18 miles south).

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging Area: State Park parking lot or Shamel County Park (large parking area). Command Post: State. Parks and Rec. Office at Hearst Castle. Hotels in Cambria. Airports: SLO County Airport is located 40 min. south, Paso Robles Airport is located 45 min inland. Private landing strip is located 6 miles north, north of the Hearst castle visitors center.

Communications Problems: None.

Additional Operational Comments:



4-100-B Site Summary - Cambria Air Force Base Rocky Intertidal**4-100-B****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - C - S 02**NOAA Chart :** 18700**Map Book :****Decimal Degrees** 35.51887 -121.06922**Site Description:**

Rocky intertidal just below the old Cambria Air Force Station. This is private property with no shore access. Area offshore is within White Rock State Marine Conservation Area MPA which is offshore Cambria AFB to the north 4 miles, and is governed by special fisheries protections established by the DFW Marine Region. Species of concern are present year round. Wave cut platform is a haulout for harbor seals. Southern sea otters common offshore. Designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles. Black abalone may be present in rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat).

Resources at Risk:

ESI and Habitat: 2A Exposed wave-cut platforms in bedrock, mud, or clay
6A Gravel Beach

List of Resources at Risk:

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Invertebrates	black abalone	FE	Year-round
Mammals	harbor seal	FP	Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BG EPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
C	/	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C	/	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
O	Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T	Becky Ota/Marine Conservation Manager	California Department of Fish & Wildlife, MPAs	(650) 631-6789
T	Steve Wertz/Senior Environmental Scientist	California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Marine	(562) 343-3808
T	Justin Viezbicke/Marine Mammal Stranding	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 506-4315
T	Melissa Neuman/Marine Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 481-4594
T	Tina Fahy/Sea Turtle Recovery Coordinator	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4023
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Marine mammal pupping seasons: Harbor seals March - June; southern sea otters year-round. Leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Harbor seal pup March - June; southern sea otters (threatened) pup year-round. Throughout Division C, black abalone (endangered) may be present in rocky intertidal habitat (proposed critical habitat). Area offshore is within White Rock State Marine Conservation Area MPA which is offshore Cambria AFB to the north 4 miles, a fisheries protection zone. To protect seabirds, limit spill response activities within 1,000 feet of nesting seabirds when possible. Try to remain at least 100 yards away from marine mammals and sea turtles and if approached closely by a marine mammal or turtle while motoring, reduce speed and shift to neutral; do not engage props until the animals are observed at the surface, clear of the vessel.

Hazard and Restrictions:

No shoreline access.

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-100.1 Objective: No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART

Strategy: Offshore containment and recovery (OCR) is the preferred option although heavy surf may hinder these operations. No specific response equipment listed due to the many variables associated with each spill regarding OCR. Early consideration should be given to the use of applied response technologies.

Table of Response Resources

Last Page Update**Logistics:**

Directions: From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to Hwy 1 N, Morro bay exit in San Luis Obispo. Continue on HWY 1 to approximately 1 mile north of HWY 46 intersection; turn west on private road; follow road 2.3 miles to old AFB facility. Site is south of Cambria approx. 5 miles. Located below cliffs from the old Cambria Air Force Base. Private roads - no access to shoreline but can access bluffs above. From the north: Take Hwy 101 or 5 S to Hwy 46 West to Hwy 1 North; continue as above.

Land Access: No shoreline access.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Depth, obstruction. Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Morro Bay boat launch approx. 20 miles south.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Command Post: Hotels in Cambria; State Park's offices at Hearst Castle. Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 45 min south. Paso Robles Airport is approx. 45 min inland.

Communications Problems: None.

Additional Operational Comments:



4-105-B Site Summary - Rocky Intertidal N. Pt. Estero/Harmony State Park**4-105-B****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - C - S 04**NOAA Chart :** 18700**Map Book :** 324 H-9**Decimal Degrees** 35.48831 -120.03397**Site Description:**

Harmony Ranch rocky intertidal habitat north of Point Estero approx. 2-3 miles, across from the town of Harmony. Harmony Headlands State Park property. Species of concern are present year-round. Harbor seals and southern sea otters common offshore. Roosting seabirds. Black abalone may be present in rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat). Designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles. Compact cobweb thistle common on coastal bluff terraces.

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 2A Exposed wave-cut platforms in bedrock, mud, or clay

6A Gravel Beach

List of Resources at Risk:

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Invertebrates	black abalone	FE	Year-round
Mammals	harbor seal	FP	Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Plants	compact cobweb thistle		Year-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BG EPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
C	/	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C	/	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
O	Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T	SURCOM (24-hr)/	California State Parks (Dispatch)	(951) 443-2969
T	Justin Viezbicke/Marine Mammal Stranding	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 506-4315
T	Melissa Neuman/Marine Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 481-4594
T	Tina Fahy/Sea Turtle Recovery Coordinator	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4023
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Marine mammal pupping seasons: Harbor seal March - June; southern sea otters year-round. Leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Harbor Seal pupping season is March - June. Southern sea otters (threatened) pup year-round. Black abalone (endangered) may be present in rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat). To protect seabirds, limit spill response activities within 1,000 feet of nesting seabirds when possible. Try to remain at least 100 yards away from marine mammals and sea turtles and if approached closely by a marine mammal or turtle while motoring, reduce speed and shift to neutral; do not engage props until the animals are observed at the surface, clear of the vessel.

Hazard and Restrictions:

Harmony Headlands State Park property.

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-105.1 Objective: No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART

Strategy: Offshore containment and recovery (OCR) is the preferred option although heavy surf may hinder these operations. No specific response equipment listed due to the many variables associated with each spill regarding OCR. Early consideration should be given to the use of applied response technologies.

Table of Response Resources

Last Page Update**Logistics:**

Directions: From the south: Take Hwy 101N to Hwy 1 N, Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo. Gate to property is 1/4 mile south of the town of Harmony. Site is north of Point Estero approx. 3 miles. From the north: Take Hwy 101 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S (or take Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S). Gate to property is 1/4 mile south of the town Harmony.

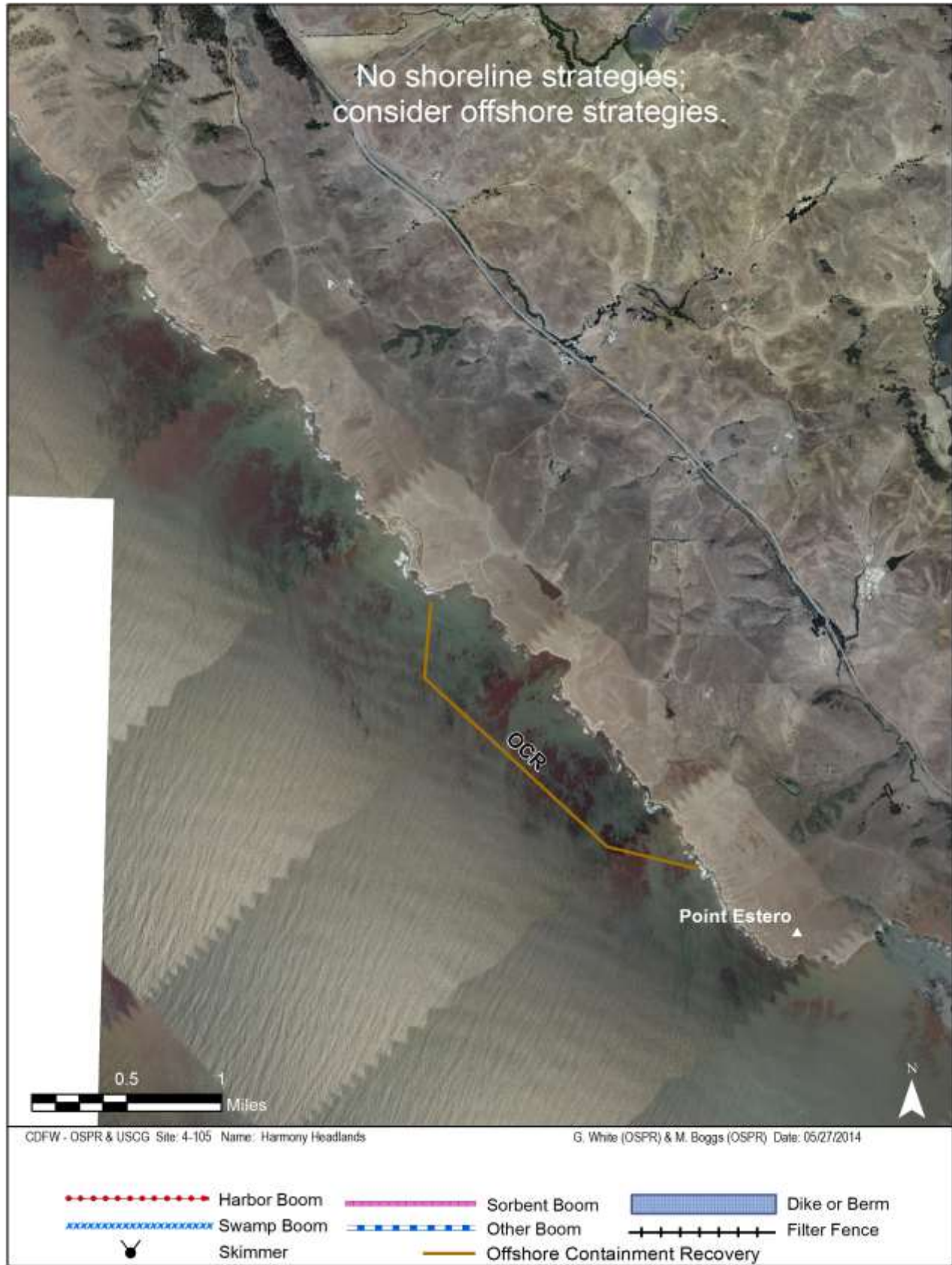
Land Access: Foot access only.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Depth, obstruction. Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Morro Bay boat ramp approx. 15 miles south.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Command Post: Cayucos Veteran's Memorial Building, Cayucos Dr. at North Ocean Ave. (805) 995-1228, approx. 5 miles south. U.S. Coast Guard office in Morro Bay, approx. 15 miles south. State Park's offices at Hearst Castle. Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 40 min. south. Paso Robles Airport is approx. 45 min. inland.

Communications Problems: None.

Additional Operational Comments:



Imagery: NAIP 2010 (Summer) 4-Band

4-110-B Site Summary - Point Estero Rocky Intertidal**4-110-B****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - C - S 04**NOAA Chart :** 18703**Map Book :** 324 J-9**Decimal Degrees** 35.46047 -120.00092**Site Description:**

Point Estero rocky intertidal habitat. Species of concern are present year-round. Haulout area for moderate numbers of harbor seals; 500 have been observed here. Southern sea otters can be observed offshore. Black abalone may be present in rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat). Designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles.

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 2A Exposed wave-cut platforms in bedrock, mud, or clay

6A Gravel Beach

List of Resources at Risk:

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Invertebrates	black abalone	FE	Year-round
Mammals	harbor seal	FP	Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
C	/	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C	/	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
O	Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T	Justin Viezbicke/Marine Mammal Stranding	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 506-4315
T	Melissa Neuman/Marine Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 481-4594
T	Tina Fahy/Sea Turtle Recovery Coordinator	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4023
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Marine mammal pupping seasons: Harbor seals March - June; southern sea otters year-round. Leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Harbor Seal pupping season is March - June; southern sea otters (threatened) pup year-round. Black abalone (endangered) may be present in rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat). To protect seabirds, limit spill response activities within 1,000 feet of nesting seabirds when possible. Try to remain at least 100 yards away from marine mammals and sea turtles and if approached closely by a marine mammal or turtle while motoring, reduce speed and shift to neutral; do not engage props until the animals are observed at the surface, clear of the vessel.

Hazard and Restrictions:**Site Strategies:**

Strategy: 4-110.1 Objective: No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART

Strategy: Offshore containment and recovery (OCR) is the preferred option although heavy surf may hinder these operations. No specific response equipment listed due to the many variables associated with each spill regarding OCR. Early consideration should be given to the use of applied response technologies.

Table of Response Resources

Last Page Update**Logistics:**

Directions: From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to Hwy 1 N, Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo. Pass Villa Creek and turn left onto dirt road across from Villa Creek Ranch (Villa Creek Bridge Post mile marker is 40.29). Drive through gate and follow dirt road on the left to the beach. Dirt road is private property, Abalone Farm phone (805) 995-2495. Pt. Estero is approx. 1 mile north of ab farm. From the north: Take Hwy 101 S (or 5 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S), turn right onto dirt road right before Villa Creek, continue as above.

Land Access: Foot access only.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Depth, obstruction. Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Morro Bay boat ramp is approx. 15 miles south.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Command post: Cayucos Veterans Memorial Building, Cayucos Dr. at North Ocean Ave. (805) 995-1228 (or county OES for alternate number), approx. 5 miles south. U.S. Coast Guard office in Morro Bay, approx. 15 miles south. Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 40 min south, Paso Robles Airport is approx. 45 min inland.

Communications Problems: None.

Additional Operational Comments:



Imagery: NAIP 2010 (Summer) 4-Band

4-115-A Site Summary - Villa Creek and Beach**4-115-A****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - D - S 02**NOAA Chart :** 18703**Map Book :** 324 K-9**Decimal Degrees** 35.46027 -120.97022**Site Description:**

Villa Creek inlet is small in size, is within the Estero Bluffs State Park (State Park goes from Villa Creek south to N. Ocean Blvd. in northern Cayucos), is subject to ephemeral flow conditions, and has a minor marsh behind the beach. Upper Creek area is vegetated with Pickle weed and Saltgrass. It is bordered by rocky intertidal habitat to the north, and by sandy beach to the south with coastal terrace grasslands above. Also, note just north of Villa Creek inlet is the Cayucos Abalone Farm, aquiculture facility economic site with a water intake. Creek critical habitat for tidewater goby and steelhead. Western pond turtles present in creek. Shorebirds and seabirds including brown pelicans, willets, grebes, loons are present year-round. Beach critical habitat for western snowy plovers. Black abalone may be present in rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat). Designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles. Southern sea otters common offshore.

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 3A Fine- to medium-grained sand beaches

2A Exposed wave-cut platforms in bedrock, mud, or clay

10A Salt - and brackish-water marshes

List of Resources at Risk:

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Birds	Western snowy plover	FT	Year-round
Fish	tidewater goby	FE	Year-round
Fish	steelhead - Central/Northern California	FT	Year-round
Invertebrates	black abalone	FE	Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov
Reptiles	western pond turtle	SSC	Year-round

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
C	/	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C	/	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
O	Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T	Mary Larson/Steelhead	California Department of Fish & Wildlife	(562) 537-8624
T	SURCOM (24-hr)/	California State Parks (Dispatch)	(951) 443-2969
T	Melissa Neuman/Marine Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 481-4594
T	Rick Bush/Fisheries Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-3562
T	Tina Fahy/Sea Turtle Recovery Coordinator	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4023
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Tidewater goby peak nesting in estuary sediments April - July; steelhead peak spawning March - July. Leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November. Western snowy plovers nest March - September; refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Minimize disturbance in riparian/wetland areas when possible. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland/riparian areas, restrict the number and size of pathways and avoid trampling oil into sediments. If creek conditions allow, boom/fencing deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across creek to position the boom/fencing to reduce disturbance. Avoid disturbing bottom lagoon sediments to protect tidewater gobies (endangered) especially April - July, goby nesting season. Steelhead (critical habitat upstream) peak spawning March - July. Equipment and foot traffic entering wetted areas should be avoided to the maximum extent practical to prevent crushing tidewater gobies, their burrows, and eggs. If supplemental water is used to flush recommend gradually increasing the intensity/volume during the flush for gobies. Streamside Vegetation - Minimize disturbance to streamside vegetation. Wave washover - May carry oil over natural berm into the lagoon during extreme onshore and tidal conditions. Oil Burial - Wind drift and sand may bury beached oil. Black abalone (endangered) may be present in rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat). Designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles (endangered), most commonly observed Aug. – Nov. Western snowy plover (threatened, designated critical habitat) nests March - September; refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns. Southern sea otters (threatened) pup year-round.

Hazard and Restrictions:

Estero Bluffs State Park property. Abalone Farm water intake just north of creek, see Economic Site Information.

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-115.1 Objective: Deploy Containment Boom

Strategy: When creek mouth is open block entrance with short skirted containment boom (swamp boom) at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences. If creek conditions allow, boom deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position the boom (and fence posts or anchors on the bank) to reduce disturbance. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. Consider booming shorelines of inlet to prevent oiling. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check boom for effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Boom	Swamp			300	feet	
Anchor				2		
skimmer				1		
Staff				4		

Strategy: 4-115.2 Objective: Erect Filter Fence

Strategy: When creek mouth is closed install excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover. When creek mouth is open use a filter fence barrier for exclusion/containment. Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 30 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, and the spill consists of heavy oil. If creek conditions allow, filter fence deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position fencing (and fence posts) to reduce disturbance. Maintenance/monitoring of filter fencing necessary.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Fence stakes	Construction Fencing			300	feet	
skimmer				1		
Staff				4		
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)					
Misc.	Stake Driver			1		

Strategy: 4-115.3 Objective: Build Berm

Strategy: When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block creek entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm, and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. Cover berm with plastic sheeting to minimize erosion; and consider backing berm with 10" swamp boom and/or sorbent boom. To create protective berm, take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. Manual building of berm preferred over heavy equipment even when heavy equipment can access site. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check for berm effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Sandbags						
Staff				6		
Piping						

Logistics:

Directions: From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to Hwy 1 N, Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo. 1/2 mile south of Villa Creek is turnout with hiking trail to beach and creek mouth (Villa Creek Bridge post mile marker is 40.29). From the north: Take Hwy 101 S (or 5 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S) to Villa Creek.

Land Access: Foot access only.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Depth, obstruction. Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Morro Bay boat launch approx. 15 miles south.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging area: Turnout 1/2 mile south of creek. Command Post: Cayucos Veteran's Memorial Building, Cayucos Dr. at North Ocean Ave. (805) 995-1228 (or county OES for alternate number), approx. 5 miles South. U.S. Coast Guard office Morro Bay , approx. 15 miles south. Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 40 min south, Paso Robles airport is approx. 45 min. inland.

Communications Problems: None.

Additional Operational Comments:



County : San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - D - S 002**NOAA Chart :** 18703**Map Book :** 590 D-2**Decimal Degrees** 35.44637 -120.94022**Site Description:**

Estero Bluffs State Park property (State Park goes from Villa Creek south to N. Ocean Blvd. in northern Cayucos). Cayucos Point and to the north is a wave-cut rock platform, and is a major harbor seal haulout. Mixed sand and gravel pocket beaches in between rocky platforms; rocky platform approx. 1/2 mile long. San Geronimo Creek empties in small pocket sandy/gravel beach. The 3.5 mile long coast line contains rocky intertidal tide pool habitat, and sandy coves with coastal terrace grasslands above. This rocky platform is a major harbor seal haulout. 1,200 mammals have been observed here. Southern sea otters can also be observed offshore. These species are present year-round. American black oystercatchers, grebes, pigeon guillemots, and brown pelicans can be observed here. Creek is Tidewater goby designated critical habitat. California red-legged frogs and western pond turtles may be found in the creek. Black abalone may be present in rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat). Offshore is designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles.

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 4 Coarse-grained sand beaches

5 Mixed sand and gravel beaches

2A Exposed wave-cut platforms in bedrock, mud, or clay

10A Salt - and brackish-water marshes

List of Resources at Risk:

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Amphibians	California red-legged frog	FT	Year-round
Birds	shorebirds		Year-round
Fish	tidewater goby	FE	Year-round
Invertebrates	black abalone	FE	Year-round
Mammals	harbor seal	FP	Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov
Reptiles	western pond turtle	SSC	Year-round

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPa-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

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T	SURCOM (24-hr)/	California State Parks (Dispatch)	(951) 443-2969
T	Justin Viezbicke/Marine Mammal Stranding	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 506-4315
T	Melissa Neuman/Marine Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 481-4594
T	Tina Fahy/Sea Turtle Recovery Coordinator	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4023
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Marine mammal pupping seasons: Harbor seal March - June; southern sea otters year-round. Tidewater gobies nesting in estuary sediments April - July; leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November. California red-legged frogs breed November - April; western pond turtles breed May - August.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Minimize disturbance in riparian/wetland areas when possible. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland/riparian areas, restrict the number and size of pathways and avoid trampling oil into sediments. If creek conditions allow, boom/fencing deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across creek to position the boom/fencing to reduce disturbance. Avoid disturbing bottom lagoon sediments to protect tidewater gobies (endangered) especially April - July, goby nesting season. Equipment and foot traffic entering wetted areas should be avoided to the maximum extent practical to prevent crushing tidewater gobies, their burrows, and eggs. If supplemental water is used to flush recommend gradually increasing the intensity/volume during the flush for gobies. Wave washover may carry oil over natural berm into the lagoon during extreme onshore and tidal conditions. Nearshore waters include sensitive rafting areas for birds, sea otters, and other marine mammals. To protect seabirds, limit spill response activities within 1,000 feet of nesting seabirds when possible. Try to remain at least 100 yards away from marine mammals and sea turtles (designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles) and if approached closely by a marine mammal or turtle while motoring, reduce speed and shift to neutral; do not engage props until the animals are observed at the surface, clear of the vessel. Black abalone (endangered) may be present in rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat). Southern sea otters (threatened) pup year-round.

Hazard and Restrictions:

Within Estero Bluffs State Park.

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-120.1 Objective: Deploy Containment Boom

Strategy: When creek mouth is open block entrance with short skirted containment boom (swamp boom) at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences. If creek conditions allow, boom deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position the boom (and fence posts or anchors on the bank) to reduce disturbance. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. Consider booming shorelines of inlet to prevent oiling. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check boom for effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Boom	Swamp			100	feet	
Anchor				2		
skimmer				1		
Staff				4		

Strategy: 4-120.2 Objective: Erect Filter Fence

Strategy: When creek mouth is closed install excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover. When creek mouth is open use a filter fence barrier for exclusion/containment. Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 30 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, and the spill consists of heavy oil. If creek conditions allow, filter fence deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position fencing (and fence posts) to reduce disturbance. Maintenance/monitoring of filter fencing necessary.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Fence	Construction Fencing			100	feet	
stakes				10		
skimmer				1		
Staff				4		
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)					
Misc.	Stake Driver			1		

Strategy: 4-120.3 Objective: Build Berm

Strategy: When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block creek entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm, and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. To create protective berm, take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. Manual building of berm preferred over heavy equipment even when heavy equipment can access site. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check for berm effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
skimmer				1		
Sandbags						
Staff				6		
Piping						

Strategy: 4-120.4 Objective: No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART

Strategy: Offshore containment and recovery (OCR) is the preferred option although heavy surf may hinder these operations. No specific response equipment listed due to the many variables associated with each spill regarding OCR. Early consideration should be given to the use of applied response technologies.

Table of Response Resources

Last Page Update

Logistics:

Directions: From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to Hwy 1 N, Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo. Site is approx. 1 mile north of Cayucos Creek. Vista turnouts for access to pocket beaches. From the north: Take Hwy 101 or 5 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S to Cayucos Point, approx. 1 mile north of Cayucos Creek.

Land Access: Foot access only.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Depth, obstruction. Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Morro Bay boat ramp is approx. 8 miles south.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Command Post: Cayucos Veteran's Memorial building (support services needed). U.S. Coast Guard office in Morro Bay, approx. 8 miles South. CDFW office in San Luis Obispo. Staging Area: Turnouts along HWY 1 and/or Veterans Memorial Building parking lot at south end of Cayucos County Beach, contact (805) 995-1228 or county OES for alternate number. Chevron Estero Bay Marine Terminal is approx. 4 miles south. Airports: SLO County Airport, approx. 40 min south. Paso Robles Airport is approx. 45 min inland.

Communications Problems: None.

Additional Operational Comments:



Imagery: NAIP 2010 (Summer) 4-Band

4-125-A Site Summary - Cayucos Creek**4-125-A****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - D - S 03**NOAA Chart :** 18703**Map Book :** 590 J-2**Decimal Degrees** 35.44937 -120.90822**Site Description:**

Cayucos Creek Inlet has a minor saltwater marsh landward of bridge. Fine to medium grained sandy beach fronting creek. Cayucos Creek is managed by the County but is a State Beach owned by State Dept. of Parks and Recreation. Creek mouth closes intermittently and is lined by rip rap. This is a popular recreational beach. Creek critical habitat for tidewater goby and steelhead. Western pond turtles are found in low concentrations in this creek. Waterfowl include coots, grebes, and egrets are found in the marsh. Shorebirds and seabirds include surf scoters, cormorants, willets, gulls, marbled godwits, sandpipers, and brown pelicans. Black abalone may be present in rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat). Designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles which extends from shore out to 100 miles offshore. Harbor seals haulout on and near this beach. Southern sea otters can be observed offshore.

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 3A Fine- to medium-grained sand beaches

10A Salt - and brackish-water marshes

List of Resources at Risk:

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Fish	tidewater goby	FE	Year-round
Fish	steelhead - Central/Northern California	FT	Year-round
Invertebrates	black abalone	FE	Year-round
Mammals	harbor seal	FP	Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Reptiles	western pond turtle	SSC	Year-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
C	/	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C	/	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
O	Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T	Mary Larson/Steelhead	California Department of Fish & Wildlife	(562) 537-8624
T	SURCOM (24-hr)/	California State Parks (Dispatch)	(951) 443-2969
T	Justin Viezbicke/Marine Mammal Stranding	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 506-4315
T	Melissa Neuman/Marine Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 481-4594
T	Rick Bush/Fisheries Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-3562
T	Tina Fahy/Sea Turtle Recovery Coordinator	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4023
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Tidewater goby peak nesting in estuary sediments, April - July; steelhead peak spawning March - July; leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November. Marine mammal pupping seasons: Harbor Seal March - June; southern sea otters year-round.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Fish Disturbance - Avoid disturbing bottom lagoon sediments to protect tidewater gobies especially April-July goby nesting season; steelhead peak spawning March-July; critical habitat for steelhead. If creek conditions allow, boom deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position the boom (and fence posts on the bank) to reduce disturbance. Equipment and foot traffic entering wetted areas should be avoided to the maximum extent practical to prevent crushing tidewater gobies, their burrows, and eggs. Any anchors deployed in water should be placed in waters greater than 4 feet deep to avoid crushing tidewater goby burrows. If supplemental water is used to flush recommend gradually increasing the intensity/volume during the flush. Streamside Vegetation - Minimize disturbance to streamside vegetation. Southern sea otters (threatened) pup year-round.

Hazard and Restrictions:

Popular recreational beach. State Park property but managed by County Parks.

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-125.1 Objective: Deploy Containment Boom

Strategy: When creek mouth is open block entrance with short skirted containment boom (swamp boom) at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences; place above high tide line. If creek conditions allow, boom deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position the boom (and fence posts or anchors on the bank) to reduce disturbance. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check boom for effectiveness. Consider lining riprap along south side of creek with boom.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Boom	Swamp			200	feet	
skimmer				1		
Anchor				2		
Staff				6		
Vehicle	ATV					

Strategy: 4-125.2 Objective: Erect Filter Fence

Strategy: When creek mouth is closed install excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover. When creek mouth is open use a filter fence barrier for exclusion/containment. Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 30 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, and the spill consists of heavy oil. If creek conditions allow, filter fence deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position fencing (and fence posts) to reduce disturbance. Maintenance/monitoring of filter fencing necessary.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Fence	Construction Fencing			200	feet	
skimmer				1		
stakes				20		
Staff				4		
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)					
Vehicle	ATV					

Strategy: 4-125.3 Objective: Build Berm

Strategy: When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block creek entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm, and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. Cover berm with plastic sheeting to minimize erosion; and consider backing berm with 10" swamp boom and/or sorbent boom. To create protective berm, take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. Manual building of berm preferred over heavy equipment even when heavy equipment can access site. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check for berm effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Heavy Equip	Backhoe					
Sandbags						
skimmer				1		
Staff				6		
Piping						
Vehicle	ATV					

Logistics:

Directions: From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to Hwy 1 N, Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo. Take Cayucos Drive exit and follow Cayucos Dr. to the end. (Cayucos Creek mile marker 36.15). Turn right into parking lot. From the north: Take Hwy 101 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S (or take Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W o Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S), to Cayucos Dr. follow directions above.

Land Access: Vehicle access just south of pier w/ permission.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Depth, obstruction. Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Morro Bay boat ramp approx. 10 miles south.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging Area: Veteran's Memorial Building parking lot at south end of Cayucos. Contact (805) 995-1228 or Chevron Estero Bay Marine Terminal is approx. 4 miles south. Command Post: Cayucos Veteran's Memorial Building (support services needed, e.g. telephones). U.S. Coast Guard office in Morro Bay, approx. 10 miles south. CDFW office in San Luis Obispo. Airports: SLO County Airport, approx. 40 miles south. Paso Robles Airport approx. 45 min. inland. Vehicle beach access: Vehicle access with State Park permission just S. of Pier. Certain times of the year vehicle access may not be possible due to depositional berm or excessive debris from creek flow.

Communications Problems: None.

Additional Operational Comments:



County : San Luis Obispo ACP Division/Segment : SL - E - S 001

NOAA Chart : 18703

Map Book : 591 C-4

Decimal Degrees 35.42777 -120.88291

Site Description:

Morro Strand State Beach is a fine to medium grained sandy beach (from Toro Creek north to Cayucos, approximately 1.5 miles long). Beach day use area and is highly utilized. There is a rocky platform to the north and offshore rocks. Willow Creek mouth and associated marsh is located within the State Beach. There are houses on cliffs behind beach. Tidewater gobies and Western pond turtles may be found in Willow Creek. Western snowy plovers nest on this beach. Shorebirds include brown pelicans, marbled godwits, willets, crewels, whimbrels, sandpipers, and gulls. California grunion may be found on this beach in low concentrations. Southern sea otters, California sea lions and harbor seals can be observed offshore. Leatherback sea turtle critical habitat offshore.

Resources at Risk:

ESI and Habitat: 3A Fine- to medium-grained sand beaches
10A Salt - and brackish-water marshes

List of Resources at Risk:

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Birds	Western snowy plover	FT	Year-round
Fish	California grunion		Apr - May
Fish	tidewater goby	FE	Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Mammals	California sea lion	FP	Year-round
Mammals	harbor seal	FP	Year-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov
Reptiles	western pond turtle	SSC	

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

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T	Justin Viezbicke/Marine Mammal Stranding	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 506-4315
T	Tina Fahy/Sea Turtle Recovery Coordinator	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4023
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Western snowy plovers nest March - September; refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns. California grunion spawn April - May; tidewater gobies peak nesting in estuary sediments, April - July; western pond turtles breed May - August. Marine mammal pupping seasons: Southern sea otters year-round; harbor seals March - June. Leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns. Minimize disturbance in riparian/wetland areas when possible. Minimize mechanical and human activities in vegetated dune habitat. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland/riparian areas, restrict the number and size of pathways and avoid trampling oil into sediments. If creek conditions allow, boom/fencing deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across creek to position the boom/fencing to reduce disturbance. Avoid disturbing bottom lagoon sediments to protect tidewater gobies (endangered) especially April-July, goby nesting season. Equipment and foot traffic entering wetted areas should be avoided to the maximum extent practical to prevent crushing tidewater gobies, their burrows, and eggs. If supplemental water is used to flush recommend gradually increasing the intensity/volume during the flush for gobies. Southern sea otters (threatened) pup year-round.

Hazard and Restrictions:

Morro Strand State Beach.

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-130.1 Objective: No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART

Strategy: Offshore containment and recovery (OCR) is the preferred option although heavy surf may hinder these operations. No specific response equipment listed due to the many variables associated with each spill regarding OCR. Early consideration should be given to the use of applied response technologies.

Table of Response Resources

Last Page Update

Strategy: 4-130.2 Objective: Other: See Strategy Box

Strategy: Consider closing off Willow Creek mouth when open by booming (short-skirted boom/swamp boom), or sediment or sandbag dike. Avoid taking sand from dunes to create protective berm; take sand from active beach face.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Boom	Swamp			100	feet	
Misc.	Stakes			10		
skimmer				1		
Staff				2		
Vehicle	ATV			1		

Logistics:

Directions: From the south: Take Hwy 101N to Hwy 1 N, Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo, to 24th St. exit (across from cemetery) in Cayucos, veer to the left to parking area, to Morro Strand State Beach. Approx. 5 miles north of Morro Bay. From the north: Take Hwy 101 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S (or take Hwy 5 S o Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1), to 24th St. exit in Cayucos.

Land Access: Vehicle access but dune plants and Snowy Plover's are of concern.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Depth, obstruction. Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Morro Bay boat launch approx. 5 miles south.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging Area: State parking lot. Chevron Estero Bay Marine Terminal is approx. 2 miles south. Command Post: U.S. Coast Guard office in Morro Bay, approx. 5 miles south. CDFW office in San Luis Obispo. Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 30 miles south. Paso Robles Airport is approx. 30 miles inland.

Communications Problems: None.

Additional Operational Comments:



Imagery: NAIP 2010 (Summer) 4-Band

4-135-A Site Summary - Toro Creek**4-135-A****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - E - S 002**NOAA Chart :** 18703**Map Book :** 591 D-7**Decimal Degrees** 35.41277 -120.87411**Site Description:**

Species of concern are present year round. Creek critical habitat for steelhead and tidewater goby. Western pond turtles also in this creek. Beach critical habitat for western snowy plovers. Creek mouth empties just seaward of Chevron Estero Marine Terminal (no longer active but there are pipelines (inactive) that run from the facility, out onto the beach next to Toro Creek and out into the ocean). Inland, creek runs through terminal and under Hwy 1, then flows onto beach. Beach fronting creek is highly utilized for recreational purposes including fishing and surfing. To the north and south are State Beaches but beach fronting Toro Creek is private property. Shorebirds include brown pelicans, marbled godwits, willets, sandpipers, gulls, sandpipers, black oyster catchers (on rocky intertidal); seabirds include brown pelicans, pelagic cormorants, grebes, loons, scoters, common murre. Kelp beds offshore. Southern sea otters can be found offshore. Designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles offshore.

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 3A Fine- to medium-grained sand beaches

10A Salt - and brackish-water marshes

List of Resources at Risk:

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Birds	Western snowy plover	FT	Year-round
Fish	tidewater goby	FE	Year-round
Fish	steelhead - Central/Northern California	FT	Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Reptiles	western pond turtle	SSC	Year-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
C	/	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C	/	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
O	Ben Arnett/Manager	Chevron Corporation	(805) 546-6911
O	Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T	Mary Larson/Steelhead	California Department of Fish & Wildlife	(562) 537-8624
T	Justin Viezbicke/Marine Mammal Stranding	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 506-4315
T	Rick Bush/Fisheries Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-3562
T	Tina Fahy/Sea Turtle Recovery Coordinator	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4023
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Tidewater gobies peak nesting in estuary sediments April - July; steelhead peak spawning March - July. Western snowy plovers nest in the foredunes March - September; refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns. Leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Minimize disturbance in riparian/wetland areas when possible. Steelhead designated critical habitat upstream. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland/riparian areas, restrict the number and size of pathways and avoid trampling oil into sediments. If creek conditions allow, boom/fencing deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across creek to position the boom/fencing to reduce disturbance. Avoid disturbing bottom lagoon sediments to protect tidewater gobies (endangered) especially April - July, goby nesting season and steelhead peak spawning March - July. Equipment and foot traffic entering wetted areas should be avoided to the maximum extent practical to prevent crushing tidewater gobies, their burrows, and eggs. If supplemental water is used to flush recommend gradually increasing the intensity/volume during the flush for gobies. Refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns; beach is designated critical habitat for snowy plovers. Minimize mechanical and human activities in vegetated dune habitat. Southern sea otters (threatened) pup year-round.

Hazard and Restrictions:

Chevron pipelines idle; contact Chevron for location of pipelines before using/staging heavy equipment on beach. Mobil pipelines (carry cutter stock and San Joaquin Valley crude oil) crosses Toro Creek approx. 1 mile inland.

Site Strategies:**Strategy: 4-135.1 Objective:** Deploy Containment Boom

Strategy: When creek mouth is open block entrance with short skirted containment boom (swamp boom) at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences; place above high tide line. If creek conditions allow, boom deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position the boom (and fence posts or anchors on the bank) to reduce disturbance. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check boom for effectiveness. Boom can be placed manually without boats. Consider anchoring boom in riprap and/or using Hwy 1 bridge abutment. Consider lining riprap, underneath Hwy bridge, with boom.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Boom	Swamp Boom			300	feet	
Misc.	Stakes			5		
Misc.	Stake Driver			1		
skimmer				1		

Strategy: 4-135.2 Objective: Erect Filter Fence

Strategy: When creek mouth is closed install excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover. When creek mouth is open use a filter fence barrier for exclusion/containment. Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 30 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, and the spill consists of heavy oil. If creek conditions allow, filter fence deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position fencing (and fence posts) to reduce disturbance. Maintenance/monitoring of filter fencing necessary.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Fence	Construction Fencing			300	feet	
skimmer				1		
stakes				30		
Staff				4		
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)					

Strategy: 4-135.3 Objective: Build Berm

Strategy: When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block creek entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm, and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. Cover berm with plastic sheeting to minimize erosion; and consider backing berm with 10" swamp boom and/or sorbent boom. To create protective berm, take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. Manual building of berm preferred over heavy equipment even when heavy equipment can access site. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check for berm effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Sandbags						
skimmer				1		
Piping						
Staff				6		

Logistics:

Directions: From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to Hwy 1 N, Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo. Creek is across from Chevron Estero Bay Marine Terminal, 4000 Hwy 1, approx. 5 miles north of Morro Bay. From the north: Take Hwy 101 S (or Hwy 5 S to 46 W to Hwy 1 S). Follow as above.

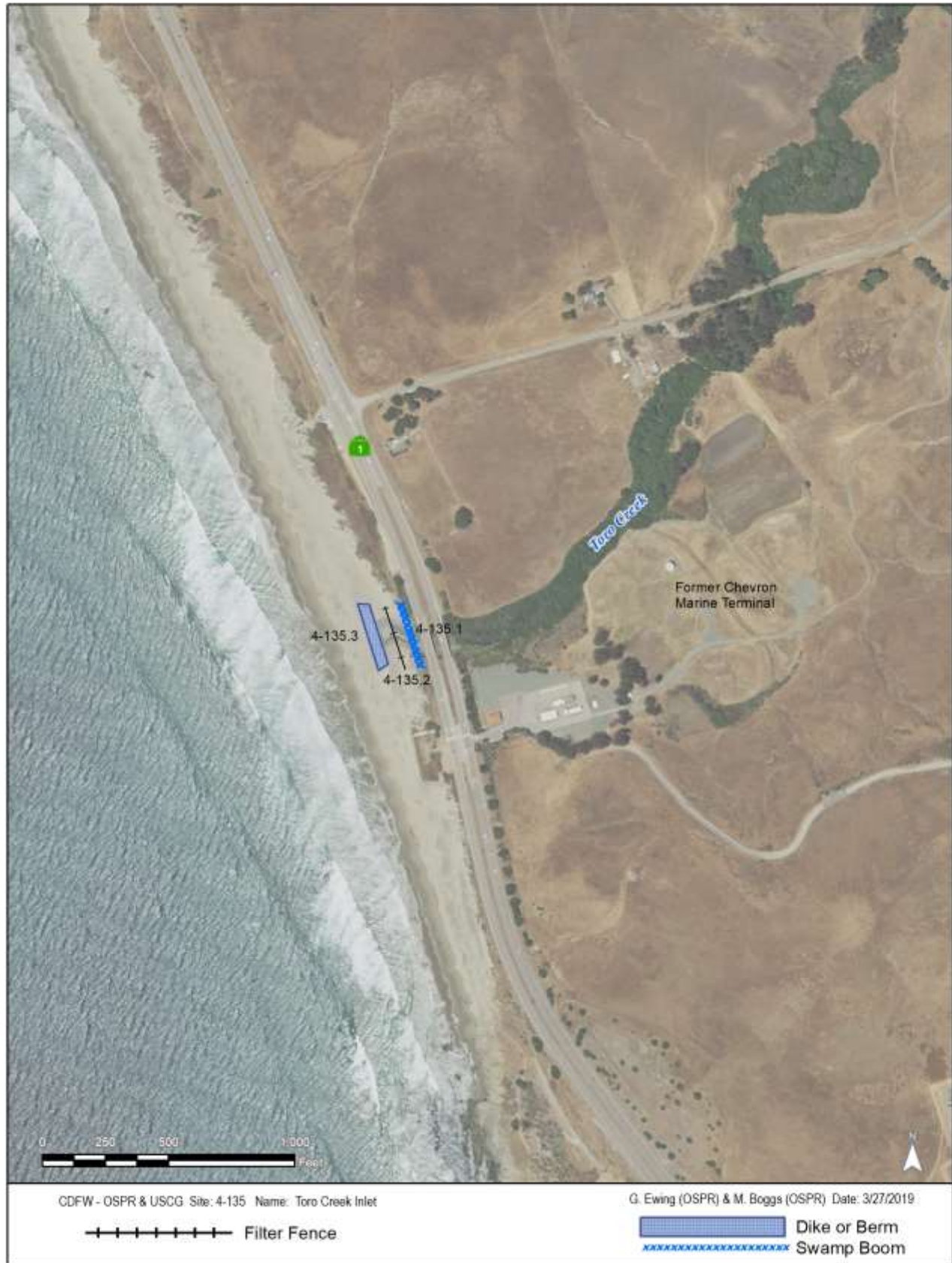
Land Access: Foot access through gate.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Depth, obstruction. Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Morro Bay boat ramp approx. 5 miles south.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging Area: Chevron Estero Bay Marine Terminal across street. Command Post: U.S. Coast Guard office in Morro Bay, approx. 5 miles south. Airports: SLO County Airport approx. 40 minutes south. Paso Robles Airport approx. 45 min. inland.

Communications Problems: None.

Additional Operational Comments:



County: San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment:** SL - E - S003**NOAA Chart :** 18703**Map Book :** 611 D-3**Decimal Degrees** 35.39217 -120.86611**Site Description:**

Morro Strand Beach is a fine to medium grained sandy beach. Designated critical habitat for western snowy plovers from Toro Creek south to Morro Rock is approximately 2.8 miles long. At the southern end of this site is Morro Creek, designated critical habitat for steelhead trout. There is a small rocky platform at north end of beach that is highly utilized for recreational purposes (surfing, fishing, etc.). There is a State Beach Campground off Yerba Buena Street. Private residences behind beach. The southern portion of this beach, from Morro Rock north to Morro Creek, Morro Rock City Beach, is owned and managed by the City of Morro Bay. North of Morro Creek beach is owned and managed by State Dept. of Parks and Recreation. Shorebirds and Pismo clams are present year-round. Other birds include the brown pelicans, willets, sandpipers, gulls, marbled godwits. Southern sea otters common offshore. Designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles offshore.

Resources at Risk:

ESI and Habitat: 3A Fine- to medium-grained sand beaches
10A Salt - and brackish-water marshes

List of Resources at Risk:

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Birds	Western snowy plover	FT	Year-round
Fish	California grunion		Mar - Jun
Fish	steelhead - Central/Northern California	FT	Year-round
Fish	tidewater goby	FE	Year-round
Invertebrates	Pismo clams		Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov
Reptiles	western pond turtle	SSC	Year-round

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

TypeName/Title	Organization	Phone
C /	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C /	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
O Eric Endersby/Harbor Manager	Morro Bay Harbor Department	(805) 772-6254
O Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T Mary Larson/Steelhead	California Department of Fish & Wildlife	(562) 537-8624
T SURCOM (24-hr)/	California State Parks (Dispatch)	(951) 443-2969
T Justin Viezbicke/Marine Mammal Stranding	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 506-4315
T Rick Bush/Fisheries Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-3562
T Tina Fahy/Sea Turtle Recovery Coordinator	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4023
T /	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Western snowy plovers nest in foredunes March - September; refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns. California grunion spawn April - May; southern sea otters pup year-round; leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Western snowy plovers nest March-September and overwinter rest of year on this beach; refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns. April-May spawning season for California Grunion on the beach. Morro Creek steelhead (threatened) designated critical habitat, peak spawning March - July. Western pond turtles (species of special concern) also in Morro Creek. Minimize disturbance in Morro Creek estuary when possible; restrict number and size of pathways and avoid trampling oil into sediments. If creek conditions allow, boom/fencing deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across creek to position the boom/fencing to reduce disturbance.

Hazard and Restrictions:

State Park property. Residential neighborhood and high recreational use of beach.

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-140.1 Objective: No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART

Strategy: Offshore containment and recovery (OCR) is the preferred option for offshore Morro Strand Beach (additional strategies for Morro Creek), although heavy surf may hinder these operations. No specific response equipment listed due to the many variables associated with each spill regarding OCR. Early consideration should be given to the use of applied response technologies.

Table of Response Resources

Last Page Update

Strategy: 4-140.2 Objective: Deploy Containment Boom

Strategy: When creek mouth is open block entrance with short skirted containment boom (swamp boom) at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences; place above high tide line. If creek conditions allow, boom deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position the boom (and fence posts or anchors on the bank) to reduce disturbance. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. Consider booming shorelines of inlet to prevent oiling. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check boom for effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Boom	Swamp Boom			100	feet	
Stakes				10		
Misc.	Stake Driver			1		
Staff				4		

Strategy: 4-140.3 Objective: Erect Filter Fence

Strategy: When creek mouth is closed install excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover. When creek mouth is open use a filter fence barrier for exclusion/containment. Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 30 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, and the spill consists of heavy oil. If creek conditions allow, filter fence deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position fencing (and fence posts) to reduce disturbance. Maintenance/monitoring of filter fencing necessary.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Fence	Construction Fencing			100	feet	
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)					
Stakes				10		
Stake driver				1		
Staff				4		
Vheicle	ATV			1		

Strategy: 4-140.4 Objective: Build Berm

Strategy: When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block creek entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm, and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. To create protective berm, take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. Manual building of berm preferred over heavy equipment even when heavy equipment can access site. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check for berm effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Vheicle	ATV			1		
Sanbags						
Piping						
Staff				6		

Logistics:

Directions: From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to Hwy 1 N, Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo, to Yerba Buena St. (mile marker 31.98) to Morro Stand State Beach Campground. From the north: Take Hwy 101 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1), to Yerba Buena St. follow directions as above.

Land Access: Vehicle access available, but dune plants and Plover nesting concerns; consult with trustee agencies for vehicle access.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Depth, obstruction. Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Morro Bay boat launch (approx. 2 miles south)

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging Area: State Beach Campground parking lot. Command Post: U.S. Coast Guard office in Morro Bay approx. 2 miles south. Airports: SLO County Airport, approx. 30 min. south. Paso Robles Airport approx. 30 min. inland.

Communications Problems: None.

Additional Operational Comments:



CDFW - OSPR & USCG Site: 4-140 Name: Morro Strand State Beach (South) / Morro Creek

G. Ewing (OSPR) & M. Boggs (OSPR) Date: 04/16/2019

+++++ Filter Fence
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX Swamp Boom

■ Dike or Berm

Imagery: NAIP 2016 4-Band

4-145-A Site Summary - Morro Strand State Beach (Pismo Clam Preserve)**4-145-A****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - E - S 003**NOAA Chart :** 18703**Map Book :** 611 D-5**Decimal Degrees** 35.37267 -120.86471**Site Description:**

Morro Strand Beach south, Pismo Clam Preserve (Dept. of Fish and Wildlife designation). Pismo clams are present year-round. Designated critical habitat for western snowy plovers. From just north of Morro Rock to Azure Street is designated Pismo Clam Preserve area. The southern portion of this Preserve is within the City's jurisdiction (Morro Bay Harbor Department) and the northern section of the Preserve is within Morro Strand State Beach. Fine to medium grained sandy beach just north of Morro Rock. Shorebirds and seabirds are present year-round, are of concern, and include brown pelicans, willets, sanderlings, and curlews. Southern sea otters common offshore. Designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles offshore.

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 3A Fine- to medium-grained sand beaches**List of Resources at Risk:**

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Birds	Western snowy plover	FT	Year-round
Invertebrates	Pismo clams		Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
C	/	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C	/	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
O	Eric Wilkins/Senior Environmental Scientist	California Department of Fish & Wildlife, SLO	(805) 594-6172
O	Eric Endersby/Harbor Manager	Morro Bay Harbor Department	(805) 772-6254
O	Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T	SURCOM (24-hr)/	California State Parks (Dispatch)	(951) 443-2969
T	Justin Viezbicke/Marine Mammal Stranding	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 506-4315
T	Tina Fahy/Sea Turtle Recovery Coordinator	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4023
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Western snowy plover nest in the foredunes March - September; refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns. Leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed Aug. - Nov; California grunion peak spawning March - June.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Western snowy plovers nest on this beach March - September, designated critical habitat; refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns. Dept. Fish and Wildlife, USFWS, and State Dept. of Parks and Rec. should be consulted before staging motorized equipment and heavy traffic are permitted. The southern portion of this beach, from Morro Rock north to Morro creek, Morro Rock City Beach, is owned and managed by the City of Morro Bay. North of Morro Creek beach is owned and managed by State Dept. of Parks and Recreation. Southern sea otters (threatened) pup year-round.

Hazard and Restrictions:**Site Strategies:**

Strategy: 4-145.1 Objective: No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART

Strategy: Offshore containment and recovery (OCR) is the preferred option although heavy surf may hinder these operations. No specific response equipment listed due to the many variables associated with each spill regarding OCR. Early consideration should be given to the use of applied response technologies.

Table of Response Resources

Last Page Update**Logistics:**

Directions: From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to Hwy 1 N (Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo), to Morro Bay Blvd. Exit, go west to Embarcadero St. which turns into Coleman Dr., turn into Coleman Park parking area. Site is beach just north of Morro Rock. From the north: Take Hwy 101 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S), follow directions as above.

Land Access: Vehicles/heavy equipment beach access from Coleman Park.

On-Water Limitations: Morro Bay boat launch approx. 1 mile south.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging area: Coleman Park parking area. Command Post: U.S. Coast Guard offices in Morro Bay or Harbor Dept. office. Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 30 min. south. Paso Robles Airport is approx. 30 min. inland.

Communications Problems: None.

Additional Operational Comments:



4-150-A Site Summary - Morro Rock Ecological Reserve**4-150-A****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - E - S 003**NOAA Chart :** 18703**Map Book :** 611 D-6**Decimal Degrees** 35.36937 -120.86761**Site Description:**

Morro Rock Ecological Reserve, Morro Bay State Park. Morro Rock is a bird sanctuary. On north side of Morro Rock is Pillar Rock, bird roosting, Coastal National Monument with BLM. Species of concern are present year-round. A breeding pair of peregrine falcons (delisted from endangered August 1999) nests on Morro Rock as well as tufted puffins, cormorants, pigeon guillemots, and western gulls. Southern sea otters can be observed offshore and in Morro Bay (large raft just inside the harbor entrance just south of Morro Rock), as well as harbor seals and California sea lions. Designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles offshore.

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 1A Exposed Rocky Shore

6B Riprap

List of Resources at Risk:

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Birds	tufted puffin		
Birds	peregrine falcon		Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Mammals	California sea lion	FP	Year-round
Mammals	harbor seal	FP	Year-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Year-round

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
C	/	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C	/	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
E	John Hodge/Associate Field Manager	Bureau of Land Management, Coastal Natl. Monu	(661) 301-1659
O	Eric Endersby/Harbor Manager	Morro Bay Harbor Department	(805) 772-6254
O	Lexie Bell/	Morro Bay National Estuary Program	(805) 772-3834
O	Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T	SURCOM (24-hr)/	California State Parks (Dispatch)	(951) 443-2969
T	Justin Viezbicke/Marine Mammal Stranding	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 506-4315
T	Tina Fahy/Sea Turtle Recovery Coordinator	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4023
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Peregrine falcons nest March - April; cormorants and pigeon guillemots breed spring - summer. Marine mammal pupping seasons: southern sea otters year-round; harbor seals March - June. Leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Oil could get in rip rap and cause re-sheening. Morro Rock is a bird rookery. Southern sea otters (threatened) pup year-round.

Hazard and Restrictions:

Rough surf.

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-150.1 Objective: No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART

Strategy: Offshore containment and recovery (OCR) is the preferred option although heavy surf may hinder these operations. No specific response equipment listed due to the many variables associated with each spill regarding OCR. Early consideration should be given to the use of applied response technologies.

Table of Response Resources

Last Page Update**Logistics:**

Directions: From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to Hwy 1 N, Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo, to Morro Bay Blvd. Exit. Go west to Embarcadero St. which turns into Coleman DR. Coleman Dr. leads out to Morro Rock, the Ecological Preserve.

From the north: Take 101 S (or 5 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S) to Main St. exit, turn right. Right onto Beach St. to Embarcadero, turn right, continue as above.

Land Access: Foot access to base of rock.

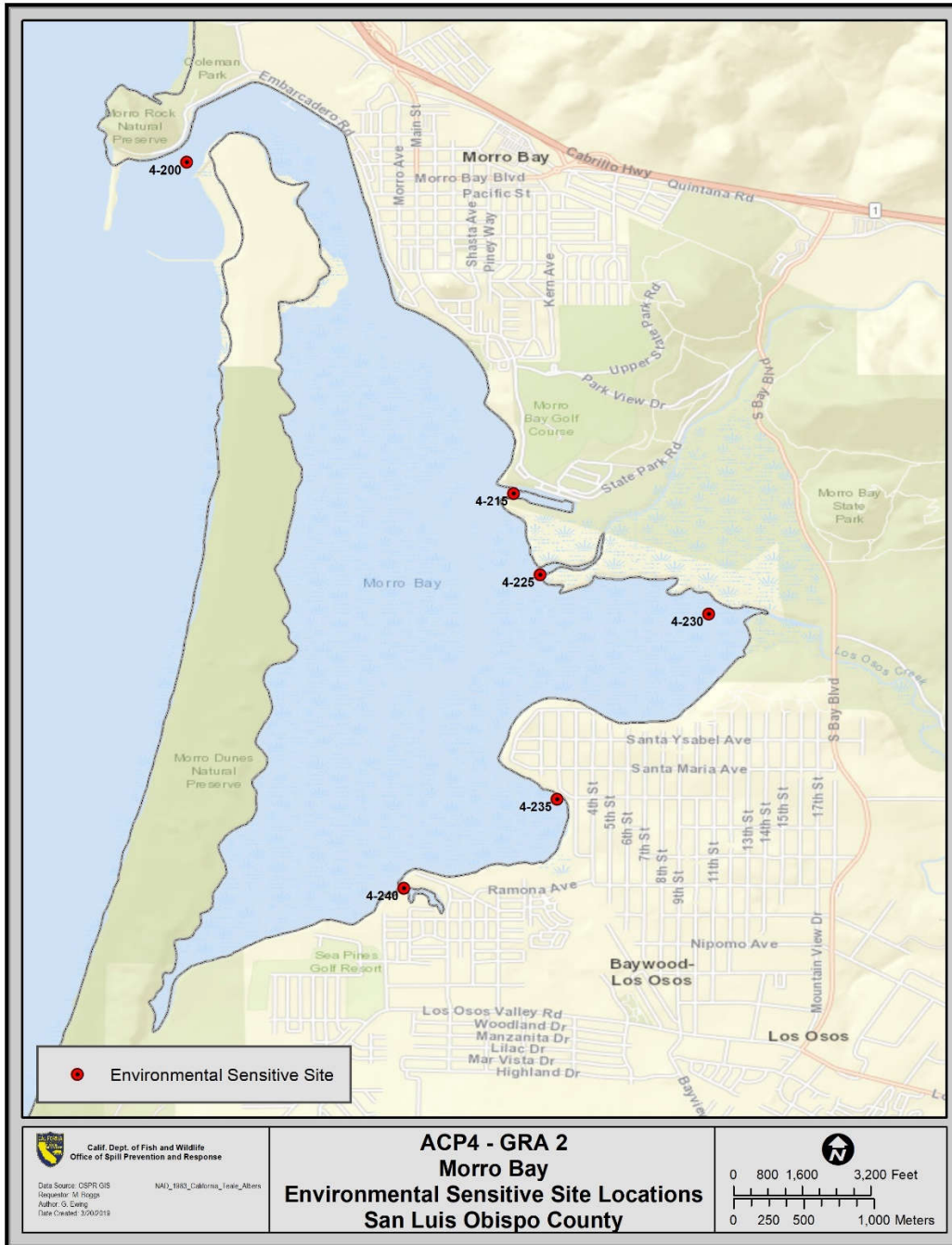
On-Water Limitations: Morro Bay boat launch area south end of Embarcadero Rd.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging Area: Coleman Park parking area; Duke Energy Facility. Command Post: U.S Coast Guard office in Morro Bay or Harbor Dept. office. Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 30 min, south. Paso Robles Airport is approx. 30 min. inland.

Communications Problems: None.



Imagery: NAIP 2010 (Summer) 4-Band



Index Map – GRA 2, Morro Bay Environmental Sensitive Sites

9811.2.2 GRA 2 Site Index

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4-200-A Site Summary - Morro Bay Inlet**4-200-A****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - E - S 003 SL - F - S 001**NOAA Chart :** 18703**Map Book :** 611 E-6**Decimal Degrees** 35.36697 -120.86471**Site Description:**

Morro Bay Inlet, accepted into the National Estuary Program, has large expanse of salt marshes, tidal flats, and eel grass beds (acreage of eel grass varies year to year (Morro Bay NEP has eel grass bed data; see ERMA eelgrass bed layer). Morro Bay supports the third largest eelgrass habitat in southern California. The bay is 2,300 acres and is utilized by over 40 special, threatened, or endangered species. Morro Bay is an integral part of the Pacific Flyway. Most species found within Morro Bay are present year round, however some are seasonal for example buffleheads, white pelicans, and black brandt in the winter. The protected wetlands of Morro Bay are used by nearly two hundred different bird species every winter. Sensitive species include Brown Pelican, American Peregrine Falcon, Black Brant, Western Snowy Plover, and Marbled Murrelet. Some sensitive plant species inhabit the Morro Bay wetlands, including Marsh Sandwort, California Seablite, and Salt Marsh Bird's-Beak (at the south end of the marsh). In addition to providing bird habitat, wetlands (mudflats and tidal marshes in particular) serve as nursery and foraging grounds for steelhead, tidewater gobies, and a variety of small mammals and estuarine fishes. Morro Bay is also designated as the Morro Bay State Marine Recreational Management Area MPA, and is governed by special protections established by the DFW Marine Region. Portions of Morro Bay are part of Morro Bay State Park. Fish species include steelhead trout (threatened), surf perch, sole, halibut, and striped bass. The working waterfront supports both commercial fishing enterprises and recreational opportunities. There are also a number of water intakes in the bay for live fish tanks/markets and aquaculture facilities; refer to section 9811.3 Economic Resources & ERMA.

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 10A Salt - and brackish-water marshes

3A Fine- to medium-grained sand beaches

6B Riprap

List of Resources at Risk:

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Amphibians	California red-legged frog	FT	Year-round
Birds	bird rookeries		Year-round
Birds	least Bell's vireo	FE, SE	
Birds	California brown pelican		Year-round
Birds	peregrine falcon		Year-round
Fish	steelhead - Central/Northern California	FT	Year-round
Fish	tidewater goby	FE	Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Plants	salt marsh bird's beak	FE, SE	
Plants	eelgrass		Year-round

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
C	/	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C	/	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
O	Eric Endersby/Harbor Manager	Morro Bay Harbor Department	(805) 772-6254
O	Lexie Bell/	Morro Bay National Estuary Program	(805) 772-3834
O	Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T	Mary Larson/Steelhead	California Department of Fish & Wildlife	(562) 537-8624
T	Becky Ota/Marine Conservation Manager	California Department of Fish & Wildlife, MPAs	(650) 631-6789
T	Steve Wertz/Senior Environmental Scientist	California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Marine	(562) 343-3808
T	SURCOM (24-hr)/	California State Parks (Dispatch)	(951) 443-2969
T	Justin Viezbicke/Marine Mammal Stranding	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 506-4315
T	Rick Bush/Fisheries Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-3562
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Most species found within Morro Bay are present year round, however some are seasonal for example buffleheads, white pelicans, and black brandt in the winter. Harbor seal pupping occurs March-June. Sea otter peak pupping Jan-March. Designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles (endangered), most commonly observed Aug. - Nov.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Minimize disturbance in wetland areas when possible. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland/riparian areas, restrict the number and size of pathways and avoid trampling oil into sediments. Use skiffs to access response sites if conditions permit. Place temporary ramps (e.g. plywood sheets) in sensitive marshy areas where heavy use is expected. Water intakes in the Bay should be notified in event of a spill -see Economic Sites section of ACP & ERMA economic site layer.

Hazard and Restrictions:**Site Strategies:****Strategy: 4-200.1 Objective:** Deploy Containment Boom

Strategy: Inside channel, west side is permanent anchor bolt in rip rap at N35.36793/W120.86564 (at parking area next to Morro Rock); angle 1500 feet harbor boom from anchor bolt to sandy beach across channel; add secondary piece 100' long harbor boom in shape of upside down "U" at corner (below Rock) to eliminate gap from elevated anchor bolt; SFS skimmer in upsidedown "U". Place secondary piece 1500 feet harbor boom parallel and behind primary harbor boom across channel. Parking area next to Morro Rock can accommodate vacuume truck access.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Boom	Harbor Boom			3100	feet	<i>Strategy Updated:</i> <i>Last Test:</i> 5/9/2013
Anchor		40 lb		6		
boat				2		
skimmer				1		

Strategy: 4-200.2 Objective: Deploy Containment Boom

Strategy: Place containment boom along rip rap. Strap to rip rap with nylon straps, chains or cable. Angle containment boom, primary and secondary boom, across channel. Anchor booms on sand across channel.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Boom	Harbor Boom			3500	feet	<i>Strategy Updated:</i> <i>Last Test:</i> 5/9/2013
Anchor		40 lb		2		
boat				2		
skimmer				1		

Strategy: 4-200.3 Objective: Divert Oil

Strategy: If strategies .1 and/or .2 cannot be deployed due to conditions, consider deflection booming to fine-medium grained sandy pocket beaches near inlet to keep oil out of back bay.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Boom				3000	feet	<i>Strategy Updated:</i> <i>Last Test:</i> 5/9/2013
boat				2		

Logistics:

Directions: From the south, take Hwy 101 N to Hwy 1 N, Morro Bay exit in San Luis Obispo, to Morro Bay Blvd. Exit, go West to Embarcadero St. which turns into Coleman Dr., turn into Coleman Park parking area. From the north, take Hwy 101 s to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S (or Hwy 5 s to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S), to Main St. Exit, turn right. Right on Beach St. to Embarcadero, turn right and continue as above.

Land Access: In back bay foot access or kayak.

On-Water Limitations: Morro Bay boat launch

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging Area: Coleman Park parking lot next to Morro

4-200-A Site Strategy - Morro Bay Inlet

4-200-A

Rock. Command Post: U.S Coast Guard office in Morro Bay or Harbor Dept. office. Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 30 min. south. Paso Robles Airport is approx. 45 min. inland.

Communications Problems:



Imagery: NAIP 2010 (Summer) 4-Band

4-215-A Site Summary - State Park Marina**4-215-A****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - F - S 005 SL - F - S 006**NOAA Chart :** 18703**Map Book :** 631 G-2**Decimal Degrees** 35.34577 -120.84381**Site Description:**

The Morro Bay State Park Marina is within the back bay of Morro Bay. Morro Bay is designated as the Morro Bay State Marine Recreational Management Area MPA, and is governed by special protections established by the DFW Marine Region. There are eel grass beds near the marina (acreage of eel grass varies year to year; see ERMA eelgrass bed layer). Shore birds, waders, waterfowl and seabirds including black brandts, marbled godwits, willets, curlews, terns, loons, brown pelicans, and avocets. Endangered Species include black rail, California least tern, and the threatened western snowy plover.

Marina is managed by Associated Pacific.

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 8C Sheltered riprap

10A Salt - and brackish-water marshes

9A Sheltered tidal flats

List of Resources at Risk:

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Birds	waterfowl		Year-round
Birds	California brown pelican		Year-round
Birds	wading birds		Year-round
Plants	eelgrass		Year-round

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
C	/	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C	/	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
E	/Morro Bay Marina Manager	Associated Pacific	(805) 772-7472
O	Eric Endersby/Harbor Manager	Morro Bay Harbor Department	(805) 772-6254
O	Lexie Bell/	Morro Bay National Estuary Program	(805) 772-3834
O	Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T	Becky Ota/Marine Conservation Manager	California Department of Fish & Wildlife, MPAs	(650) 631-6789
T	Steve Wertz/Senior Environmental Scientist	California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Marine	(562) 343-3808
T	SURCOM (24-hr)/	California State Parks (Dispatch)	(951) 443-2969

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Potential for oil burial in mudflats, and/or oiling rip rap at marina entrance. Mud flats and marshlands contain fragile habitat. Minimize disturbance in wetland areas when possible. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland areas, restrict the number and size of pathways and avoid trampling oil into sediments.

Avoid walking in mudflats and marshy areas of wetlands and waterways whenever possible. Use skiffs to access response sites if conditions permit. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland areas to access cleanup sites, restrict the number and size of pathways. Mark authorized pathways with flagging or tape. Place temporary ramps (e.g. plywood sheets) in sensitive marshy areas where heavy use is expected.

Hazard and Restrictions:

State Park Marina Manager Associated Pacific Constructors, Inc.
10 State Park Rd., Morro Bay
(805) 772-7472

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-215.1 Objective: Deploy Containment Boom

Strategy: Depending on tide/currents this strategy can be used to to exclude oil from entering the marina from the Bay or this strategy can be used to contain oil in marina to exclude it from entering the bay on an outgoing tide. The containment boom should be placed at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences. Check/maintain boom for effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Boom	Harbor Boom			550	feet	
Anchor		40 lb		2		
boat				2		
Staff				6		

Logistics:

Directions: From the south take Hwy 101 N to Morro Bay-Hwy 1 exit in San Luis Obispo (turn right onto Santa Rosa St. which is Hwy 1). In Morro Bay take the Morro Bay Blvd. Exit and go straight. Turn left onto Main St. which then turns into State Park Rd. Marina is across the street from the golf course on Park State Rd. From the north take Hwy 101 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S), and take Main St exit in Morro Bay. Go through town and Main St. turns into State Park Rd.

Land Access: Associated Pacific Constructors, Inc., Marina Manager (805) 772-7472 10 State Park Rd., Morro Bay, CA 93442

On-Water Limitations: Morro Bay boat launch facility

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging Area: Marina parking lot. Command Post: U.S. Coast Guard or Harbor Dept. offices in Morro Bay. Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 30 min south. Paso Robles Airport is approx. 45 min. inland.

Communications Problems:



Imagery: NAIP 2010 (Summer) 4-Band

County: San Luis Obispo ACP Division/Segment: SL - F - S006

NOAA Chart : 18703

Map Book : 631 G-3

Decimal Degrees 35.34057 -120.84211

Site Description:

Chorro Creek Inlet is in the back bay of Morro Bay, and is part of Morro Bay State Park. Is one of the main contributors of freshwater to the estuary. Inland, Chorro Creek supports dense riparian vegetation, which serves as important habitat. Chorro Creek is an area of special biological importance and is designated steelhead trout (threatened) critical habitat. Tidewater gobies (endangered), California red-legged frogs (threatened) and western pond turtles (species of special concern) in this creek. Creek channels through extensive salt marsh area dominated by pickleweed. In some areas of slightly higher ground, pickleweed is mixed with patches of saltgrass and jaumea. This area is an important shorebird and waterfowl feeding area. Some birds also use the marsh habitat for nesting and resting.

Morro Bay has large expanse of salt marshes, tidal flats, and eel grass beds, one of the most extensive in California; and is used by over 40 special, threatened, or endangered species. Most species found within Morro Bay are present year round, however some are seasonal for example buffleheads, white pelicans, and black brandt in the winter. Sensitive plants include marsh sandwort, California seablite, and salt marsh bird's-beak (at the south end of the marsh). Morro Bay is also designated as the Morro Bay State Marine Recreational Management Area MPA, and is governed by special protections established by the DFW Marine Region.

Resources at Risk:

ESI and Habitat: 10A Salt - and brackish-water marshes

List of Resources at Risk:

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Amphibians	California red-legged frog	FT	Year-round
Birds	wading birds		Year-round
Birds	waterfowl		Year-round
Fish	tidewater goby	FE	Year-round
Fish	steelhead - Central/Northern California	FT	Year-round
Plants	salt marsh bird's beak	FE, SE	Year-round

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

TypeName/Title	Organization	Phone
C /	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
O Eric Endersby/Harbor Manager	Morro Bay Harbor Department	(805) 772-6254
O Lexie Bell/	Morro Bay National Estuary Program	(805) 772-3834
O Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T Mary Larson/Steelhead	California Department of Fish & Wildlife	(562) 537-8624
T Becky Ota/Marine Conservation Manager	California Department of Fish & Wildlife, MPAs	(650) 631-6789
T Steve Wertz/Senior Environmental Scientist	California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Marine	(562) 343-3808
T SURCOM (24-hr)/	California State Parks (Dispatch)	(951) 443-2969
T Rick Bush/Fisheries Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-3562
T Tina Fahy/Sea Turtle Recovery Coordinator	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4023
T /	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Red-legged frog breeding Nov.-April. Steelhead (critical habitat) peak spawning March - July. Tidewater goby peak nesting in estuary sediments April-July. Designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles (endangered), most commonly observed Aug. – Nov.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Minimize disturbance in riparian/wetland areas when possible. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland/riparian areas, restrict the number and size of pathways and avoid trampling oil into sediments. Place temporary ramps (e.g. plywood sheets) in sensitive marshy areas where heavy use is expected. If creek conditions allow, boom/fencing deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across creek to position the boom/fencing to reduce disturbance. Avoid disturbing bottom lagoon sediments to protect tidewater gobies (endangered) especially April-July, goby nesting season. Equipment and foot traffic entering wetted areas should be avoided to the maximum extent practical to prevent crushing tidewater gobies, their burrows, and eggs. If supplemental water is used to flush recommend gradually increasing the intensity/volume during the flush for gobies. Steelhead (critical habitat upstream) peak spawning March - July.

Hazard and Restrictions:

Dept. of Fish and Wildlife, USFWS, and State Dept. of Parks and Recreation should be consulted before staging equipment. Morro Bay State Marine Reserve MPA.

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-225.1 Objective: Erect Filter Fence

Strategy: Fencing/pompoms should be placed as close as possible, where the marsh vegetation (Pickleweed) ends and the mudflats begin; but tide height needs to be taken into account. Tend boom every tidal cycle. Chorro Creek Inlet can be accessed by walking along edge of mudflats at low tide in front of marsh vegetation which can be accessed by a hiking path at the south end of State Park Marina parking lot. If conditions allow, fence/pom-pom deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person position booming (and fence posts) to reduce disturbance. Check and maintain fencing for effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Fence	Construction Fencing			150	feet	
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)					
Stakes				15		
Misc.	Stake Driver			1		
Staff				4		
skimmer				1		

Strategy: 4-225.2 Objective: Deploy Sorbent Boom

Strategy: Place sorbent boom at creek mouth staked in place with fence posts. Boom should be placed as close as possible, where the marsh vegetation (Pickleweed) ends and the mudflats begin; but tide height needs to be taken into account. Tend boom every tidal cycle. Chorro Creek Inlet can be accessed by walking along edge of mudflats at low tide in front of marsh vegetation which can be accessed by a hiking path at the south end of State Park Marina parking lot. The number of personnel walking on the flats should be kept to a minimum. Check/maintain boom for effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Boom	Sorbent Boom			450	feet	
Misc.	stake			20		
Misc.	Stake Driver			1		
Staff				4		
skimmer				1		

Logistics:

Directions: From the south take Hwy 101 N to Morro Bay- Hwy 1 exit in San Luis Obispo (turn right on Santa Rosa St. which is Hwy 1). In Morro Bay take the Morro Bay Blvd. Exit off Hwy 1. Go straight onto Morro Bay Blvd. To Main St. and turn left on Main St. Main St. turns into State Park Road. Marina/trail to creek is across the street from golf course

4-225-A Site Strategy - Chorro Creek

4-225-A

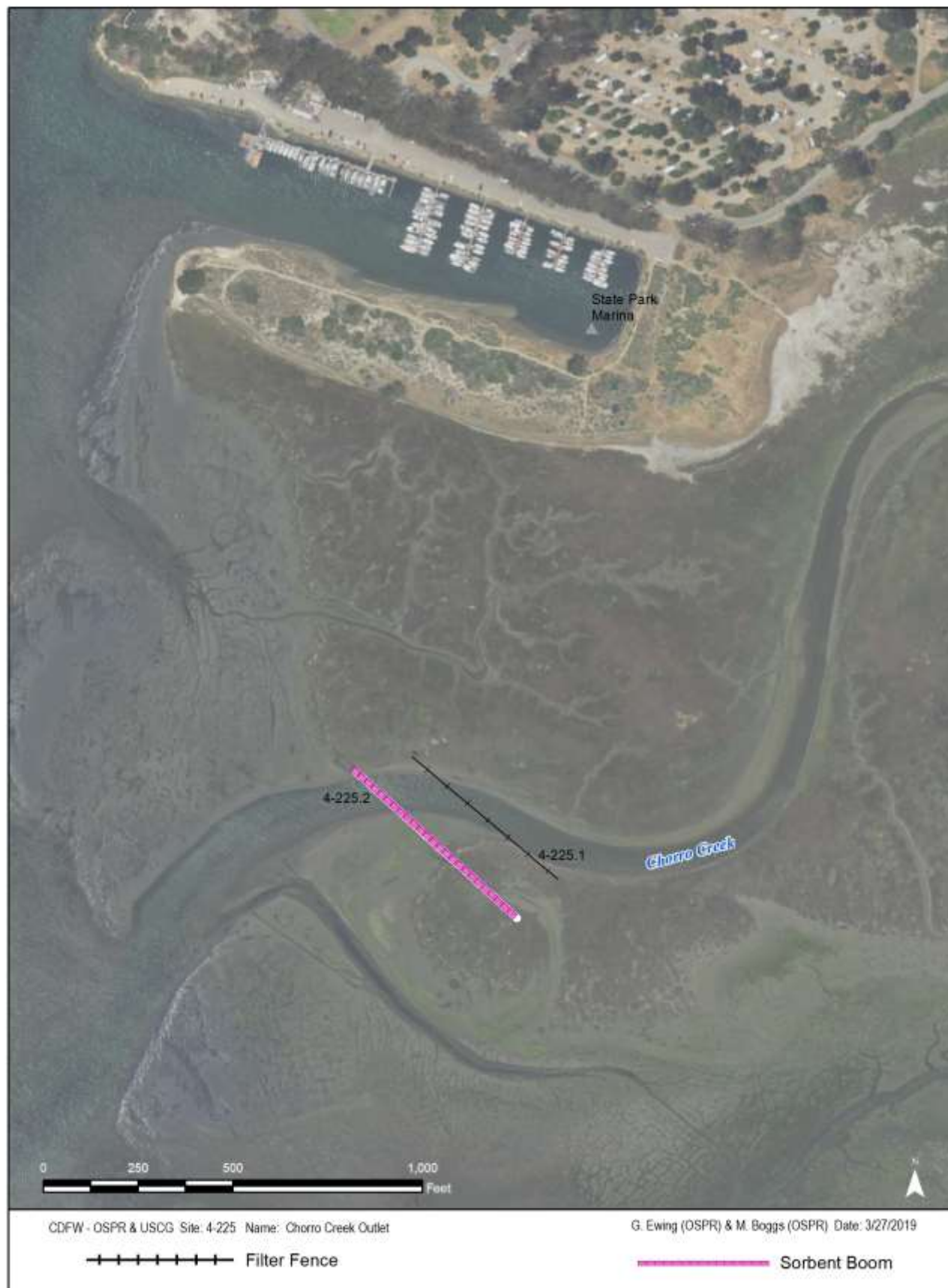
on State Park Rd. From the north take Hwy 101 S (or 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S), and take the Main St. exit, turn right off Hwy 1 in Morro Bay. Go through town and Main St. turns into State Park Rd.

Land Access: Foot access only from State Park Marina south end of parking lot

On-Water Limitations: Morro Bay boat launch facility.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging Area: Marina parking lot. Command Post: U.S. Coast Guard or Harbor Patrol offices in Morro Bay. Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 30 min. south, Paso Robles Airport is approx. 45 min. inland.

Communications Problems:



County: San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment:** SL - F - S006

NOAA Chart : 18703

Map Book : 631 H-3

Decimal Degrees 35.33807 -120.83131

Site Description:

Los Osos Creek Inlet is in the back bay of Morro Bay and is part of Morro Bay State Park. Is one of the main contributors of freshwater to the estuary. Inland, Los Osos Creek supports dense riparian vegetation, which serves as important habitat. Los Osos Creek is an area of special biological importance and is designated steelhead trout (threatened) critical habitat. Tidewater gobies (endangered), California red-legged frogs (threatened) and western pond turtles (species of special concern) in this creek. Creek channels through extensive salt marsh area dominated by pickleweed. In some areas of slightly higher ground, pickleweed is mixed with patches of saltgrass and jaumea. This area is an important shorebird and waterfowl feeding area. Some birds also use the marsh habitat for nesting and resting.

Morro Bay has large expanse of salt marshes, tidal flats, and eel grass beds, one of the most extensive in California; and is used by over 40 special, threatened, or endangered species. Most species found within Morro Bay are present year round, however some are seasonal for example buffleheads, white pelicans, and black brandt in the winter. Sensitive plants include marsh sandwort, California seablite, and salt marsh bird's-beak (at the south end of the marsh). Morro Bay is also designated as the Morro Bay State Marine Recreational Management Area MPA, and is governed by special protections established by the DFW Marine Region.

Resources at Risk:

ESI and Habitat: 10A Salt - and brackish-water marshes

List of Resources at Risk:

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Amphibians	California red-legged frog	FT	Year-round
Birds	wading birds		Year-round
Birds	waterfowl		Year-round
Fish	steelhead - Central/Northern California	FT	Year-round
Fish	tidewater goby	FE	Year-round
Plants	salt marsh bird's beak	FE, SE	Year-round

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
C	/	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C	/	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
O	Eric Endersby/Harbor Manager	Morro Bay Harbor Department	(805) 772-6254
O	Lexie Bell/	Morro Bay National Estuary Program	(805) 772-3834
O	Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T	Mary Larson/Steelhead	California Department of Fish & Wildlife	(562) 537-8624
T	Becky Ota/Marine Conservation Manager	California Department of Fish & Wildlife, MPAs	(650) 631-6789
T	Steve Wertz/Senior Environmental Scientist	California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Marine	(562) 343-3808
T	SURCOM (24-hr)/	California State Parks (Dispatch)	(951) 443-2969
T	Rick Bush/Fisheries Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-3562
T	Tina Fahy/Sea Turtle Recovery Coordinator	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4023
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Red-legged frog breeding Nov.-April. Steelhead (critical habitat) peak spawning March - July. Tidewater goby peak nesting in estuary sediments April-July. Designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles (endangered), most commonly observed Aug. – Nov.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Minimize disturbance in riparian/wetland areas when possible. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland/riparian areas, restrict the number and size of pathways and avoid trampling oil into sediments. Place temporary ramps (e.g. plywood sheets) in sensitive marshy areas where heavy use is expected. If creek conditions allow, boom/fencing deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across creek to position the boom/fencing to reduce disturbance. Avoid disturbing bottom lagoon sediments to protect tidewater gobies (endangered) especially April-July, goby nesting season. Equipment and foot traffic entering wetted areas should be avoided to the maximum extent practical to prevent crushing tidewater gobies, their burrows, and eggs. If supplemental water is used to flush recommend gradually increasing the intensity/volume during the flush for gobies. Steelhead (critical habitat upstream) peak spawning March - July.

Hazard and Restrictions:

Dept. of Fish and Wildlife, USFWS, and State Dept. of Parks and Recreation should be consulted before staging equipment. Morro Bay State Marine Reserve MPA.

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-230.1 Objective: Erect Filter Fence

Strategy: Fencing/pompoms should be placed as close as possible where the marsh vegetation (Pickleweed) ends and the mudflats begin; but tide height needs to be taken into account. Tend boom every tidal cycle. Los Osos Creek Inlet can be accessed by walking along edge of mudflats at low tide in front of marsh vegetation which can be accessed by a hiking path at the south end of State Park Marina parking lot. If conditions allow, filter fence deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person position fencing (and fence posts) to reduce disturbance. Check and maintain filter fence for effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Fence	Construction Fencing			150	feet	
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)					
Misc.	Stake Driver			1		
Staff				4		
Stakes				20		
skimmer				1		

Strategy: 4-230.2 Objective: Deploy Sorbent Boom

Strategy: Place sorbent boom at creek mouth staked in place with fence posts. Boom should be placed as close as possible, where the marsh vegetation (Pickleweed) ends and the mudflats begin; but tide height needs to be taken into account. Tend boom every tidal cycle. Chorro Creek Inlet can be accessed by walking along edge of mudflats at low tide in front of marsh vegetation which can be accessed by a hiking path at the south end of State Park Marina parking lot. If conditions allow, boom deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person position booming (and fence posts) to reduce disturbance. Check and maintain boom for effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Boom	Sorbent Boom			450	feet	
Stakes				20		
Stake driver				1		
Staff				4		
skimmer				1		

Logistics:

Directions: From the south take Hwy 101 N to Morro Bay-Hwy 1 exit in San Luis Obispo (turn right onto Santa Rosa St. which is Hwy 1). In Morro Bay take the Morro Bay Blvd. Exit off Hwy 1. Go straight onto Morro Bay Blvd. To Main St.

4-230-A Site Strategy - Los Osos Creek**4-230-A**

and turn left on Main St. Main St. turns into State Park Rd. Marina/trail to creek is across the street from the golf course on State Park rd. From the north take Hwy 101 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S), and take the Main St. exit, turn right, off Hwy 1 in Morro Bay. Go through town and Main St. turns into State Park Rd.

Land Access: Foot access from State Park Marina

On-Water Limitations: Morro Bay boat launch

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging Area: State Park Marina parking lot. Command Post: U.S. Coast Guard or Morro Bay Harbor Patrol offices in Morro Bay. Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 30 min. south. Paso Robles Airport is approx. 45 min. inland.

Communications Problems:



4-235-A Site Summary - Sweet Springs Marsh**4-235-A****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - F - S 007**NOAA Chart :** 18703**Map Book :** 631 G-5**Decimal Degrees** 35.32617 -120.84101**Site Description:**

Sweet Springs Marsh, is in the back bay of Morro Bay. This property is owned and managed by the Audubon Society, Morro Coast Chapter. There are two freshwater spring-fed ponds. The lower pond can be influenced by saltwater through a small inlet. California red-legged frogs (threatened) and western pond turtles (species of special concern) utilize the two freshwater spring-fed ponds. Saltmarsh Bird's-Beak is an endangered plant species in the area.

Morro Bay has large expanse of salt marshes, tidal flats, and eel grass beds, one of the most extensive in California; and is used by over 40 special, threatened, or endangered species. Most species found within Morro Bay are present year round, however some are seasonal for example buffleheads, white pelicans, and black brandt in the winter. Sensitive plants include marsh sandwort, California seablite, and salt marsh bird's-beak (at the south end of the marsh). Morro Bay is also designated as the Morro Bay State Marine Recreational Management Area MPA, and is governed by special protections established by the DFW Marine Region.

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 10A Salt - and brackish-water marshes**List of Resources at Risk:**

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Amphibians	California red-legged frog	FT	Year-round
Birds	wading birds		Year-round
Birds	waterfowl		Year-round
Plants	salt marsh bird's beak	FE, SE	Year-round
Reptiles	western pond turtle	SSC	Year-round

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
C	/	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C	/	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
O	/	Audubon Society, Morro Bay Chapter	(805) 772-1911
O	Eric Endersby/Harbor Manager	Morro Bay Harbor Department	(805) 772-6254
O	Lexie Bell/	Morro Bay National Estuary Program	(805) 772-3834
O	Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T	Becky Ota/Marine Conservation Manager	California Department of Fish & Wildlife, MPAs	(650) 631-6789
T	Steve Wertz/Senior Environmental Scientist	California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Marine	(562) 343-3808
T	Tina Fahy/Sea Turtle Recovery Coordinator	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4023
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Species of concern found at Sweet Springs Marsh are year round residents. Western pond turtles nest April-August and females may leave the water to lay eggs. Red legged frogs breed Nov-April. Designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles (endangered), most commonly observed Aug. – Nov.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Minimize disturbance in wetland areas when possible. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland areas, restrict the number and size of pathways and avoid trampling oil into sediments. If creek conditions allow, boom/fencing deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across creek to position the boom/fencing to reduce disturbance.

Hazard and Restrictions:

Poison oak along hiking path. Dept. of Fish and Wildlife, USFWS, State Dept. Parks and Rec. should be consulted before staging equipment and heavy traffic area permitted. Morro Coast Audubon owns and manages this property, (805) 772-1991.

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-235.1 Objective: Deploy Containment Boom

Strategy: When creek mouth is open block entrance with short skirted containment boom (swamp boom) at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences; place above high tide line. If creek conditions allow, boom deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position the boom (and fence posts or anchors on the bank) to reduce disturbance. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. Consider booming shorelines of inlet to prevent oiling. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check boom for effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Boom	Swamp Boom			150	feet	
skimmer				1		
Misc.	Stakes			15		
Misc.	Stake Driver			1		

Strategy: 4-235.2 Objective: Erect Filter Fence

Strategy: Access by foot only due to environmental sensitivity. Limit traffic to existing foot path and along shoreline. Fencing/pompoms should be placed in channels above high tide line. If conditions allow, filter fence deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person position fencing (and fence posts) to reduce disturbance. Check and maintain filter fence for effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Fence	Construction Fencing			150	feet	
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)					
Stakes				15		
Stake driver				1		
Staff				4		
skimmer				1		

Logistics:

Directions: From the south take Hwy 101 N to Los Osos Valley Rd. (LOVR) exit. Take LOVR approx. 10 miles to 9th St., right on 9th St. to Romona Ave., left on Romona Ave. Access off Romona Ave. From the north take Hwy 101 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1S (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S) to South Bay Blvd. (Los Osos/Baywood Park exit). Stay on South Bay Blvd. (veers to the left, go over two bridges) to Santa Ysabel Ave., right on Santa Ysabel to 7th St., left on 7th St., to Romona Ave., right on Romona. Access off Romona Ave.

Land Access: Foot access only, use existing foot path to shoreline.

On-Water Limitations: # Morro Bay boat launch facility.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging Area: The street parking area. Command Post: U.S. Coast Guard or Harbor Dept. offices in Morro Bay. Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 30 min. south. Paso Robles Airport is approx. 45 min. inland.

Communications Problems: None



County: San Luis Obispo ACP Division/Segment: SL - F - S 007

NOAA Chart : 18703

Map Book : 631 F-5

Decimal Degrees 35.32047 -120.85081

Site Description:

Cuesta by the Sea is a small inlet with sheltered mudflats in the back bay of Morro Bay. This is in a residential area of the back bay. Morro Bay has large expanse of salt marshes, tidal flats, and eel grass beds, one of the most extensive in California; and is used by over 40 special, threatened, or endangered species. Most species found within Morro Bay are present year round, however some are seasonal for example buffleheads, white pelicans, and black brandt in the winter. Sensitive plants include marsh sandwort, California seablite, and salt marsh bird’s-beak (at the south end of the marsh). Morro Bay is also designated as the Morro Bay State Marine Recreational Management Area MPA, and is governed by special protections established by the DFW Marine Region.

Resources at Risk:

ESI and Habitat: 10A Salt - and brackish-water marshes

List of Resources at Risk:

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Amphibians	California red-legged frog	FT	Year-round
Birds	wading birds		Year-round
Birds	waterfowl		Year-round
Plants	salt marsh bird's beak	FE, SE	Year-round
Reptiles	western pond turtle	SSC	Year-round

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

TypeName/Title	Organization	Phone
C /	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C /	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
O Eric Endersby/Harbor Manager	Morro Bay Harbor Department	(805) 772-6254
O Lexie Bell/	Morro Bay National Estuary Program	(805) 772-3834
O Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T Becky Ota/Marine Conservation Manager	California Department of Fish & Wildlife, MPAs	(650) 631-6789
T Steve Wertz/Senior Environmental Scientist	California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Marine	(562) 343-3808
T /	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Red-legged frog breeding Nov.-April. Western pond turtles breed May-Aug.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Minimize disturbance in wetland areas when possible. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland areas, restrict the number and size of pathways and avoid trampling oil into sediments.

Hazard and Restrictions:

Foot access only.

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-240.1 Objective: Deploy Containment Boom

Strategy: Block inlet with short skirted containment boom (swamp boom) at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences. In this location boom can be deployed from the land; minimize disturbance. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check boom for effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Boom	Swamp			350	feet	
Anchor				2		
skimmer				1		
Staff				4		
boat	Skiff			2		

Logistics:

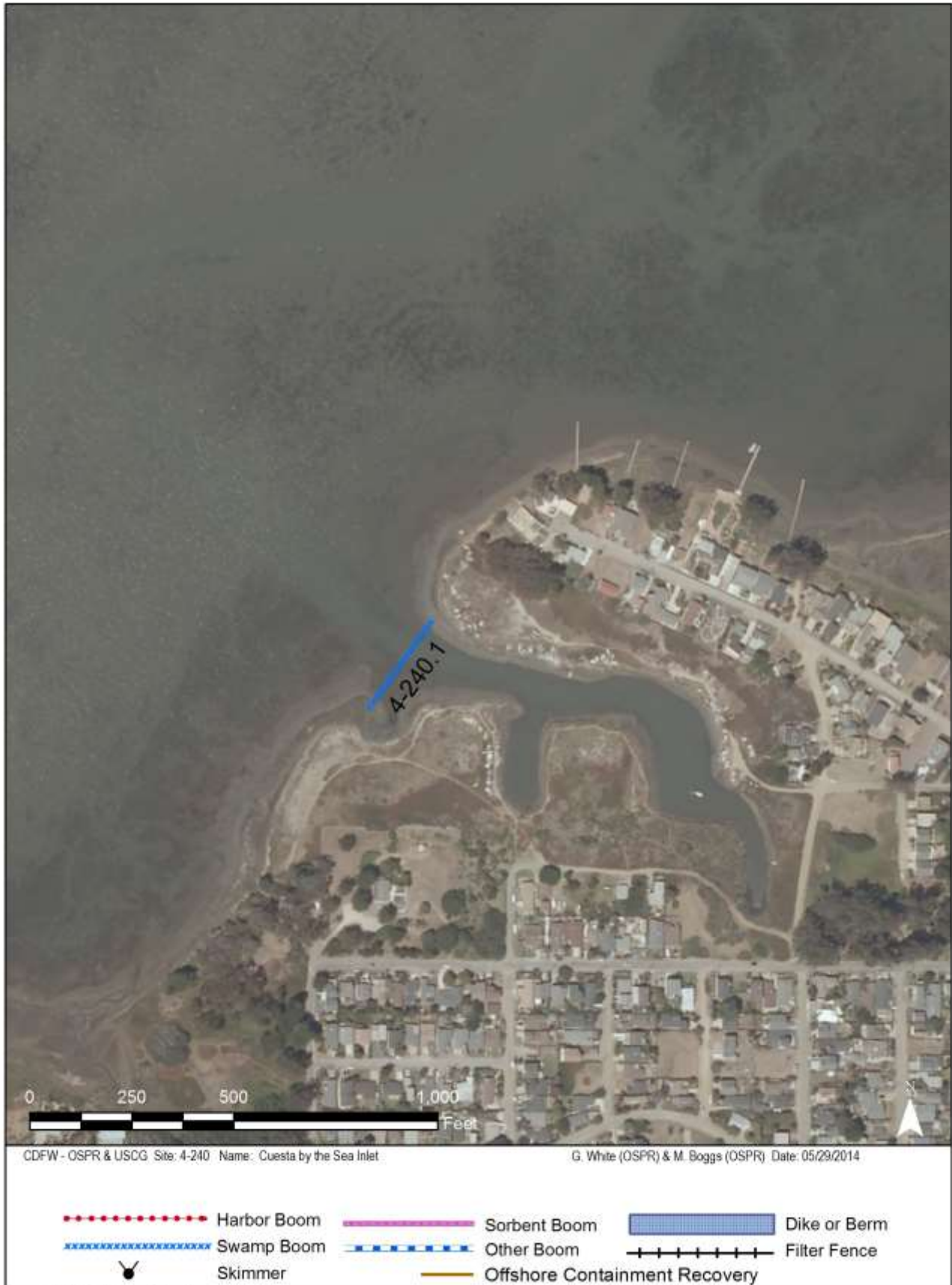
Directions: From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to Los Osos Valley Rd. (LOVR) exit, just south of San Luis Obispo. Take LOVR for approx. 10 miles to Pine Ave., turn right on Pine, Left on Ramona, Right on Mitchell, Left on Doris to Lupin. Beach access and small parking area at Dorris St. and Lupine St. intersection. From the north: Take Hwy 101 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 1 S (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S) to South Bay Blvd. (Los Osos/Baywood Park) exit. Stay on South Bay Blvd. (It veers to the left, go over two bridges) to Santa Ysabel Ave., turn right on Santa Ysabel Ave., to 7th St., turn left on 7th St. then right in Romona Ave. Take Romona until it turns into Lupine St. turn right.

Land Access: Foot access only from parking area.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Morro Bay boat launch facility.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging Area: The small parking area can be used as a staging area. Command Post: Coast Guard or Harbor Dept. offices in Morro Bay. Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 30 min. south. Paso Robles Airport is approx. 45 min. inland.

Communications Problems: None.



Imagery: NAIP 2010 (Summer) 4-Band



Index Map – GRA 3, South San Luis Obispo County/North Santa Barbara County Environmental Sensitive Sites

9811.2.3 GRA 3 Site Index

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4-300-A Site Summary - Morro Bay Sand Spit**4-300-A****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - G - S 002**NOAA Chart :** 18703**Map Book :** 631**Decimal Degrees** 35.34577 -120.86331**Site Description:**

The Morro Bay Sand Spit (approx. 5 mi. long) is the Morro Dunes Natural Preserve and is within Montana De Oro State Park. At the southeast end of the Morro Dunes Natural Preserve is the Morro Dunes Ecological Reserve. The beach is part of the Morro Beach Pismo Clam Preserve. It is a fine-medium grained sandy beach that fronts Morro Bay. Species of concern are present year round. Beach designated critical habitat for western snowy plovers. California least terns and peregrine falcons present. The Morro Bay kangaroo rat may still be found in the back dune area. The northern California legless lizard, Morro shoulderband snail, and Morro Bay blue butterfly are all sensitive dune species. Shorebirds include western gulls, willets, sandpipers. Sea birds include brown pelicans, pelagic cormorants, grebes, loons, scoters, common murre. Southern sea otters and harbor seals common offshore. Kelp beds. Numerous listed plant species grow on the spit including beach spectaclepod, Jones' layia, Blochman's dudleya, Miles' milkvetch, and San Luis Obispo monardella. Leatherback sea turtle designated critical habitat offshore.

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 3A Fine- to medium-grained sand beaches**List of Resources at Risk:**

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Birds	Western snowy plover	FT	Year-round
Birds	brown pelican		Year-round
Birds	California least tern	SE	Apr - Sep
Insects	Morro Bay blue butterfly		
Invertebrates	Morro shoulderband snail		Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Mammals	morro bay kangaroo rat	FE, SE	Year-round
Plants	beach spectaclepod		
Plants	San Luis Obispo monardella		
Plants	Jones' layia		
Plants	Blochman's dudleya		
Plants	Miles' milkvetch		
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov
Reptiles	northern California legless lizard		Year-round

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEP-A-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:**Additional Site Summary Comments:**

Western snowy plovers nest March - September and California least terns nest April - September; refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns. Leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November. Sea otters pup year-round.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

This beach has been designated by the USFWS as Critical Habitat for the Western Snowy Plovers. Refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns.

Hazard and Restrictions:

At times the front gate can be locked. Normally vehicles can drive on this paved road to the parking area where there is another locked gate. To open gates call State Parks (805) 549-3312 or dispatch (951) 443-2969. This road ends but 4-wheel drive vehicles can access sand spit to the north and can drive south to Hazard Reef. WW II training area, heavy equipment could expose old ordinances. AT&T fiber optics cables under beach. Dept of Fish and Wildlife, USFWS, and State Dept of Parks and Rec. should be consulted before staging motorized vehicles.

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-300.1 Objective: No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART

Strategy: Offshore containment and recovery (OCR) is the preferred option although heavy surf may hinder these operations. No specific response equipment listed due to the many variables associated with each spill regarding OCR. Early consideration should be given to the use of applied response technologies.

Table of Response Resources

Last Page Update

Logistics:

Directions: From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to Los Osos Valley Rd (LOVR) exit, just south of San Luis Obispo. Take LOVR until it turns into Pecho Valley Rd. Take Pecho Valley Rd. 2 miles to the "Sand Spit Beach Access Day Use Area" turn off. This road ends, but 4-wheel drive vehicles can access sand spit to the north and can drive south to Hazard Reef. At times the front gate can be locked. Normally vehicles can drive on this paved road to the parking area where there is another locked gate. To open gates call State Parks dispatch (951) 443-2969. From the north: Take Hwy 101 S (or 5 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S) to LOVR exit . Follow directions from above.

Land Access: 4WD, foot or ATV access, 4-wheel drive with experienced dune driver.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Morro Bay boat launch.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging Area: Parking area at Sand Spit Beach access Day use area (phone, electricity and restrooms available, no lighting). Command Post: State Parks Headquarters at Montana de Oro State Park (small building). U.S. Coast Guard office in Morro Bay. CDFW office in San Luis Obispo.

Airports: SLO County Airport, approx. 30 min. south. Paso Robles Airport, approx. 30 min. inland.

Communications Problems: None.



CDFW - OSPR & USCG Site: 4-300 Name: Morro Bay Sand Spit

G. White (OSPR) & M. Boggs (OSPR) Date: 05/27/2014

Imagery: NAIP 2010 (Summer) 4-Band

4-305-A Site Summary - Morro Dunes Ecological Reserve**4-305-A****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - G - S 003**NOAA Chart :****Map Book :** 631 D-7**Decimal Degrees** 35.28288 -120.88241**Site Description:**

Morro Dunes Ecological Reserve is within Montana De Oro State Park and is at the southeast corner of the Morro Bay sand spit. This site is approximately 1/4 mile inland and is in the stabilized, vegetated back dunes. It is highly unlikely oil would impact this area (as such there is no associated Strategy Sheet for this site), however there are back bay access concerns due to the Morro Bay Kangaroo Rat and other listed species. Species of concern are present year round. The endangered Morro Bay kangaroo rat, the candidate species morro blue butterfly and the proposed endangered morro shoulderband snail occupies this dune scrub habitat. The threatened morro manzanita plant species is also in this area.

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 3A Fine- to medium-grained sand beaches**List of Resources at Risk:**

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Insects	Morro Bay blue butterfly		
Invertebrates	Morro shoulderband snail		Year-round
Mammals	morro bay kangaroo rat	FE, SE	Year-round
Plants	Morro manzanita	FT	Year-round

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:**Additional Site Summary Comments:**

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Western snowy plovers nest March-September and overwinter rest of year on this beach; refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns.

Hazard and Restrictions:

Within Montana de Oro State Park.

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-305.1 Objective: No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART
Strategy: Offshore containment and recovery (OCR) is the preferred option although heavy surf may hinder these operations. No specific response equipment listed due to the many variables associated with each spill regarding OCR. Early consideration should be given to the use of applied response technologies.

Table of Response Resources

Last Page Update

Logistics:

Directions: From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to Los Osos Valley Rd. (LOVR) exit, just south of San Luis Obispo. Turn left on LOVR, continue for approx. 10 miles until LOVR turns into Pecho Valley Rd. Take Pecho Valley Rd. 2 miles to the "Sand Spit Beach Access Day Use Area" turn off. At times the front gate can be locked. Normally vehicles can drive on this paved road to the parking area where there is another locked gate. To open gates call State Parks dispatch (831) 649-2810. This road ends but 4-wheel drive vehicles can access sand spit to the north and can drive south to Hazard Reef. From the north: Take Hwy 101 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 1 S (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 1 S) to South Bay Blvd. (Los Osos/Baywood Park) exit. Continue south on South Bay Blvd. To LOVR, turn right on LOVR which turns into Pecho Valley Rd. Continue as above.

Land Access: 4-wheel drive vehicles can access sand spit.

On-Water Limitations: None.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging Area: Parking area at Sand Spit Beach access Day use area (phone, electricity and restrooms available, no lighting). Command Post: State Parks Headquarters at Montana de Oro State Park (small building). U.S. Coast Guard office in Morro Bay. CDFW office in San Luis Obispo. Airports: SLO County Airport, approx. 30 min. south. Paso Robles Airport, approx. 30 min. inland.

Communications Problems: None.



Imagery: NAIP 2010 (Summer) 4-Band

4-310-A Site Summary - Islay Creek**4-310-A****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - G - S 003**NOAA Chart :** 18703**Map Book :** 651 B-5**Decimal Degrees** 35.27558 -120.88851**Site Description:**

This site is with in Montana de Oro State Park at Spooners Cove. Islay Creek inlet is at the north end of pocket course grained beach. Species of concern are present year round. Creek designated critical habitat for steelhead trout. Designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles and black abalone offshore. Offshore is Audubon Society Important Bird Area, large concentrations of brandts cormorants. Abundant seabirds and shorebirds, including the brown pelican and pigeon guillemots, grebes, loons, black oyster catchers. Southern sea otters can be observed offshore. The northern California legless lizard also in area. Sea otters common offshore.

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 10A Salt - and brackish-water marshes

4 Coarse-grained sand beaches

2A Exposed wave-cut platforms in bedrock, mud, or clay

List of Resources at Risk:

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Birds	brown pelican		Year-round
Fish	steelhead - Central/Northern California	FT	Year-round
Invertebrates	black abalone	FE	Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov
Reptiles	northern California legless lizard		Year-round

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:**Additional Site Summary Comments:**

Steelhead peak spawning March - July; leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November. Sea otters pup year-round.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Minimize disturbance in riparian/wetland areas when possible. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland/riparian areas, restrict the number and size of pathways and avoid trampling oil into sediments. If creek conditions allow, boom/fencing deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across creek to position the boom/fencing to reduce disturbance. Steelhead (critical habitat upstream) peak spawning March - July. Black abalone (endangered) may be present on nearby rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat).

Hazard and Restrictions:

Site is within Montana de Oro State Park. Dept. of Fish and Wildlife, USFWS, and State Dept. of Parks and Rec. must be notified and should be consulted before staging motorized equipment and heavy traffic are permitted.

Site Strategies:**Strategy: 4-310.1 Objective:** Deploy Containment Boom

Strategy: When creek mouth is open block entrance with short skirted containment boom (swamp boom) at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences; place above high tide line. If creek conditions allow, boom deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position the boom (and fence posts or anchors on the bank) to reduce disturbance. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. Consider booming shorelines of inlet to prevent oiling. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check boom for effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Boom	Swamp			100	feet	
Anchor				2		
skimmer				1		
Staff				4		

Strategy: 4-310.2 Objective: Erect Filter Fence

Strategy: When creek mouth is closed install excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover. When creek mouth is open use a filter fence barrier for exclusion/containment. Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 30 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, and the spill consists of heavy oil. If creek conditions allow, filter fence deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position fencing (and fence posts) to reduce disturbance. Maintenance/monitoring of filter fencing necessary.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Fence	Construction Fencing			100	feet	
skimmer				1		
Stakes				10		
Staff				4		
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)					
Misc.	Stake Driver			1		

Strategy: 4-310.3 Objective: Build Berm

Strategy: When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block creek entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm, and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. Cover berm with plastic sheeting to minimize erosion; and consider backing berm with 10" swamp boom and/or sorbent boom. To create protective berm, take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. Manual building of berm preferred over heavy equipment even when heavy equipment can access site. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check for berm effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Sandbags						
skimmer				1		
Piping						
Staff				6		

Logistics:

Directions: From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to Los Osos Valley Rd (LOVR) exit, just south of San Luis Obispo. Take LOVR until it turns into Pecho Valley Rd. Take PVR to the end to Spooners Cove, a cove below State park Headquarters and campground. From the north: Take Hwy 101 S (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 101 S) to LOVR exit. Follow directions from above.

Land Access: Vehicle access possible not preferred.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Depth, obstruction. Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Morro Bay boat ramp, approx. 10 miles north. Could launch small skiffs from Spooners Cove during calm waters.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging Area: Parking/Picnic area at Spooners Cove. Command Post: State Parks Headquarters at Montana de Oro (small building). U.S. Coast Guard office in Morro Bay. CDFW office in San Luis Obispo. Airports: SLO County Airport, approx. 45 min. south. Paso Robles Airport approx. 1 hour inland.

Communications Problems: None.



4-315-A Site Summary - Lion Rock**4-315-A****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - H - S 001**NOAA Chart :** 18703**Map Book :****Decimal Degrees** 35.21778 -120.87271**Site Description:**

Lion Rock, offshore rock, approx. three miles north of Port San Luis, approx. 3 miles south of Pt. Buchon. Lion Rock and other offshore rocks part of the Coastal National Monument under BLM jurisdiction. The shoreline landward of Lion Rock is owned by PG&E Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant and they will have to be contacted for shoreline access issues (e.g. potential staging areas). Haulout and roosting site for birds and marine mammals. Site is within Point Buchon State Marine Conservation Area and Marine Reserve MPA, fisheries management areas that extend 3 miles offshore, governed by special protections established by the DFW Marine Region. Species of concern are present year round. Designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles and black abalone. High concentrations of California sea lions (more than 1,500) and harbor seals haulout on this offshore rock. Southern sea otter females and their pups utilize Lion Rock as well. Steller sea lions, can also be found here. Pigeon guillemots, western gulls, brandts cormorants, pelagic cormorants, grebes, loons, scoters, and hundreds of brown pelicans.

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 1A Exposed Rocky Shore**List of Resources at Risk:**

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Birds	brown pelican		Year-round
Invertebrates	black abalone	FE	Year-round
Mammals	harbor seal	FP	Year-round
Mammals	California sea lion	FP	Year-round
Mammals	Steller sea lion	FT	May - Jul
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:**Additional Site Summary Comments:**

Harbor seals pup March - June; California sea lions pup May - June; steller sea lions pup May - July; southern sea otters pup year-round; leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Black abalone (endangered) may be present on nearby rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat).

Hazard and Restrictions:

This shoreline landward of Lion Rock is owned by PG&E Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant and they will have to be contacted for shoreline access issues (e.g. potential staging areas).

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-315.1 Objective: No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART

Strategy: Open water containment and skimming is preferable to cleanup after oil impact. Containment in conjunction with offshore recovery techniques, and consideration of the early use of ART, are options to protect this shoreline habitat. Heavy surf may hinder these operations.

Table of Response Resources

Last Page Update**Logistics:**

Directions: From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to the Avila Beach Dr. exit. Take Avila Beach Dr. almost to the end to PG&E Diablo Canyon facility entrance. The shoreline landward of Lion Rock is owned by PG&E and they will have to be contacted for shoreline access issues. From the north: Take Hwy 101 S or (5 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 41 W to 101 S) to Avila beach exit, San Luis Bay Dr. Follow directions above.

Land Access: Boat access only.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Boat access only, Port San Luis, or Diablo Canyon has small boat launch.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging Area: Port San Luis Harbor District parking lot. Command Post: Port San Luis Harbor District office, call (805) 595-5400. CDFW office in San Luis Obispo. Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 20 min.

Communications Problems: None.



Imagery: NAIP 2010 (Summer) 4-Band

4-320-A Site Summary - Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant**4-320-A****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - H - S 001**NOAA Chart :** 18703**Map Book :** 345 A-4**Decimal Degrees** 35.20771 -120.85474**Site Description:**

PG&E Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant property (first priority protection per ACP; also an Economic Sensitive Site rank D); Security Zone is a 2,000 yard radius from the Diablo Canyon Power Plant. Cove has a riprap jetty, rocky intertidal habitat, off-shore rocks (part of the Coastal National Monument under BLM jurisdiction), and a small pocket gravel beach. Power plant intake is 10 ft. below MLLW water surface. 2,000,000 gal/min outflow, discharge may help "push" oil outside of cove. Discharge temp is 75 degrees, which could cause a convergence zone that could impact oil movement. There are large waves here, and shoreline is very rocky. Site is within Point Buchon State Marine Conservation Area and Marine Reserve MPA, fisheries management areas that extend 3 miles offshore, and is governed by special protections established by the DFW Marine Region. Species of concern are present year round. Designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles and black abalone. High concentrations (800 - 1,000 animals) of harbor seals and California sea lions haulout on this platform. Elephant seals and Steller sea lions have also been observed here during winter in low numbers. Southern sea otters common offshore and in intake and outfall areas. Pigeon guillemots, western gulls, brandts cormorants, pelagic cormorants grebes, loons, scoters, and hundreds of brown pelicans.

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 1B Exposed solid man-made structures

6B Riprap

2A Exposed wave-cut platforms in bedrock, mud, or clay

List of Resources at Risk:

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Birds	brown pelican		Year-round
Mammals	harbor seal	FP	Year-round
Mammals	California sea lion	FP	Year-round
Mammals	Steller sea lion	FT	May - Jul
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Mammals	elephant seal		Mar - Dec
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:**Additional Site Summary Comments:**

Harbor seals pup March - June; California sea lions pup May - June; Steller sea lions pup May-July; southern sea otters pup year-round; leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Oil penetration through riprap jetty is a concern; consider lining jetty with containment boom. Black abalone (endangered) may be present on nearby rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat). Leatherback sea turtles (designated critical habitat) extends from shore out to 100 miles offshore; most commonly observed Aug - Nov. Site is within Point Buchon State Marine Conservation Area and Marine Reserve MPA, fisheries management areas that extend 3 miles offshore, and is governed by special protections established by the DFW Marine Region.

Hazard and Restrictions:

This shoreline landward of Lion Rock is owned by PG&E Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant and they will have to be contacted for shoreline access issues (e.g. potential staging areas). Water from plant is discharged at 2,000,000 gal/min which may push (keep) oil outside cove.

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-320.1 Objective: Deploy Containment Boom

Strategy: Place harbor boom inside and across mouth of jetties and line inside of both jetties with containmen boom to reduce oiling of riprap. Check/maintain boom. Crane pad exists at boat launch, 12 ton crane may be used to launch skimmer, boom, etc.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Boom	Harbor			1000	feet	
boat	Boom Boat			2		
skimmer				1		
Staff				6		

Strategy: 4-320.2 Objective: Deploy Containment Boom

Strategy: Taking advantage of the power plant water intake suction, angle boom inward from each jetty, placing skimmer barge at boom apex. Crane pad exists at boat launch, 12 ton crane may be used to launch skimmer, boom, etc.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Boom	Harbor Boom			400	feet	
boat				2		
skimmer				1		
Staff				6		

Strategy: 4-320.3 Objective: No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART

Strategy: For offshore rocks and rocky intertidal: Open water containment and skimming is the preferable to cleanup after oil impact. Containment in conjunction with offshore recovery techniques, and consideration of the early use of A.R.T.'s, are options to protect this shoreline habitat. Heavy surf may hinder these operations.

Table of Response Resources

Last Page Update

Logistics:

Directions: From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to the Avila Beach Dr. exit. Take Avila Beach Dr. almost to the end to the PG&E Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant entrance. The power plant is approx. 7 miles away. From the north: Take Hwy 101 S (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 101 S) to Avila Beach exit, San Luis Bay Dr. Take San Luis Bay Dr. to stop sign, turn right on Avila Beach Dr., follow directions above.

Land Access: Foot access stairs to beach in discharge cove, boat, private road.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Small boat ramp at power plant, or at Port San Luis.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: PG&E kelp cutter available, PG&E crane available to

4-320-A Site Strategy - Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant

4-320-A

lower boats at boat launch. Staging Area: At power plant or Port Port San Luis Harbor. Command Post: Port San Luis Harbor (805) 595-5400. CDFW office in San Luis Obispo. Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 20 min.

Communications Problems: None.



Imagery: NAIP 2010 (Summer) 4-Band

4-325-B Site Summary - Deer Canyon Rocky Intertidal**4-325-B****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - H - S 001**NOAA Chart :** 18704**Map Book :** 345 A-4**Decimal Degrees** 35.18918 -120.81241**Site Description:**

Restricted shoreline access through PG&E Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant. Site is within Point Buchon State Marine Conservation Area and Marine Reserve MPA, fisheries management areas that extend 3 miles offshore, and is governed by special protections established by the CDFW Marine Region. Off-shore rocks part of the Coastal National Monument under BLM jurisdiction. Species of concern are present year round. Designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles and black abalone. This is a haulout area for large numbers of harbor seals. 1,000 animals have been observed here. Sea otters common offshore.

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 5 Mixed sand and gravel beaches

2A Exposed wave-cut platforms in bedrock, mud, or clay

List of Resources at Risk:

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Mammals	harbor seal	FP	Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:**Additional Site Summary Comments:**

Harbor seals pup March - June; southern sea otters pup year-round; leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Black abalone (endangered) may be present on nearby rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat). Harbor Seal pupping March- June, sea otters pup year-round. Leatherback sea turtles designated Critical Habitat extends from shore out to 100 miles offshore; most commonly observed Aug - Nov. Site within Point Buchon State Marine Conservation Area and Marine Reserve MPA, fisheries management areas that extend 3 miles offshore.

Hazard and Restrictions:

Restricted shoreline access through PG&E Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant. 24-hour number (805) 545-3377.

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-325.1 Objective: No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART

Strategy: Offshore containment and recovery (OCR) is the preferred option although heavy surf may hinder these operations. No specific response equipment listed due to the many variables associated with each spill regarding OCR. Early consideration should be given to the use of applied response technologies.

Table of Response Resources

Last Page Update**Logistics:**

Directions: From the south: Hwy 101 N to the Avila Beach Dr. exit. Take Avila Beach Dr. almost to the end to Diablo Canyon Rd, power plant entrance, and check in with security check point. After approx. 7 miles, you'll approach the power plant. From the north: Take Hwy 101 (or 5 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 101 S) to Avila Beach exit, San Luis Bay Dr. Take San Luis Bay Dr. to stop sign, turn right on Avila Beach Dr. Follow directions from above.

Land Access: Foot access only, Rattlesnake Creek has dirt road with beach access.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Port San Luis. PG&E Diablo Canyon has a small boat launching facility.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging Area: Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant. Port San Luis Harbor District Parking lot. Command Post: Port San Luis Harbor District. CDFW office in San Luis Obispo. Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 20 min.

Communications Problems: None.



Imagery: NAIP 2010 (Summer) 4-Band

4-330-B Site Summary - Pecho Rock**4-330-B****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - H - S 001**NOAA Chart :** 18704**Map Book :****Decimal Degrees** 35.17938 -120.81661**Site Description:**

Pecho Rock, offshore rock, approx. three miles north of Port San Luis. Part of Coastal National Monument under jurisdiction of Bureau of Land Management. Restricted site access through Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant. Site is within Point Buchon State Marine Conservation Area and Marine Reserve MPA, fisheries management areas that extend 3 miles offshore, and is governed by special protections established by the DFW Marine Region. Species of concern are present year round. Designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles and black abalone. There are large waves here and shoreline is very rocky. High concentrations of California sea lions (more than 1,500) and harbor seals haulout on this offshore rock. Southern sea otters common. Pigeon guillemots, western gulls, brandts cormorants, pelagic cormorants and brown pelicans.

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 1A Exposed Rocky Shore**List of Resources at Risk:**

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Birds	brown pelican		Year-round
Invertebrates	black abalone	FE	Year-round
Mammals	California sea lion	FP	Year-round
Mammals	harbor seal	FP	Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
C	/	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C	/	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
E	John Hodge/Associate Field Manager	Bureau of Land Management, Coastal Natl. Monu	(661) 301-1659
O	Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T	Becky Ota/Marine Conservation Manager	California Department of Fish & Wildlife, MPAs	(650) 631-6789
T	Steve Wertz/Senior Environmental Scientist	California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Marine	(562) 343-3808
T	Justin Viezbicke/Marine Mammal Stranding	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 506-4315
T	Melissa Neuman/Marine Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 481-4594
T	Tina Fahy/Sea Turtle Recovery Coordinator	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4023
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November; brown pelicans roost summer - fall; California sea lions pup May - June; harbor seals pup March - June; southern sea otters pup year-round.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Black abalone (endangered) may be present on nearby rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat). Leatherback sea turtle designated critical habitat; most commonly observed Aug - Nov. Site is within Point Buchon State Marine Conservation Area and Marine Reserve MPA, fisheries management areas that extend 3 miles offshore, and is governed by special protections established by the DFW Marine Region

Hazard and Restrictions:

Restricted shoreline access through PG&E Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant. 24 hour # (805) 545-3377.

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-330.1 Objective: No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART

Strategy: Offshore containment and recovery (OCR) is the preferred option although heavy surf may hinder these operations. No specific response equipment listed due to the many variables associated with each spill regarding OCR. Early consideration should be given to the use of applied response technologies.

Table of Response Resources

Last Page Update

Logistics:

Directions: From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to the Avila Beach Dr. exit. Take Avila Beach Dr. almost to the end to PG&E Diablo Canyon facility entrance. The shoreline landward of Lion Rock is owned by PG&E and they will have to be contacted for shoreline access issues. From the north: Take Hwy 101 S or (5 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 41 W to 101 S) to Avila beach exit, San Luis Bay Dr. Follow directions above.

Land Access: None.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Boat access only, Port San Luis.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging Area and Command Post: Port San Luis Harbor District office and parking lot (805) 595-5400. CDFW office in San Luis Obispo. Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 20 min.

Communications Problems: None.



Imagery: NAIP 2010 (Summer) 4-Band

4-335-A Site Summary - Point San Luis Breakwater**4-335-A****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - I - S 001**NOAA Chart :** 18704**Map Book :** 345 B-4**Decimal Degrees** 35.15608 -120.74991**Site Description:**

Point San Luis Breakwater (riprap), Whaler's Island, and Smith Island (wave-cut platforms), provide habitat for large numbers of brown pelicans. This is also of economic importance with the small harbor that contains approximately 300 moorings. The offshore rocks are part of the Coastal National Monument under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management. The Port San Luis breakwater is managed by the Port San Luis Harbor District. Designated critical habitat for black abalone and leatherback sea turtles. High concentrations of brown pelicans, seagulls, and cormorants, sea lions. Sea otters offshore. Pelicans present in large numbers summer - fall, with peak numbers September - October.

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 6B Riprap

1A Exposed Rocky Shore

List of Resources at Risk:

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Birds	brown pelican		Year-round
Invertebrates	black abalone	FE	Year-round
Mammals	California sea lion	FP	Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
E	John Hodge/Associate Field Manager	Bureau of Land Management, Coastal Natl. Monu	(661) 301-1659
O	/24hr	Point San Luis Harbor	(805) 595-5435
O	Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T	Justin Viezbicke/Marine Mammal Stranding	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 506-4315
T	Melissa Neuman/Marine Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 481-4594

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Black abalone (endangered) may be present on nearby rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat). Leatherback sea turtle designated critical habitat; most commonly observed Aug - Nov.

Hazard and Restrictions:**Site Strategies:**

Strategy: 4-335.1 Objective: No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART

Strategy: This is a high energy area which includes Point San Luis breakwater, Whalers Island and Smith Island. Offshore containment and recovery (OCR) is the preferred option although heavy surf may hinder these operations. No specific response equipment listed due to the many variables associated with each spill regarding OCR. Early consideration should be given to the use of applied response technologies.

If conditions are calm enough consider lining rip rap with boom.

Table of Response Resources

Last Page Update

Logistics:

Directions: From the south: Take Hwy 101N to Avila Beach Dr. to the end to Port San Luis Parking area. From the north: Take Hwy 101 S (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 101 S) to Avila Beach exit, San Luis Bay Dr. Take San Luis Bay DR. to stop sign, turn right on Avila Beach Dr. Follow directions above.

Land Access: Boat access only.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Boat launch in Port San Luis.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging Area: Port San Luis Harbor District parking lot. Command Post: Port San Luis Harbor District Office. CDFW office in San Luis Obispo. Airports: SLO County Airport, approx. 15 min.

Communications Problems: None.



Imagery: NAIP 2010 (Summer) 4-Band

4-340-A Site Summary - San Luis Obispo Creek**4-340-A****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - I - S 002 SL - I - S 003**NOAA Chart :** 18704**Map Book :** 693 A-4**Decimal Degrees** 35.17938 -120.73821**Site Description:**

San Luis Obispo Creek Inlet, fronted by Avila Beach (medium to coarse grained sandy beach). Creek mouth inlet is approx. 75' across. There is a fringing marsh, a tidal flat area, and a small lagoon under bridge. This is a very popular recreational beach. Riprap and mud flat on east side of creek approx. 300' upstream of creek mouth. A mixed sand and gravel beach and rocky platform on west side of creek. Species of concern are present year round. Designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles and black abalone; creek designated critical habitat for Steelhead and tidewater goby. California red-legged frogs, Western pond turtles may be found in this creek. Abundant shorebirds including gulls, terns, sandpipers, killdeer, coots, western grebes, whimbrels, egrets, mallards, herons, and red-necked grebes. Seabirds include cormorants, belted kingfisher, and brown pelican. Western snowy plovers utilize this beach. Southern sea otters common.

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 3A Fine- to medium-grained sand beaches

10A Salt - and brackish-water marshes

List of Resources at Risk:

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Amphibians	California red-legged frog	FT	Year-round
Birds	red-necked grebe		
Birds	Western snowy plover	FT	Year-round
Birds	brown pelican		Year-round
Fish	steelhead - Central/Northern California	FT	Year-round
Fish	tidewater goby	FE	Year-round
Invertebrates	black abalone	FE	Year-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov
Reptiles	western pond turtle	SSC	Year-round

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
C	/	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C	/	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
O	/24hr	Point San Luis Harbor	(805) 595-5435
O	Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T	Mary Larson/Steelhead	California Department of Fish & Wildlife	(562) 537-8624
T	Justin Viezbicke/Marine Mammal Stranding	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 506-4315
T	Melissa Neuman/Marine Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 481-4594
T	Rick Bush/Fisheries Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-3562
T	Tina Fahy/Sea Turtle Recovery Coordinator	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4023
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Steelhead peak spawning March - July; California red-legged frogs breed November - March; tidewater goby peak nesting in estuary sediments April - May; leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November. Western snowy plovers nest March - September; refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Minimize disturbance in riparian/wetland areas when possible. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland/riparian areas, restrict the number and size of pathways and avoid trampling oil into sediments. If creek conditions allow, boom/fencing deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across creek to position the boom/fencing to reduce disturbance. Avoid disturbing bottom lagoon sediments to protect tidewater gobies (endangered) especially April-July, goby nesting season. Equipment and foot traffic entering wetted areas should be avoided to the maximum extent practical to prevent crushing tidewater gobies, their burrows, and eggs. If supplemental water is used to flush recommend gradually increasing the intensity/volume during the flush for gobies.

Steelhead (critical habitat upstream) peak spawning March - July. California red-legged frogs breed November - March; tidewater goby peak nesting in estuary sediments April - May; leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November. Western snowy plovers nest March - September; refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns.

Hazard and Restrictions:

Avila Beach is under the Harbor District's Jurisdiction; vehicle access on beach with Harbor Dept. approval. This is a highly used recreational beach. Live fish markets with water intakes on Hartford Pier.

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-340.1 Objective: Deploy Containment Boom

Strategy: When creek mouth is open block entrance with short skirted containment boom (swamp boom) at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences; place above high tide line. If creek conditions allow, boom deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position the boom (and fence posts or anchors on the bank) to reduce disturbance. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. Consider booming shorelines of inlet to prevent oiling. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check boom for effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Boom	Swamp Boom			1000	feet	
Anchor				2		
boat	Skiff or Punt			1		
skimmer				1		
Staff				6		

Strategy: 4-340.2 Objective: Erect Filter Fence

Strategy: When creek mouth is closed install excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover. When creek mouth is open use a filter fence barrier for exclusion/containment. Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 30 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, and the spill consists of heavy oil. If creek conditions allow, filter fence deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position fencing (and fence posts) to reduce disturbance. Maintenance/monitoring of filter fencing necessary.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Fence	Construction Fencing			200	feet	
skimmer				1		
Stakes				20		
Staff				4		
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)					
Misc.	Stake Driver			1		

Strategy: 4-340.3 Objective: Build Berm

Strategy: When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block creek entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm, and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. Cover berm with plastic sheeting to minimize erosion; and consider backing berm with 10" swamp boom and/or sorbent boom. To create protective berm, take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. Manual building of berm preferred over heavy equipment even when heavy equipment can access site. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check for berm effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Heavy Equip	Backhoe					
Piping						
Sandbags						
Staff				6		
Vehicle	ATV					

Logistics:

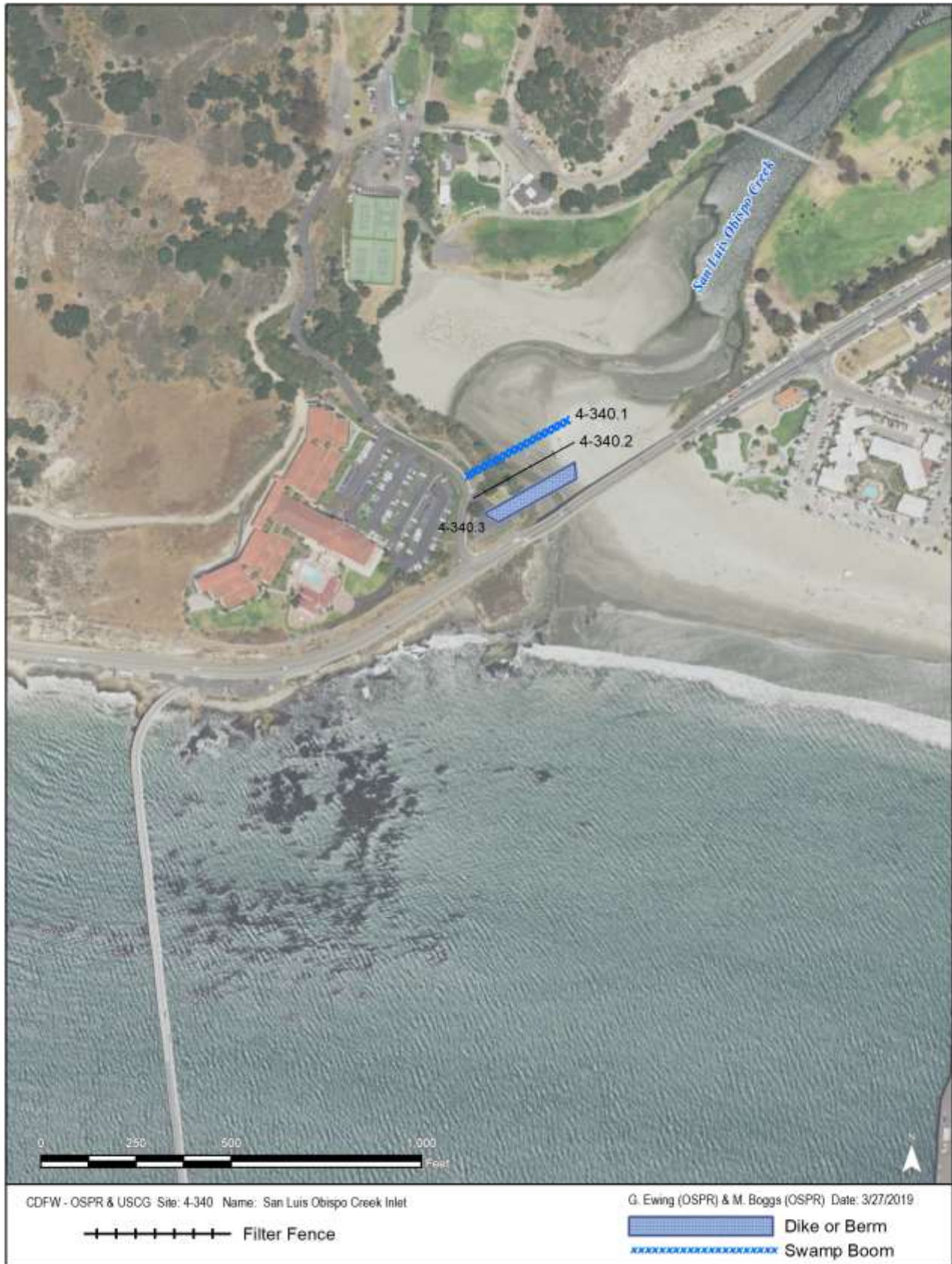
Directions: From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to Avila Beach Dr. exit. Take Avila Beach Dr. to the end to Port San Luis parking area. From the north: Take Hwy 101 S (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 101 S), to Avila Beach exit San Luis Bay Dr. Take San Luis Bay Dr. to stop sign, turn right on Avila Beach Dr. follow directions above.

Land Access: Vehicle/ATV access possible w/ Harbor Dept. permission.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Port San Luis boat launch.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging Area: Port San Luis Harbor District parking lot. Command Post: Port San Luis Harbor District. CDFW office in San Luis Obispo. Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 15 min.

Communications Problems: None.



4-345-B Site Summary - Avila Rock**4-345-B****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - I - S 004**NOAA Chart :** 18704**Map Book :****Decimal Degrees** 35.17058 -120.72431**Site Description:**

Avila Rock and Lone Rock are offshore from Fossil Point, just southeast of Avila Beach. Offshore rocks part of the Coastal National Monument under the jurisdiction of Bureau of Land Management. Designated critical habitat for black abalone on rocky intertidal. Brown pelicans roost on Avila Rock. Large concentrations of California sea lions haulout year round. Southern sea otters common offshore. Area is also Leatherback sea turtle designated critical habitat offshore.

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 1A Exposed Rocky Shore**List of Resources at Risk:**

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Birds	California brown pelican		Year-round
Invertebrates	black abalone	FE	Year-round
Mammals	California sea lion	FP	Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
C	/	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C	/	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
E	John Hodge/Associate Field Manager	Bureau of Land Management, Coastal Natl. Monu	(661) 301-1659
O	/24hr	Point San Luis Harbor	(805) 595-5435
O	Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T	Justin Viezbicke/Marine Mammal Stranding	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 506-4315
T	Melissa Neuman/Marine Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 481-4594
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Otters pup year-round; California sea lions pup May - June; brown pelicans roost summer - fall with peak numbers in September - October. Leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed Aug - Nov.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Black abalone (endangered) may be present on nearby rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat). Leatherback sea turtle critical habitat offshore.

Hazard and Restrictions:**Site Strategies:**

Strategy: 4-345.1 Objective: No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART

Strategy: Offshore containment and recovery (OCR) is the preferred option although heavy surf may hinder these operations. No specific response equipment listed due to the many variables associated with each spill regarding OCR. Early consideration should be given to the use of applied response technologies.

Table of Response Resources

Last Page Update

Logistics:

Directions: From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to the Avila Beach Dr. exit. Take Avila Beach Dr. to the town of Avila. Turn left on San Miguel St. to Front St. to get to Avila Beach. Avila Rock is offshore southern end of Avila Beach. From the north: Take Hwy 101 (or 5 S to Hwy 46 W to 41 W to 101 S) to Avila Beach exit, San Luis Bay Dr. to stop sign, turn right on Avila Beach Dr. follow directions from above.

Land Access: Boat access only.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Launching, Loading, and Services Available: Docking Port San Luis Boat launch.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging Area: Port San Luis Harbor District parking lot. Command Post: Port San Luis Harbor District office. CDFW office in San Luis Obispo. Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 15 min.

Communications Problems: None.



Imagery: NAIP 2010 (Summer) 4-Band

4-400-A Site Summary - Bird Rock & Rocks Offshore Margo Dodd Park**4-400-A****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - I - S 007**NOAA Chart :** 18704**Map Book :** 693 H-7**Decimal Degrees** 35.14858 -120.68381**Site Description:**

Offshore rocks, including Bird Rock, just offshore Margo Dodd Park, in Shell Beach. These offshore rocks are part of the Coastal National Monument under the jurisdiction of Bureau of Land Management. There is also a gravel pocket beach that is approx. 1000' long. This is a residential area. Margo Dodd Park is a city park managed by Pismo/Shell Beach Public Works Department. Designated critical habitat for back abalone. Southern sea otters common offshore. Hundreds of brown pelicans and cormorants roost on these offshore rocks. Leatherback sea turtle designated critical habitat offshore.

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 1A Exposed Rocky Shore**List of Resources at Risk:**

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Birds	brown pelican		Year-round
Birds	cormorants		Year-round
Invertebrates	black abalone	FE	Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
C	/	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C	/	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
E	John Hodge/Associate Field Manager	Bureau of Land Management, Coastal Natl. Monu	(661) 301-1659
O	Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T	Justin Viezbicke/Marine Mammal Stranding	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 506-4315
T	Melissa Neuman/Marine Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 481-4594
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Southern sea otters pup year-round; brown pelicans roost summer - fall; cormorants breed spring - summer.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Black abalone (endangered) may be present on nearby rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat). Leatherback sea turtle designated critical habitat offshore, most commonly observed Aug. - Nov.

Hazard and Restrictions:

Margo Dodd Park is a city park managed by Pismo /Shell Beach Public Works Department. Residential area. This offshore rock is part of the Coastal National Monument under the jurisdiction of Bureau of Land Management.

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-400.1 Objective: No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART

Strategy: High energy rocky shoreline. Bird Rock and other rocks offshore Shell Beach, including rocks below Margo Dodd Park can be accessed by foot.

Offshore containment and recovery (OCR) is the preferred option although heavy surf may hinder these operations. No specific response equipment listed due to the many variables associated with each spill regarding OCR. Early consideration should be given to the use of applied response technologies.

Table of Response Resources

Last Page Update**Logistics:**

Directions: From the south: Hwy 101 N to Price St. exit in Pismo Beach. Head north on Price St.. To Cliff Ave., turn left. Margo Dodd Park is off of Cliff Ave. at the south end of Shell Beach. From the north: Take Hwy 101 S (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 101 S) to Price St. exit in Pismo Beach, north on Price, right on Cliff Ave

Land Access: Some stairs down to pocket beach accessible at low tide, foot only.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Port San Luis Harbor, approx. 10 miles north.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging Area: Street parking at Margo Dodd park. Command Post: Hotels; Port San Luis Harbor District office; CDFW office in San Luis Obispo. Airport: SLO County Airport approx. 15 min. north.

Communications Problems: None.



Imagery: NAIP 2010 (Summer) 4-Band

4-405-B Site Summary - Rocky Intertidal - Shell Beach**4-405-B****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - I - S 008**NOAA Chart :** 18700**Map Book :** 714 A-1**Decimal Degrees** 35.15008 -120.65721**Site Description:**

Rocky intertidal habitat between Shell and Pismo Beach just north of Best Western Shelter Cove Lodge, bordered by pocket gravel beach. Some riprap on pocket beach for slope stabilization. Species of concern are present year round. Designated critical habitat for black abalone, rocky intertidal habitat and leatherback sea turtles. Large numbers of harbor seals haulout on this rocky platform. Sea otters common offshore.

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 2A Exposed wave-cut platforms in bedrock, mud, or clay**List of Resources at Risk:**

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Invertebrates	black abalone	FE	Year-round
Mammals	harbor seal	FP	Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
C	/	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C	/	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
O	Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T	Justin Viezbicke/Marine Mammal Stranding	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 506-4315
T	Melissa Neuman/Marine Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 481-4594
T	Tina Fahy/Sea Turtle Recovery Coordinator	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4023
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Harbor seal pupping March - June; sea otters pup year-round; leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Black abalone (endangered) may be present on nearby rocky intertidal habitat (designated critical habitat). Leatherback sea turtle critical habitat offshore.

Hazard and Restrictions:

Rocky intertidal habitat between Shell and Pismo Beach just north of Best Western Shelter Cove Lodge, bordered by pocket gravel beach. Some riprap on pocket beach for slope stabilization. Offshore rocks.

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-405.1 Objective: No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART
Strategy: Open water containment and offshore recovery is the preferred option although heavy surf may hinder these operations. Early consideration should be given to the use of Applied Response Technologies.
Table of Response Resources

Last Page Update**Logistics:**

Directions: From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to the Price St. exit in Pismo Beach, head north on Price St. to Best Western Shelter Cove Lodge at 2651 Price St. From the north: Take Hwy 101 S (Or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 101 S) to Price St exit in Pismo Beach. Continue as above.

Land Access: Foot access available at low tide, path from hotel.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Offshore rocks are potential navigational hazard. Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Port San Luis Harbor is approx. 10 miles north.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Command Post: Hotels nearby; CDFW San Luis Obispo office Staging Area: Shelter Cove Best Western parking Lot. Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 15 min. north.

Communications Problems: None.



Imagery: NAIP 2010 (Summer) 4-Band

4-410-A Site Summary - Pismo Creek Upstream**4-410-A****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :****NOAA Chart :** 18700**Map Book :** 694**Decimal Degrees** 35.18588 -120.6191**Site Description:**

Pismo Creek upstream. Sentinel Peak Resources oil production and storage facility; crude produced at this facility is 14.6 API. Southern Pacific Railroad track also borders creek. Much of the creek is bordered by private property, agriculture land. Species of concern are present year round. Creek designated critical habitat for Steelhead and tidewater goby; beach critical habitat for western snowy plovers. Plant species in creek include sycamores, willows, coast live oaks, poison oak, horsetail, duckweed, blackberry. Western pond turtles and red-legged frogs inhabit this creek.

Sentinel Peak oil pipeline crosses Pismo Creek approx. 3.5 miles upstream from the creek mouth. Sentinel Peak has NPDES permit associated with water reclamation project and have ability to reduce or increase flow into creek. Sentinel Peak also has oil spill response equipment at their facility

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 9B Vegetated low banks**List of Resources at Risk:**

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Amphibians	California red-legged frog	FT	Year-round
Fish	steelhead - Central/Northern California	FT	Year-round
Fish	tidewater goby	FE	Year-round
Reptiles	western pond turtle	SSC	Year-round

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
C	/	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C	/	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
E	Brian Edwards/Safety Supervisor	Sentinel Peak Resources	(661) 303-0635
T	Mary Larson/Steelhead	California Department of Fish & Wildlife	(562) 537-8624
T	/Dispatch	California State Parks	(951) 443-2969
T	Rick Bush/Fisheries Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-3562
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Steelhead peak spawning March - July; California red-legged frogs breed November - March; tidewater goby peak nest April - July; western pond turtles breed May - August; western snowy plovers and least terns nest March - September on beach; refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Minimize disturbance in riparian/wetland areas when possible. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland/riparian areas, restrict the number and size of pathways and avoid trampling oil into sediments. If creek conditions allow, boom/fencing deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across creek to position the boom/fencing to reduce disturbance. Avoid disturbing bottom lagoon sediments to protect tidewater gobies (endangered) especially April-July, goby nesting season. Equipment and foot traffic entering wetted areas should be avoided to the maximum extent practical to prevent crushing tidewater gobies, their burrows, and eggs. If supplemental water is used to flush recommend gradually increasing the intensity/volume during the flush for gobies. Steelhead (critical habitat upstream) peak spawning March - July.

Sentinel Peak Resources has spill response equipment at their facility; and they have a NPDES permit associated with water reclamation project and have ability to reduce or increase flow into creek.

ACCESS LOCATIONS FOR STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION:

- 1) NE side of oil field entrance at Hyla Creek/Pismo Creek crossing (35.185022, -120.617373); also slide gate location (Strategy .2); vacuume truck access
- 2) 1056 ft. south of Ormonde Rd, (Avila Ranch, private property), vacuume truck access. Access to west side of creek N35.17488, W120.62249 and access site east side of creek N35.17364, W120.62129; to access eastside of creek turn onto Ormonde Rd. drive 600' to dirt road which parallels RR track; Sentinel Peak has key to gate.
- 3) Bello Street, at rail road bridge crossing (35.142826, -120.633130)
- 4) Dolliver St. Bridge at estuary (35.136820, -120.638763); this access site requires 300' of boom to cross creek; and to line riprap on both sides of bridge abutment will require an additional 1500 feet of boom; vacuume truck access

Hazard and Restrictions:

Poison oak.

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-410.1 Objective: Deploy Containment Boom

Strategy: Boom creek with swamp boom at appropriate angle for swift currents. Foot access for boom deployment. Length of boom needed is dependent on creek width which varies; most access locations would only require approximately 100 feet of boom; but access location #4, Dolliver St. Bridge, 300 feet of boom required. At access location #4 consider lining rip rap on both sides of bridge abutment in estuary with boom; this will require an additional 1500 feet of containment boom. See access locations under Concerns and Advice to Responders section. Consider placing secondary containment just downstream from primary boom using sorbent boom or pom poms.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Boom	Swamp			300	feet	<i>Strategy Updated: Last Test: 5/30/2012</i>
skimmer				1		
Misc.	Stakes			10		
Vac truck				1		
Staff				4		
Misc.	Stake Driver			1		

Strategy: 4-410.2 Objective: Other: See Strategy Box

Strategy: Slide gate strategy: Strategy for spill from northeast side of oil field, at Hyla Creek/Pismo Creek crossing (within Sentinel Peak oil field property). Existing bridge crossing has slide gates and boards to block existing culverts. Leave openings at bottoms of culverts to allow water to flow through bottom but allow slide gate to contain oil. Vacuum truck access to bridge. See Concerns and Advice to Responders section for access locations.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Vac truck				1		
Staff				4		

Strategy: 4-410.3 Objective: Erect Filter Fence

Strategy: Use a filter fence barrier for exclusion/containment at creek access locations 1, 2, 3 (refer to Concerns and Advice to Responders section for access locations). Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 30 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, and the spill consists of heavy oil. If creek conditions allow, filter fence deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position fencing (and fence posts) to reduce disturbance. Maintenance/monitoring of filter fencing necessary.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Fence	Construction Fencing			100	feet	
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)			1		
Misc.	Stakes			10		
Misc.	Stake Driver			1		
skimmer				1		
Staff				4		

Logistics:

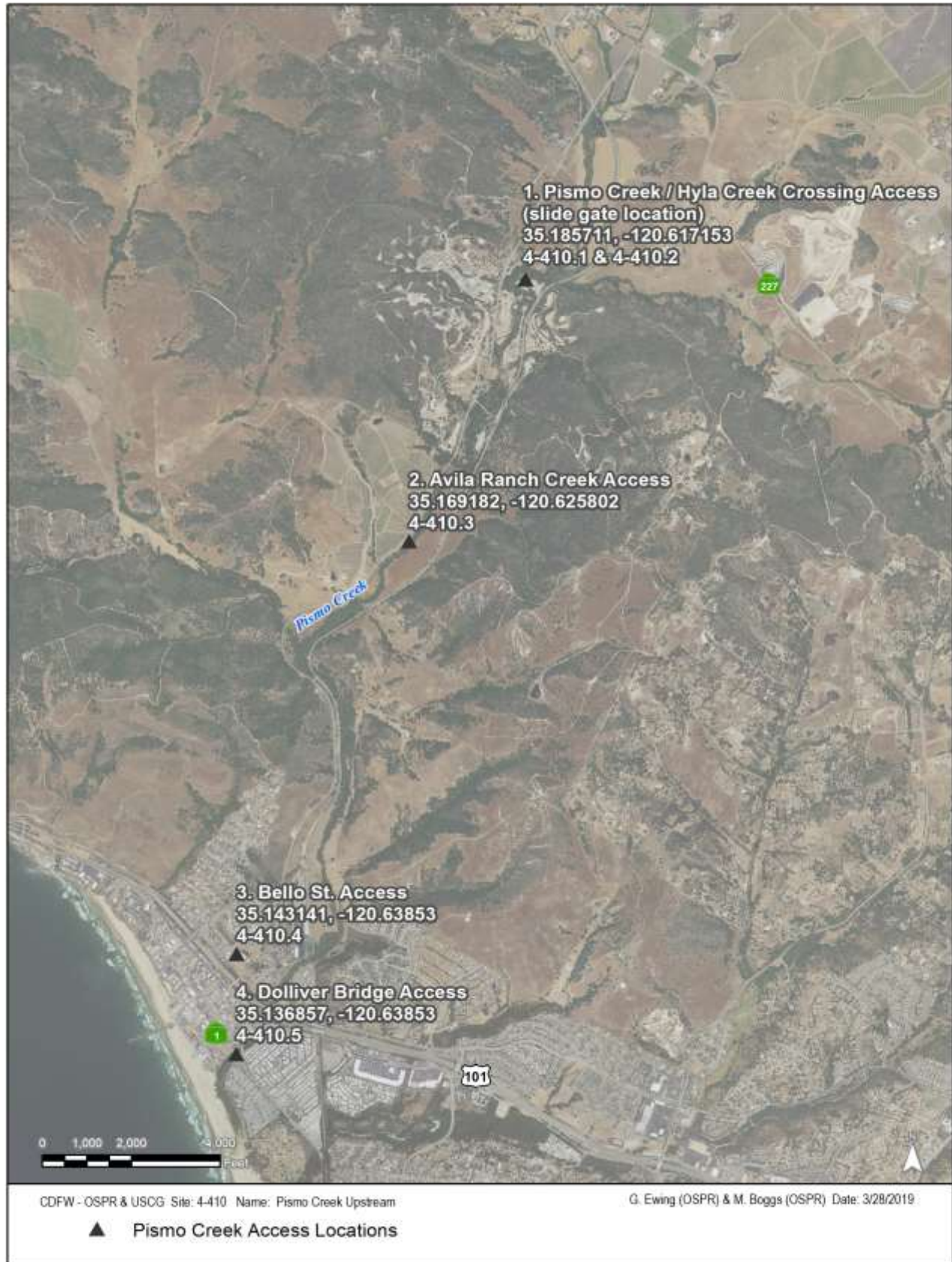
Directions: From the south: Take Hwy 101N to Pismo Beach/ Price Street exit; right (east) onto Price Canyon Rd (PCR), to the west is Hinds Ave). Continue east on PCR approx. 4 miles to Sentinel Peak Resources facility. From the north: Take Hwy 101 S (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 101 S) to HWY 1/Dolliver St./Price St. (exit 191A); straight on Price St; left (east) at PCR/ Hinds Ave. intersection. Continue east on PCR approx. 4 miles to Sentinel Peak Resources facility.

Land Access: Vehicle/heavy equipment limited in upper regions of creek.

On-Water Limitations: None.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging Area: Sentinel Peak Resources Oil & Gas production/storage facility located at 1821 Price canyon Road, Arroyo Grande. Command Post: Sentinel Peak Resources Oil & Gas oil field office located at 1821 Price canyon Road, Arroyo Grande. Airports: SLO County Airport approx. 15 miles north.

Communications Problems: None.



County: San Luis Obispo ACP Division/Segment: SL - J - S001

NOAA Chart : 18700

Map Book : 714 C-3

Decimal Degrees 35.13358 -120.6407

Site Description:

Pismo Creek inlet and estuary in Pismo State Beach. High recreational use area. Numerous business in this area. Sentinel Peak Resources Oil company has spill response equipment at their oil field facility approximately 4 miles up Price Canyon Rd. ConocoPhillips also operates a crude oil transportation pipeline which crosses Pismo Creek near Addie/Dolliver Bridge; pipeline runs underneath creek estuary. Both Sentinel Peak facility and ConocoPhillips pipeline are potential inland spill sources. Sentinel Peak has NPDES permit associated with water reclamation project and have potential ability to reduce or increase flow into Pismo Creek. Most species of concern in this area are present year round. Creek critical habitat for tidewater goby and Steelhead; western pond turtles and California red-legged frogs also in this creek. Pismo Beach is designated critical habitat for western snowy plovers and California least terns. Offshore is designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles. Other birds brown pelicans, gulls, terns, yellowlegs, sanderlings on the beach and herons, egrets, mallards, swallows, coots, loons, rails in the estuary. Southern sea otters, California sea lions, and harbor seals common offshore. Pismo clams are found in moderate-high concentrations on the beach fronting Pismo Creek. Sensitive plants in the dunes include beach spectacle pod, marsh sandwort, and surf thistle.

Resources at Risk:

ESI and Habitat: 10A Salt - and brackish-water marshes
 6B Riprap
 3A Fine- to medium-grained sand beaches

List of Resources at Risk:

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Birds	Western snowy plover	FT	Year-round
Birds	California least tern	FE, SE	Apr - Sep
Fish	tidewater goby	FE	Year-round
Fish	steelhead - Central/Northern California	FT	Year-round
Invertebrates	Pismo clams		Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Mammals	California sea lion	FP	Year-round
Mammals	harbor seal	FP	Year-round
Plants	beach spectaclepod		Year-round
Plants	marsh sandwort		
Plants	surf thistle		
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov
Reptiles	southwestern pond turtle	SSC	Year-round

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

TypeName/Title	Organization	Phone
C /	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C /	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
T Mary Larson/Steelhead	California Department of Fish & Wildlife	(562) 537-8624
T SURCOM (24-hr)/	California State Parks (Dispatch)	(951) 443-2969
T Justin Viezbicke/Marine Mammal Stranding	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 506-4315
T Rick Bush/Fisheries Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-3562
T Tina Fahy/Sea Turtle Recovery Coordinator	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4023
T /	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Tidewater goby peak nesting in estuary sediments April - July; steelhead peak spawning March - July; leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November; western snowy plovers nest March - September; California least terns nest April - September; refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns. Minimize disturbance in riparian/wetland areas when possible. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland/riparian areas, restrict the number and size of pathways and avoid trampling oil into sediments. If creek conditions allow, boom/fencing deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across creek to position the boom/fencing to reduce disturbance. Minimize disturbance in riparian/wetland areas when possible. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland/riparian areas, restrict the number and size of pathways and avoid trampling oil into sediments. If creek conditions allow, boom/fencing deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across creek to position the boom/fencing to reduce disturbance. Avoid disturbing bottom lagoon sediments to protect tidewater gobies (endangered) especially April-July, goby nesting season. Equipment and foot traffic entering wetted areas should be avoided to the maximum extent practical to prevent crushing tidewater gobies, their burrows, and eggs. If supplemental water is used to flush recommend gradually increasing the intensity/volume during the flush for gobies. Steelhead (critical habitat upstream) peak spawning March - July.

Sentinel Peak Resources oil production and storage facility is located approximately 4 miles upstream. Sentinel Peak has NPDES permit associated with water reclamation project and have potential ability to reduce or increase flow into creek. A ConocoPhillips pipeline also crosses Pismo Creek near the bridge over estuary. Both are potential inland sources for an oil spill. For inland spill, attempt to contain spill and recover oil as close to source of discharge as possible using booming, fencing, berming; refer to Pismo Creek Upstream Strategy Sheet, ACP Site #410, for more details.

Hazard and Restrictions:

Beach fronting creek is a State Beach (State Department of Parks and Recreation).

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-415.1 Objective: Deploy Containment Boom

Strategy: When creek mouth is open block entrance with short skirted containment boom (swamp boom) at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences; place above high tide line. If creek conditions allow, boom deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position the boom (and fence posts or anchors on the bank) to reduce disturbance. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. Consider booming shorelines of inlet to prevent oiling. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check boom for effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Boom	Swamp			150	feet	<i>Strategy Updated: Last Test: 10/22/2014</i>
Anchor				2		
skimmer				1		
Staff				4		
Vheicle	ATV			1		

Strategy: 4-415.2 Objective: Erect Filter Fence

Strategy: When creek mouth is closed install excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover. When creek mouth is open use a filter fence barrier for exclusion/containment. Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 30 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, and the spill consists of heavy oil. If creek conditions allow, filter fence deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position fencing (and fence posts) to reduce disturbance. Maintenance/monitoring of filter fencing necessary.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Fence	Construction Fencing			150	feet	
skimmer				1		
Stakes				15		
Staff				4		
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)					
Misc.	Stake Driver			1		
Vheicle	ATV			1		

Strategy: 4-415.3 Objective: Build Berm

Strategy: When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block creek entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm, and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. Cover berm with plastic sheeting to minimize erosion; and consider backing berm with 10" swamp boom and/or sorbent boom. To create protective berm, take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. Manual building of berm preferred over heavy equipment even when heavy equipment can access site. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check for berm effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
skimmer				1		
Heavy Equip	Backhoe					
Sandbags						
Piping						
Staff				6		

Logistics:

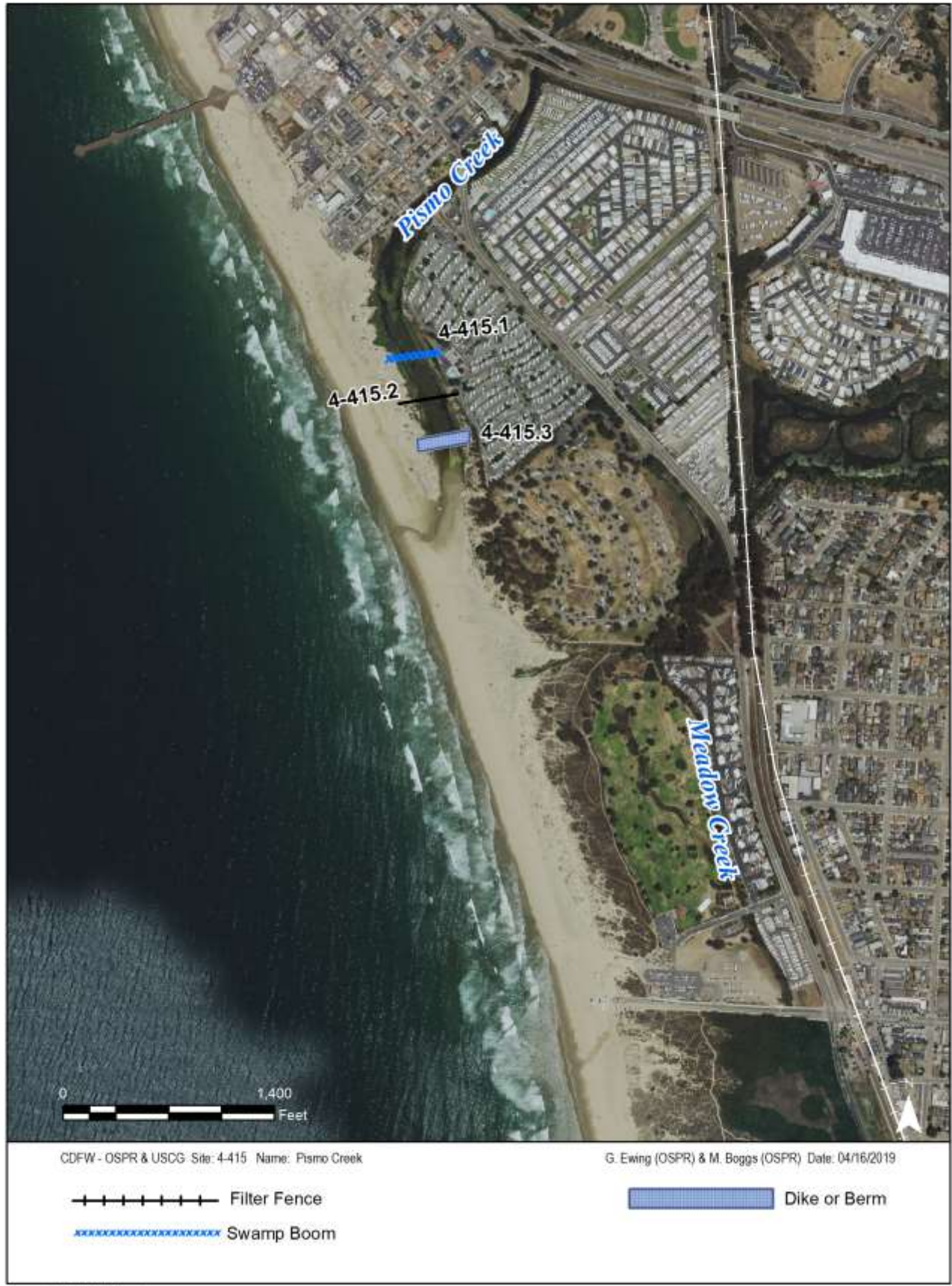
Directions: From the south: Take Hwy 101 N, off at Price St.. Exit (exit 190), straight to Ocean View Ave. left, to Cypress St. left to Addie St. to park with parking lot next to estuary. From the north: Take Hwy 101 S (or Hwy 5 S to 41 W to 46 W to 101 s) to HWY 1/Dolliver St. (exit 191A); veer right to PCH/HWY 1/Dolliver St. , right on Park; left on Cypress to Addie St. to park with parking lot next to estuary.

Land Access: Vehicle/heavy equipment beach access w/ State Park permission.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Port San Luis approx. 15 miles north. Morro Bay boat ramp, approx. 30 miles north.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging Area: Parking lot at Addie St. park. Command post: State Parks Headquarters at Pismo Beach; CDFW office in San Luis Obispo. Airports: SLO County Airport approx. 15 miles north, Oceano Airport for smaller planes is a few miles away.

Communications Problems: None.



Imagery: NAIP 2016 4-Band

4-420-A Site Summary - Pismo State Beach**4-420-A****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - J - S 001 SL - J - S 002**NOAA Chart :** 18700**Map Book :** 714**Decimal Degrees** 35.06078 -120.63021**Site Description:**

Pismo State Beach is a fine to medium grained sandy beach, high recreational use. Approximately 4 miles upstream Pismo Creek is the Sentinel Peak Resources oil field (see site A-410). Most species present year round. Designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles offshore. Brown pelicans, threatened snowy plovers, endangered least terns, surfs scoters, grebes, loons and other sea and shore birds are present. Harbor seals, sea lions and Southern sea otters common offshore. Pismo clams and possibly California grunion are found on this beach. Beach spectacle pod, surf thistle, la graciosa thistle, crisp monardella and soft leafed Indian paint brush are coastal dune plants in this area.

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 3A Fine- to medium-grained sand beaches**List of Resources at Risk:**

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Birds	Western snowy plover	FT	Year-round
Birds	California least tern	FE, SE	Apr - Sep
Fish	California grunion		Apr - May
Invertebrates	Pismo clams		Year-round
Mammals	harbor seal	FP	Year-round
Mammals	California sea lion	FP	Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Plants	beach spectaclepod		Year-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
C	/	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C	/	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
O	Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T	SURCOM (24-hr)/	California State Parks (Dispatch)	(951) 443-2969
T	Justin Viezbicke/Marine Mammal Stranding	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 506-4315
T	Tina Fahy/Sea Turtle Recovery Coordinator	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4023
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Western snowy plovers nest March - September; California least terns nest April - September; refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns. Leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November. Sea otters pup year-round. California grunion spawn April - May.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns.

Hazard and Restrictions:

State Park property.

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-420.1 Objective: No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART

Strategy: Offshore containment and recovery (OCR) is the preferred option although heavy surf may hinder these operations. No specific response equipment listed due to the many variables associated with each spill regarding OCR. Early consideration should be given to the use of applied response technologies.

Table of Response Resources

Last Page Update**Logistics:**

Directions: From the south: Hwy 101 exit Price Street in Pismo Beach; north on Price St. to Pomeroy Ave; left on Pomeroy to parking lot to Pismo Pier and Beach. To get to the south end of Pismo Beach you can take HWY 101 and get off at Grand Ave. in Arroyo Grande, go west all the way to end to State Beach parking lot. From the north: 101 South to HWY 1/Dolliver St. (exit 191A); to Pomeroy Ave; right to parking lot to Pismo Pier and Beach. To get to the south end of Pismo Beach you can take HWY 101 and get off at Grand Ave. in Arroyo Grande, go west all the way to end to State Beach parking lot.

Land Access: Vehicle/heavy equipment access Pier Ave. or Grand Ave.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Port San Luis Harbor approx. 15 miles north; Morro Bay boat ramp, approx. 30 miles north.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging Area: State Beach parking lot at Grand Ave. beach entrance. Command Post: State Parks Ranger Station, 928 Pacific Blvd (HWY 1; approx. 1/2 mi north of Pier Ave; between Pier Ave and Grand Ave), Oceano, (805) 473-7220. Airports: SLO County Airport approx. 15 min. north.

Communications Problems: None.



Imagery: NAIP 2010 (Summer) 4-Band

4-425-A Site Summary - Arroyo Grande Creek**4-425-A****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - J - S 002**NOAA Chart :** 18700**Map Book :** 734 D-1**Decimal Degrees** 35.10078 -120.631**Site Description:**

Arroyo Grande Creek mouth is within the Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area, (State Beach). Off-road vehicles drive on this beach and drive across creek mouth. Behind beach Pismo Lake Ecological Reserve flows to Meadow Creek, a remnant marsh drainage system that enters Arroyo Grande Creek lagoon just upstream of Arroyo Grande creek mouth. The beach is fine to medium grained relatively flat sand beach. This is the only creek in San Luis Obispo County with a flood control device. This creek has two flap gates, the first by Oceano Lagoon and the second is upstream across the channel. These gates are automatic gravity flap gates which automatically shut if water comes in. Contact County Flood Control (805) 781-5252. High recreational use beach. Most the species are present year round. Creek critical habitat for steelhead and tidewater gobies; beach critical habitat for western snowy plovers and California least terns. Pismo clams found on this beach. The Pismo Lake Natural Reserve is habitat to over-wintering species such as sandpipers and permanent residents such herons, egrets, rails, grebes, dabbling ducks, and diving ducks. Just offshore is designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles. Sea otters common offshore.

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 10A Salt - and brackish-water marshes

3A Fine- to medium-grained sand beaches

List of Resources at Risk:

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Amphibians	California red-legged frog	FT	Year-round
Birds	Western snowy plover	FT	Year-round
Birds	California least tern	FE, SE	Apr - Sep
Fish	steelhead - Central/Northern California	FT	Year-round
Fish	tidewater goby	FE	Year-round
Invertebrates	Pismo clams		Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
C	/	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C	/	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
T	Mary Larson/Steelhead	California Department of Fish & Wildlife	(562) 537-8624
T	SURCOM (24-hr)/	California State Parks (Dispatch)	(951) 443-2969
T	Rick Bush/Fisheries Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-3562
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Steelhead peak spawning March - July; California red-legged frogs breed November - April; western pond turtles breed May - August; tidewater gobies nest in estuary sediments April - July; western snowy plovers nest March - September; California least terns nest March - September. Refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns. Leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed Aug. - Nov. Sea otters pup year-round.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Minimize disturbance in riparian/wetland areas when possible. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland/riparian areas, restrict the number and size of pathways and avoid trampling oil into sediments. If creek conditions allow, boom/fencing deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across creek to position the boom/fencing to reduce disturbance. Minimize disturbance in riparian/wetland areas when possible. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland/riparian areas, restrict the number and size of pathways and avoid trampling oil into sediments. If creek conditions allow, boom/fencing deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across creek to position the boom/fencing to reduce disturbance. Avoid disturbing bottom lagoon sediments to protect tidewater gobies (endangered) especially April-July, goby nesting season. Equipment and foot traffic entering wetted areas should be avoided to the maximum extent practical to prevent crushing tidewater gobies, their burrows, and eggs. If supplemental water is used to flush recommend gradually increasing the intensity/volume during the flush for gobies. Steelhead (critical habitat upstream) peak spawning March - July. Tidewater gobies nest in estuary sediments April - July. California red-legged frogs breed November - April; western pond turtles breed May - August; western snowy plovers nest March - September; California least terns nest April - September; refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns. Leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed Aug. - Nov offshore.

Hazard and Restrictions:

State Park, high recreational use.

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-425.1 Objective: Deploy Containment Boom

Strategy: When creek mouth is open block entrance with short skirted containment boom (swamp boom) at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences; place above high tide line. If creek conditions allow, boom deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position the boom (and fence posts or anchors on the bank) to reduce disturbance. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. Consider booming shorelines of inlet to prevent oiling. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check boom for effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Boom	Swamp			150	feet	
Anchor				2		
skimmer				1		
Staff				4		
Vehicle	ATV			1		

Strategy: 4-425.2 Objective: Erect Filter Fence

Strategy: When creek mouth is closed install excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover. When creek mouth is open use a filter fence barrier for exclusion/containment. Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 30 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, and the spill consists of heavy oil. If creek conditions allow, filter fence deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position fencing (and fence posts) to reduce disturbance. Maintenance/monitoring of filter fencing necessary.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Fence	Construction Fencing			150	feet	
skimmer				1		
Stakes				15		
Staff				4		
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)					
Misc.	Stake Driver			1		
Vehicle	ATV			1		

Strategy: 4-425.3 Objective: Build Berm

Strategy: When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block creek entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm, and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. Cover berm with plastic sheeting to minimize erosion; and consider backing berm with 10" swamp boom and/or sorbent boom. To create protective berm, take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. Manual building of berm preferred over heavy equipment even when heavy equipment can access site. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check for berm effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
skimmer				1		
Heavy Equip	Backhoe					
Sandbags						
Piping						
Staff				6		

Logistics:

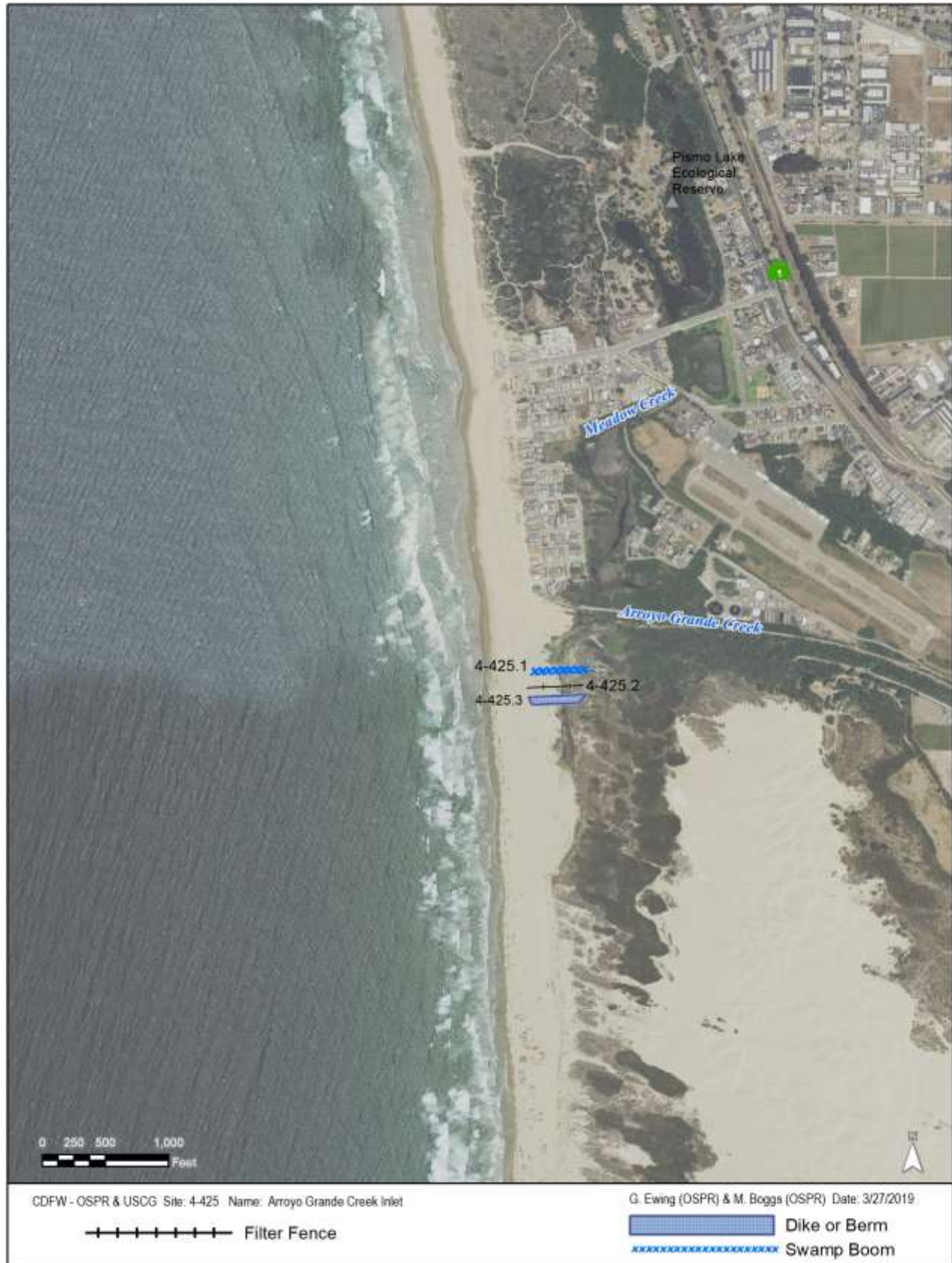
Directions: From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to Grand Ave. exit in Arroyo Grande; to Pacific Blvd. (Hwy 1), turn left (south) approx. 1 mile to Pier Ave., turn right onto Pier Ave. to southern beach access (Grand Ave. is northern beach access). Can drive on the beach in this location. Arroyo Grande Creek is approx. 1/2 mile south on beach. From the north: Take Hwy 101 S to Grand Ave. exit in Arroyo Grande, turn right (west) approx. 3 miles to Pacific Blvd. (Hwy 1), turn left (south) approx. 1 mile to Pier Ave., turn right onto Pier Ave. to southern beach access (Grand Ave. is northern beach access). Can drive on the beach in this location. Arroyo Grande Creek is approx. 1/2 mile south on beach.

Land Access: Vehicle/heavy equip. access Pier Ave. or Grand Ave.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Port San Luis approx. 15 miles North.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging Area: State Beach parking lot at Grand Ave. or Pier Ave. beach entrance. Command Post: State Parks Ranger Station, 928 Pacific Blvd (HWY 1; approx. 1/2 mi north of Pier Ave; between Pier Ave and Grand Ave), Oceano, (805) 473-7220. CDFW office in San Luis Obispo. Airports: SLO County Airport, approx. 15 min. north.

Communications Problems: None.



4-430-A Site Summary - Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area**4-430-A****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - J - S 002**NOAA Chart :** 18700**Map Book :** 734**Decimal Degrees** 35.04288 -120.63261**Site Description:**

Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area is a State Beach. Fine to medium grained sandy beach. At the southern end of this beach is the Pismo Oceano Beach Pismo Clam Preserve. A portion of the beach is owned by San Luis Obispo County but leased to State Parks. Most the species discussed above are present year round. Just offshore designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles; beach critical habitat for western snowy plovers and California least terns. Pismo clams and possibly California grunion found on this beach. Brown pelicans, surf scoters, gulls, terns, sandpipers, willets, and other sea and shore birds are present. Harbor seals and sea otters common offshore. Surf thistle, La graciosa thistle, beach spectacle pod, crisp monardella and soft leafed indian paint brush are sensitive coastal dune plants in this area.

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 3A Fine- to medium-grained sand beaches**List of Resources at Risk:**

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Birds	Western snowy plover	FT	Year-round
Birds	California least tern	FE, SE	Apr - Sep
Fish	California grunion		Apr - May
Invertebrates	Pismo clams		Year-round
Mammals	harbor seal	FP	Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Plants	beach spectaclepod		Year-round
Plants	crisp monardella		Year-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
C	/	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C	/	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
O	Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T	SURCOM (24-hr)/	California State Parks (Dispatch)	(951) 443-2969
T	Justin Viezbicke/Marine Mammal Stranding	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 506-4315
T	Tina Fahy/Sea Turtle Recovery Coordinator	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4023
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Western snowy plovers nest March - September; California least terns nest April - September; leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November; California grunion spawn April - May. Sea otters pup year-round.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns.

Hazard and Restrictions:

State Beach, Off-road Vehicular Recreational Area. High recreational use area.

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-430.1 Objective: No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART

Strategy: Offshore containment and recovery (OCR) is the preferred option although heavy surf may hinder these operations. No specific response equipment listed due to the many variables associated with each spill regarding OCR. Early consideration should be given to the use of applied response technologies.

Table of Response Resources

Last Page Update**Logistics:**

Directions: From the south: Hwy 101 north to Grand Ave exit, go west approximately 3 miles to Pacific Blvd, go south approximately 1 mile to Pier Ave., turn right to south beach access. From the north: Take Hwy 101 S to Grand Ave. exit in Arroyo Grande, turn right (west) approx. 3 miles to Pacific Blvd. (Hwy 1), turn left (south) approx. 1 mile to Pier Ave., turn right onto Pier Ave. to southern beach access (Grand Ave. is northern beach access). Can drive on the beach in this location. Arroyo Grande Creek is approx. 1/2 mile south on beach.

Land Access: Vehicle/heavy equipment access from Pier or Grand Ave.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Morro Bay boat ramp, approx. 30 miles north or Port San Luis Harbor is approx. 15 miles north.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging Area: State Beach parking lot at Grand Ave. or Pier Ave. beach entrance. Command Post: State Parks Ranger Station, 928 Pacific Blvd (HWY 1; approx. 1/2 mi north of Pier Ave; between Pier Ave and Grand Ave), Oceano, 805-473-7220. CDFW San Luis Obispo office Airports: SLO County Airport, approx. 15 min. north.

Communications Problems: None.



Imagery: NAIP 2010 (Summer) 4-Band

4-435-A Site Summary - Oso Flaco Creek**4-435-A****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - J - S 002**NOAA Chart :** 18700**Map Book :** 754 C-3**Decimal Degrees** 35.03168 -120.63381**Site Description:**

Oso Flaco Creek inlet fronted by fine-medium grained sandy beach. Owned and managed by State Department of Parks and Recreation. This beach is the southern end of the Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area but usually no vehicles are allowed on this portion of the beach; check with State Parks for vehicle access from Offroad Vehicular Recreation Area beach access from Pier Ave. in Grover Beach. From parking area is a boardwalk across Oso Flaco Lake with path out to beach. From parking area to beach is approximately 1 mile walk along boardwalk that parallels Oso Flaco Creek. Species of concern are present year round. Beach designated critical habitat for western snowy plovers and California least terns. California red-legged frogs in creek. Herons, ducks, grebes, raptors, yellow warblers, brown pelicans. Southern sea otters common offshore. A number of sensitive plant species are in this area including la graciosa thistle, beach spectacle pod, crisp monardella, San Luis Obispo monardella, soft-leaved indian paintbrush and the endangered marsh sandwort. Also Morro Bay blue butterfly, western spade-foot toads, horned lizards, silvery legless lizards in the back dunes. Just offshore is designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles.

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 10A Salt - and brackish-water marshes

3A Fine- to medium-grained sand beaches

List of Resources at Risk:

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Amphibians	California red-legged frog	FT	Year-round
Birds	Western snowy plover	FT	Year-round
Birds	California least tern	SE	Apr - Sep
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Plants	La Graciosa thistle		Year-round
Plants	beach spectaclepod		Year-round
Plants	crisp monardella		Year-round
Reptiles	silvery legless lizard		Year-round
Reptiles	western spade-foot toad		Year-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov
Reptiles	western pond turtle	SSC	Year-round

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BG EPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
C	/	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C	/	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
O	Melissa Neuman/	National Marine Fisheries Service, Black Abalone	(562) 980-4115
O	Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T	SURCOM (24-hr)/	California State Parks (Dispatch)	(951) 443-2969
T	Justin Viezbicke/Marine Mammal Stranding	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 506-4315
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

California red-legged frogs breed Nov. - April; western pond turtles breed May - August; California least terns nest April - September; western snowy plovers nest March – September. Refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns. Leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed Aug. - Nov.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Minimize disturbance in riparian/wetland areas when possible. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland/riparian areas, restrict the number and size of pathways and avoid trampling oil into sediments. If creek conditions allow, boom/fencing deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across creek to position the boom/fencing to reduce disturbance. Steelhead (critical habitat upstream) peak spawning March - July. Snowy plover designated critical habitat, nesting March - Sept; refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns.

Hazard and Restrictions:

State Beach managed by State Dept. of Parks and Recreation.

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-435.1 Objective: Deploy Containment Boom

Strategy: When creek mouth is open block entrance with short skirted containment boom (swamp boom) at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences; place above high tide line. If creek conditions allow, boom deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position the boom (and fence posts or anchors on the bank) to reduce disturbance. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. Consider booming shorelines of inlet to prevent oiling. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check boom for effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Boom	Swamp			150	feet	
Anchor				2		
Staff				4		
Vehicle	ATV			1		

Strategy: 4-435.2 Objective: Erect Filter Fence

Strategy: When creek mouth is closed install excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover. When creek mouth is open use a filter fence barrier for exclusion/containment. Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 30 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, and the spill consists of heavy oil. If creek conditions allow, filter fence deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position fencing (and fence posts) to reduce disturbance. Maintenance/monitoring of filter fencing necessary.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Fence	Construction Fencing			150	feet	
skimmer				1		
Stakes				15		
Staff				4		
Vehicle	ATV			1		
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)					
Misc.	Stake Driver			1		

Strategy: 4-435.3 Objective: Build Berm

Strategy: When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block creek entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm, and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. Cover berm with plastic sheeting to minimize erosion; and consider backing berm with 10" swamp boom and/or sorbent boom. To create protective berm, take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. Manual building of berm preferred over heavy equipment even when heavy equipment can access site. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check for berm effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
skimmer				1		
Heavy Equip	Backhoe					
Piping						
Sandbags						
Staff				6		
Vehicle	ATV			1		

Logistics:

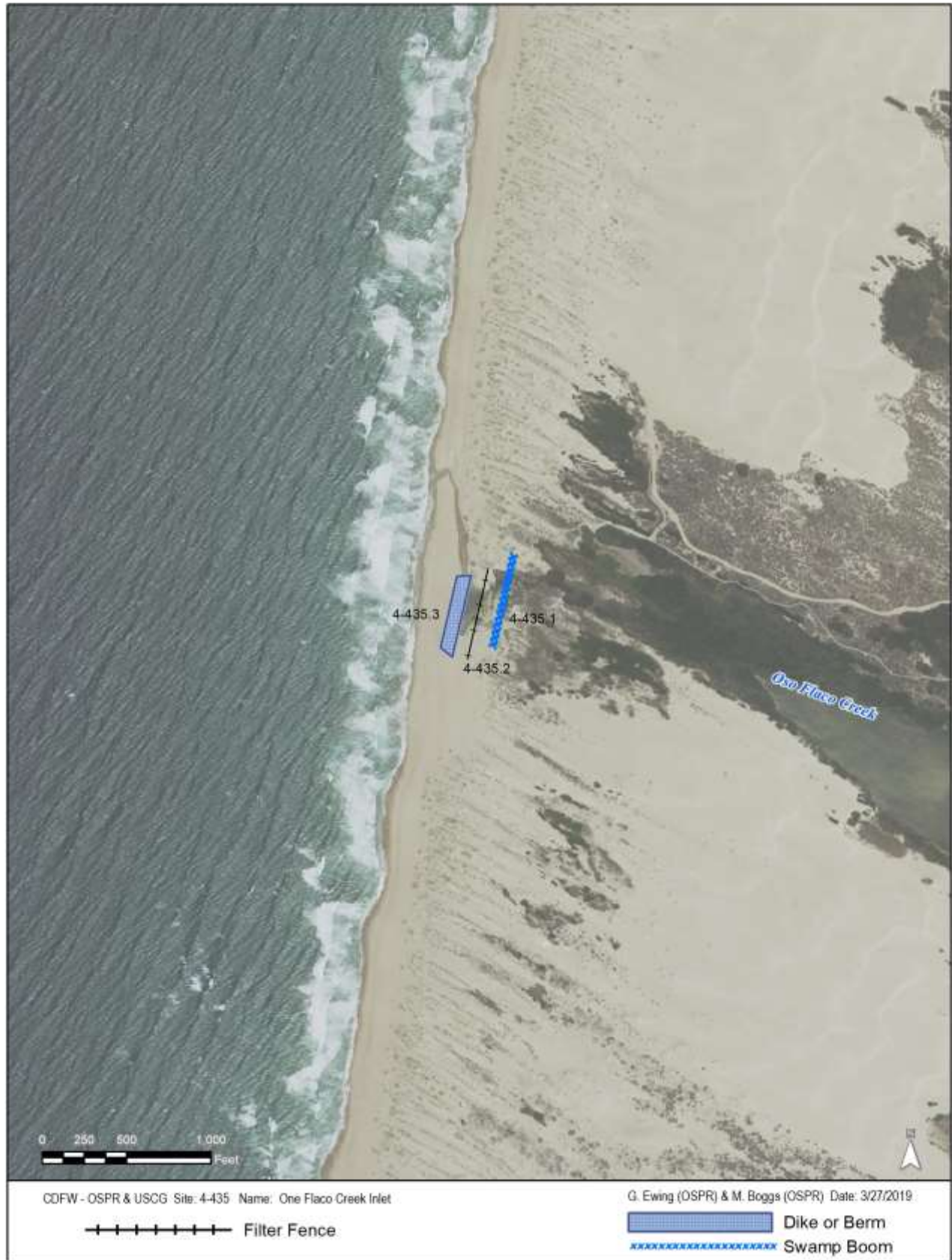
Directions: From the north: Take Hwy 101 S (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 101 S) to Halcyon Rd. exit in Arroyo Grande and go straight (south) to Hwy 1 (Cienega St. which turns into Mesa View Dr.), turn left on Hwy 1. Take Hwy 1 (for approx. 5 miles) to Oso Flaco Lake Rd., turn right to kiosk and parking area. Access by foot only through park or 4-wheel drive/ATV access via beach from Pismo Offroad Vehicular Rec. Area Pier Ave. beach entrance in Grover Beach with State Park permission. From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to Hwy 166 W exit Main St. in Santa Maria. Take Hwy 166 to Hwy 1 (Cabrillo Hwy), turn right on hwy 1 to Oso Flaco Lake Rd., turn left on Oso Flaco Lake Rd., to kiosk and parking area.

Land Access: Foot access at Oso Flaco or vehicle access from Pier Ave at low tide with agency approval.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Port San Luis is approx. 30 miles north.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging Area: Parking area at Oso Flaco Lake or Pismo State Beach parking lot at Pier Ave. Command Post: State Parks Ranger Station, 928 Pacific Blvd (HWY 1; approx. 1/2 mi north of Pier Ave; between Pier Ave and Grand Ave), Oceano, 805-473-7220. CDFW San Luis Obispo office. Airports: SLO County Airport, approx. 30 min. north. Oceano Airport for small planes, approx. 10 miles north, Santa Maria Airport approx. 15 miles south east.

Communications Problems: None.



County : San Luis Obispo ACP Division/Segment : SL - J - S 003

NOAA Chart : 18700

Map Book : 754

Decimal Degrees 35.00198 -120.64021

Site Description:

Fine to medium grained sandy beach. This is part of the U.S Fish and Wildlife Service Guadalupe-Nipomo Dunes National Wildlife Refuge. Species of concern are present year round. Beach critical habitat for western snowy plovers and California least terns; just offshore designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles. Shorebirds include western gulls, willets, sandpipers, sea birds include brown pelicans, pelagic cormorants, grebes, loons, scoters, common murre. Southern sea otters, harbor seals, sea lions common offshore. Kelp beds offshore. Pismo clams found on this beach. Surf thistle, crisp monardella, and la graciosa thistle are protected dune plants in this area.

Resources at Risk:

ESI and Habitat: 3A Fine- to medium-grained sand beaches

List of Resources at Risk:

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Birds	Western snowy plover	FT	Year-round
Birds	California least tern	SE	Apr - Sep
Invertebrates	Pismo clams		Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Mammals	harbor seal	FP	Year-round
Mammals	California sea lion	FP	Year-round
Plants	surf thistle		Year-round
Plants	crisp monardella		Year-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
C	/	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C	/	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
O	Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T	Justin Viezbicke/Marine Mammal Stranding	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 506-4315
T	Tina Fahy/Sea Turtle Recovery Coordinator	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4023
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Western snowy plovers nest March - September; California least terns nest April -September; refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns. Leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November. Sea otters pup year-round.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Beach is designated critical habitat for snowy plovers and least terns; refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns.

Hazard and Restrictions:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Guadalupe-Nipomo Wildlife Refuge area; contact Refuge Manager Deborah Kirkland Office: (805) 644-5185 ext. 291; Cell: (805) 451-0874 for access issues.

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-440.1 Objective: No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART

Strategy: Offshore containment and recovery (OCR) is the preferred option although heavy surf may hinder these operations. No specific response equipment listed due to the many variables associated with each spill regarding OCR. Early consideration should be given to the use of applied response technologies.

Table of Response Resources

Last Page Update

Logistics:

Directions: From the south: Hwy 101 north to Grand Ave exit, go west approximately 3 miles to Pacific Blvd, go south approximately 1 mile to Pier Ave., turn right to south beach access. Drive south on beach, cross Arroyo Grande Creek. Continue to State Beach fence. Fence can be passed at low tide and the National Wildlife Refuge and Pismo-Oceano Beach Clam Preserve is in between Oso Flaco Creek and the Guadalupe oil field, approx. 3.5 miles further down beach. From the north: Take Hwy 101 S to Grand Ave. exit in Arroyo Grande, turn right (west) approx. 3 miles to Pacific Blvd. (Hwy 1), turn left (south) approx. 1 mile to Pier Ave., turn right onto Pier Ave. to southern beach access (Grand Ave. is northern beach access). Can drive on the beach in this location. Drive south on beach, cross Arroyo Grande Creek. Continue to State Beach fence. Fence can be passed at low tide and the National Wildlife Refuge and Pismo-Oceano Beach Clam Preserve is in between Oso Flaco Creek and the Guadalupe oil field, approx. 3.5 miles further down beach. Can also access this beach off of Oso Flaco Lake Road with ATV's and permission/access assistance by USFWS Refuge staff.

Land Access: 4WD, thru Pismo Beach ORVRA then drive south approx. 4 miles on beach.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Port San Luis Harbor is Approx. 30 miles north.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging Area: Guadalupe Oil Field. Parking area at Oso Flaco Lake. Pismo Beach parking lot at Pier Ave. Command Post: State Parks Ranger Station, 928 Pacific Blvd (HWY 1; approx. 1/2 mi north of Pier Ave; between Pier Ave and Grand Ave), Oceano, 805-473-7220 State Parks office in Pismo. CDFW office in San Luis Obispo. Airports: San Luis Obispo County Airport is approx. 30 min. north. Oceano Airport for small planes is approx. 10 miles north. Santa Maria Airport approx. 15 miles southeast.

Communications Problems: None.



Imagery: NAIP 2010 (Summer) 4-Band

4-445-A Site Summary - Guadalupe Oil Field**4-445-A****County :** San Luis Obispo **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - J - S 003**NOAA Chart :** 18700**Map Book :** 774 B-4**Decimal Degrees** 34.98098 -120.64691**Site Description:**

Fine to medium grained sandy beach just north of the Santa Maria River and just south of the Guadalupe-Nipomo National Wildlife Refuge (site 440). Site of the former Guadalupe Oil Field, owned by Chevron. This is a high energy beach. Species of concern are present year round. Designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles just offshore; beach critical habitat for western snowy plovers and California least terns. Southern sea otters, harbor seals, pacific bottlenose dolphin, and California sea lions can be observed offshore. Dune species of concern California horned lizard, and the silvery legless lizard. Red-legged frogs are found in the wetlands on site. Seabirds and shorebirds include brown pelicans, surf scoters, loons, grebes, willets, sanderlings. Sensitive dune plant species of concern include crisp monardella, beach spectacle pod, dunedelion and la graciosa thistle near wetlands.

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 3A Fine- to medium-grained sand beaches**List of Resources at Risk:**

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Birds	Western snowy plover	FT	Year-round
Birds	California least tern	SE	Apr - Sep
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Mammals	harbor seal	FP	Year-round
Mammals	bottlenose dolphin		Year-round
Mammals	California sea lion	FP	Year-round
Plants	La Graciosa thistle		Year-round
Plants	beach spectaclepod		Year-round
Plants	crisp monardella		Year-round
Plants	Dundelion		Year-round
Reptiles	silvery legless lizard		Year-round
Reptiles	California horned lizard		Year-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
C	/	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C	/	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
E	Danielle Wold/Project Manager	Chevron	(805) 858-3028
O	Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T	Justin Viezbicke/Marine Mammal Stranding	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 506-4315
T	Tina Fahy/Sea Turtle Recovery Coordinator	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4023
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Western snowy plovers nest March - September; California least terns nest April - September. Refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns. Leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November. Sea otters pup year-round.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Beach is designated snowy plover and least tern critical habitat; refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns.

Hazard and Restrictions:

California Department of Fish and Wildlife and USFWS should be consulted before staging motorized equipment and heavy traffic are permitted. Contact for entry via vehicle through oil field, Danielle Wold (805)-858-3028

Site Strategies:

Strategy: 4-445.1 Objective: No Onsite Options: Consider Offshore Containment/Recovery/ART

Strategy: Offshore containment and recovery (OCR) is the preferred option although heavy surf may hinder these operations. No specific response equipment listed due to the many variables associated with each spill regarding OCR. Early consideration should be given to the use of applied response technologies.

Table of Response Resources

Last Page Update

Logistics:

Directions: From the north: Take Hwy 101 S (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 101 S) to Halcyon Rd. exit in Arroyo Grande and go straight (south) to Hwy 1 (Cienega St. which turns into Mesa View Dr.), turn left (south) on Hwy 1. Continue on Hwy 1 for approx. 8 miles to Thornberry Rd., turn right to the Unocal gate, approx. 1 mile. From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to Hwy 166 W (main St) exit in Santa Maria. Continue on Hwy 166 to Hwy 1 N (Cabrillo Hwy), turn right on Hwy 1. Continue on Hwy 1 to first left past the Santa Maria Bridge, Thornberry Rd. Unocal Gate is approx. 1 mile down Thornberry Rd.

Land Access: ATV or 4-wheel drive possible with access permission from Chevron.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Port San Luis Harbor is approx. 40 miles north.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging Area: Guadalupe Oil Field. Command Post: Guadalupe Oil Field office; CDFW office in San Luis Obispo. Airports: San Luis Obispo County Airport, approx. 45 min. north. Oceano Airport for small planes, approx. 15 miles north. Santa Maria Airport approx. 15 miles south east.

Communications Problems: None.



Imagery: NAIP 2010 (Summer) 4-Band

4-450-A Site Summary - Santa Maria River**4-450-A****County :** Santa Barbara **ACP Division/Segment :** SL - K - S 001**NOAA Chart :** 18700**Map Book :** 774 A-5**Decimal Degrees** 34.97078 -120.65021**Site Description:**

Santa Maria River is the border between Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo County lines. A 365 acre wetland, one of the largest in San Luis Obispo/Santa Barbara Counties, provides habitat for migrating shorebirds and waterfowl, fish and amphibians. North and south of the river mouth are wide extensive fine to medium grained sandy beaches backed by well developed sand dunes. Strong winds and high surf conditions are common. River mouth may be closed by sand berm, especially during summer months. Just south of the river Santa Barbara County Parks owns and manages Guadalupe Dunes Natural Preserve and the Guadalupe Oil Field is on north side of river (site #445). Species of concern are present year round. Designated critical habitat for leatherback sea turtles; river critical habitat for tidewater gobies and steelhead trout; beach designated critical habitat for western snowy plovers and California least terns. California red-legged frogs utilize this habitat. Waterfowl, shorebirds, seabirds, brown pelicans, and peregrine falcons utilize this habitat year-round. Sensitive plant species are also of concern such as the la graciosa thistle. Southern sea otters common offshore.

Resources at Risk:*ESI and Habitat:* 10A Salt - and brackish-water marshes

7 Exposed tidal flat

3A Fine- to medium-grained sand beaches

List of Resources at Risk:

	Resource Name	Status	Presence
Amphibians	California red-legged frog	FT	Year-round
Birds	Western snowy plover	FT	Year-round
Birds	California least tern	FE, SE	Apr - Sep
Fish	tidewater goby	FE	Year-round
Fish	steelhead - Central/Northern California	FT	Year-round
Mammals	Southern sea otter	FT, SP	Year-round
Plants	La Graciosa thistle		Year-round
Reptiles	leatherback sea turtle	FE	Aug - Nov

FT-Federally Threatened, FE-Federally Endangered, FP-Federally Protected, SE-State Endangered, ST-State Threatened, SP -State Protected, SR-State Rare, SSC-Species of Special Concern, BGEPA-Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, SSSP-State Special Status Species

List of Key Contacts:

Type	Name/Title	Organization	Phone
C	/	Central Coast Archeological Information Center	(805) 893-2474
C	/	Native American Heritage Commission	(916) 373-3710
E	Dan Pederson/Park Manager	Santa Barbara County Park Department	(805) 896-7007
O	Brian Hatfield/Marine Mammal Expert	US Geological Survey, Biological Division	(805) 927-3893
T	Mary Larson/Steelhead	California Department of Fish & Wildlife	(562) 537-8624
T	Justin Viezbicke/Marine Mammal Stranding	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 506-4315
T	Melissa Neuman/Marine Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 481-4594
T	Rick Bush/Fisheries Biologist	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-3562
T	Tina Fahy/Sea Turtle Recovery Coordinator	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service	(562) 980-4023
T	/	US Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal T&E Species	(805) 644-1766

C – Cultural, Historic, Archaeological; E – Entry/Owner/Access; O – Other; S – Safety; T – Trustee; X – Exclusion or Security

Additional Site Summary Comments:

Western snowy plovers nest March - September; California least terns nest April - September; refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns. Tidewater gobies nest in estuary sediments April - July; steelhead peak spawning March - July; California red-legged frog breed November - March; leatherback sea turtles most commonly observed August - November; southern sea otters pup year-round.

Concerns and Advice to Responders:

Minimize disturbance in riparian/wetland areas when possible. When crews must walk in soft bottom wetland/riparian areas, restrict the number and size of pathways and avoid trampling oil into sediments. If river conditions allow, boom/fencing deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across creek to position the boom/fencing to reduce disturbance. Avoid disturbing bottom lagoon sediments to protect tidewater gobies (endangered) especially during goby nesting season April - July; site is goby critical habitat. Equipment and foot traffic entering wetted areas should be avoided to the maximum extent practical to prevent crushing tidewater gobies, their burrows, and eggs. If supplemental water is used to flush recommend gradually increasing the intensity/volume during the flush for gobies. Steelhead (critical habitat upstream) peak spawning March - July. Beach designated critical habitat for snowy plovers and least terns; refer to Typical Sandy Beach Site Summary and Strategy pages (Site 4-000-A) for information on response operations when dealing with snowy plovers and least terns. Southern sea otters (threatened) pup year-round.

Hazard and Restrictions:

Contact resource agencies due to nesting birds and sensitive fish species in estuary.

Site Strategies:**Strategy: 4-450.1 Objective:** Deploy Containment Boom

Strategy: When river mouth is open block entrance with short skirted containment boom (swamp boom) at appropriate angle for swift currents and changing tidal influences; place above high tide line. If creek conditions allow, boom deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position the boom (and fence posts or anchors on the bank) to reduce disturbance. Install boom in a configuration/angle which blocks channel and diverts oil to a collection point. Consider booming shorelines of inlet to prevent oiling. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check boom for effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Boom	Swamp Boom			1000	feet	
skimmer				1		
Staff				6		
Vehicle	ATV					

Strategy: 4-450.2 Objective: Erect Filter Fence

Strategy: When creek mouth is closed install excelsior fencing along top of natural berm to capture oil when there is a potential for high tidal washover. When creek mouth is open use a filter fence barrier for exclusion/containment. Use this method when the cross-section of the watercourse does not exceed 30 feet in width, water flow volume is low, the channel bottom is capable of receiving and holding metal stakes, and the spill consists of heavy oil. If creek conditions allow, filter fence deployment and recovery to be done by only having one person slowly walk across the creek to position fencing (and fence posts) to reduce disturbance. Maintenance/monitoring of filter fencing necessary.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Fence	Construction Fencing			500	feet	
skimmer				1		
Stakes				50		
Staff				6		
Vehicle	ATV			1		
Misc.	Oil Snare (pom-pom)					

Strategy: 4-450.3 Objective: Build Berm

Strategy: When creek mouth is open, under low flow conditions block creek entrance with sediment berm or sandbag berm, and install flow through pipes as necessary to prevent flooding. To create protective berm, take sand from active unvegetated beach face to prevent damage to dune habitat. Manual building of berm preferred over heavy equipment even when heavy equipment can access site. Maintenance/monitoring necessary; check for berm effectiveness.

Table of Response Resources

Equipment	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY	Unit	Last Page Update
Heavy Equip	Backhoe					
Sandbags						
Piping						
skimmer				1		
Staff				6		
Vehicle	ATV			1		

Strategy: 4-450.4 Objective: Other: See Strategy Box

Strategy: For inland spill, contain spill as close to the source of discharge as possible using hay bales, booming techniques, sorbents, skimmers, vacuum trucks and other appropriate means. Building a sediment dike in river should be last response priority due to sensitivity of riparian habitat.

Table of Response Resources

Last Page Update

Logistics:

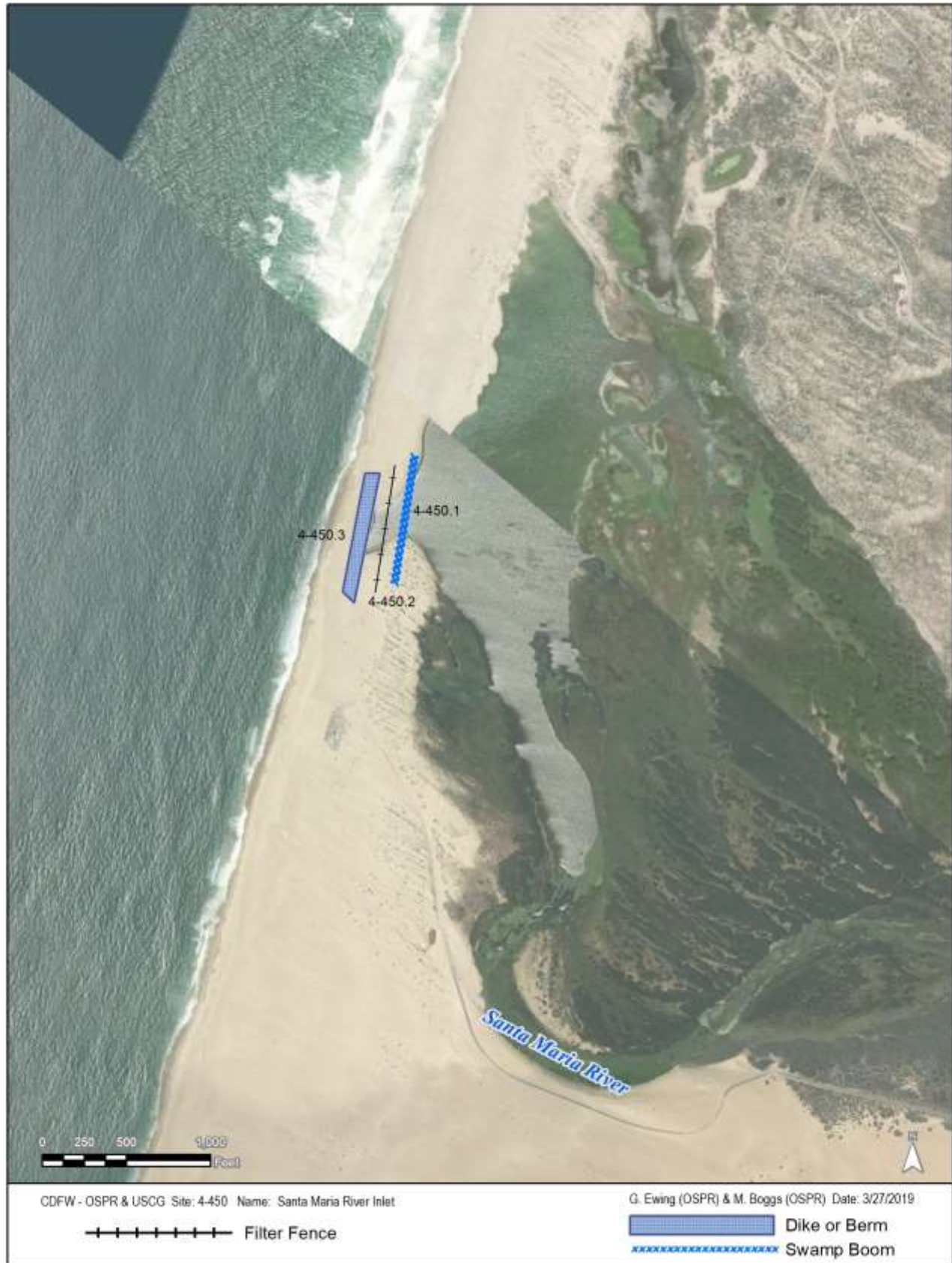
Directions: From the north: Take Hwy 101 S (or Hwy 5 S to Hwy 41 W to Hwy 46 W to Hwy 101 S) to Halcyon Rd. exit in Arroyo Grande and go straight (south) to Hwy 1 (Cienega St. which turns into Mesa View Dr.), turn left (south) on Hwy 1. Continue on Hwy 1 for approx. 10 miles to Main St. in Guadalupe (Hwy 166) and turn right (west). Continue west on Main St.. For 1.2 miles to beach parking lot. From the south: Take Hwy 101 N to Hwy 166 in Santa Maria. Go west on 166 (Main St.) to the beach parking lot. If gate at kiosk is locked call SB County Parks for access (Dan Pedersen 805-896-7007 cell). Santa Maria River inlet is north of parking area approximately half mile.

Land Access: ATV or 4-wheel drive vehicle access possible w/ permission from SB Co. Parks, CDFW, USFWS.

On-Water Limitations: Limitations: Depth, obstruction. Launching, Loading, Docking and Services Available: Port San Luis Harbor, approx. 40 miles north.

Facilities, Staging Areas, Command Posts, Available Equipment: Staging Area: Guadalupe Beach parking lot. Command Post: Hotels in Santa Maria. Airports: SLO County Airport is approx. 45 min. north. Santa Maria Airport is approx. 15 miles south east.

Communications Problems: None.



9811.3 Economic Sensitive Sites

Refer to Section 9805 for more information.

9811.3 Economic Sensitive Sites - San Luis Obispo County Coastal

William R. Hearst State Beach	<i>4-1-SL-100-E</i>	<i>Parks, Beaches, Recreational Areas</i>	E
750 Hearst Castle Rd.		Operational Divison: SL-B	35.64292 -121.1876
San Simeon CA 93452			(951) 443-2969
Beach - day use. Hearst San Simeon State Park.			
San Simeon Pier	<i>4-1-SL-110-E</i>	<i>Parks, Beaches, Recreational Areas</i>	E
750 Hearst Castle Rd.		Operational Divison: SL-B	35.64292 -121.1876
San Simeon CA 93452			(951) 443-2969
Municipal pier. Hearst San Simeon State Park.			
San Simeon State Beach	<i>4-1-SL-120-E</i>	<i>Parks, Beaches, Recreational Areas</i>	E
CA-1 and San Simeon-Monterey Creek Rd.		Operational Divison: SL-B	35.59621 -121.1268
Cambria CA 93428			(951) 443-2969
Beach - day use. Hearst San Simeon State Park.			
Moonstone State Beach	<i>4-1-SL-130-E</i>	<i>Parks, Beaches, Recreational Areas</i>	E
6350 Moonstone Beach Dr.		Operational Divison: SL-B	35.57521 -121.1136
Cambria CA 93428			(951) 443-2969
Beach - day use. Hearst San Simeon State Park.			
Shamel County Park	<i>4-1-SL-140-E</i>	<i>Parks, Beaches, Recreational Areas</i>	E
Windsor Blvd & Pembroke Dr.		Operational Divison: SL-C	35.56596 -121.1087
Cambria CA 93428			(805) 781-5930
Beach - day use.			
Harmony Headlands State Beach	<i>4-1-SL-150-E</i>	<i>Parks, Beaches, Recreational Areas</i>	E
Sea W Dr.		Operational Divison: SL-C	35.473 -121.0144
Cayucos CA 93430			(951) 443-2969
Beach - day use. Harmony Headlands State Park.			
The Abalone Farm	<i>4-1-SL-160-D</i>	<i>Aquaculture/Mariculture</i>	D
CA-1 and Villa Creek Rd.		Operational Divison: SL-D	35.45993 -120.9809
Cayucos CA 93430			(805) 995-2495
Aquaculture - red abalone. Water intake at mean low water line.			
Estero Bluffs State Beach	<i>4-1-SL-170-E</i>	<i>Parks, Beaches, Recreational Areas</i>	E
		Operational Divison: SL-D	35.46031 -120.9692
Cayucos CA 93430			(951) 443-2969
Beach - day use. Estero Bluffs State Park.			
Cayucos Pier	<i>4-1-SL-180-E</i>	<i>Parks, Beaches, Recreational Areas</i>	E
Ocean Front Ave. & Cayucos Dr.		Operational Divison: SL-E	35.44833 -120.9066
Cayucos CA 93430) 781-5903 ext.7
Municipal pier.			

9811.3 Economic Sensitive Sites - San Luis Obispo County Coastal

Cayucos State Beach	4-1-SL-190-E	<i>Parks, Beaches, Recreational Areas</i>	E
Ocean Front Ave. & Cayucos Dr. Cayucos CA 93430 Beach - day use.		Operational Division: SL-E	35.44861 -120.9053 (951) 443-2969
Morro Strand State Beach	4-1-SL-200-E	<i>Parks, Beaches, Recreational Areas</i>	E
Oceanside Dr. Morro Bay CA 93442 Beach - day use.		Operational Division: SL-E	35.40601 -120.871 (951) 443-2969
Morro Rock Natural Preserve	4-1-SL-210-E	<i>Parks, Beaches, Recreational Areas</i>	E
Morro Bay CA 93442 Beach - day use. Morro Bay State Park.		Operational Division: SL-E	35.36943 -120.8703 (951) 443-2969
Morro Bay City Harbor	4-2-SL-100-E	<i>Vessel Traffic Areas</i>	E
1275 Embarcadero Rd. Morro Bay CA 93442 50 berths, 125 moorings, fuel dock, boat repair and storage, liveaboards.		Operational Division: SL-F	35.37122 -120.8580 (805) 772-6225
North T Pier Morro Bay	4-2-SL-110-E	<i>Parks, Beaches, Recreational Areas</i>	E
1275 Embarcadero Rd. Morro Bay CA 93442 Municipal pier, short-term berthing, no liveaboards.		Operational Division: SL-F	35.37107 -120.858 (805) 772-6225
Tognazzini's Dockside Too	4-2-SL-120-D	<i>Facility Intakes (Non Public-Health)</i>	D
1235 Embarcadero Rd. Morro Bay CA 93442 Restaurant, water intake for live seafood tanks.		Operational Division: SL-F	35.37097 -120.8579 (805) 441-1451
Morro Bay Wharf	4-2-SL-130-D	<i>Facility Intakes (Non Public-Health)</i>	D
1235 Embarcadero Rd. Morro Bay CA 93442 Commercial wharf, water intake for live seafood tanks.		Operational Division: SL-F	35.37079 -120.8576 (805) 772-3100
Tognazzini's Dockside Café	4-2-SL-140-D	<i>Facility Intakes (Non Public-Health)</i>	D
1245 Embarcadero Rd. Morro Bay CA 93442 Restaurant, water intake for live seafood tanks.		Operational Division: SL-F	35.37084 -120.8573 (805) 441-1451
South T Pier Morro Bay	4-2-SL-150-E	<i>Parks, Beaches, Recreational Areas</i>	E
1185 Embarcadero Rd. Morro Bay CA 93442 Municipal pier, short-term berthing, no liveaboards.		Operational Division: SL-F	35.36962 -120.8556 (805) 772-6225

9811.3 Economic Sensitive Sites - San Luis Obispo County Coastal

Giovanni's Fish Market	4-2-SL-160-D	<i>Facility Intakes (Non Public-Health)</i>	D
1001 Front St.		Operational Divison: SL-F	35.368 -120.8542
Morro Bay CA 93442			(805) 722-1276
Water intake for live seafood tanks.			
Morro Bay Boat Ramp	4-2-SL-170-E	<i>Marinas/Houseboat Areas</i>	E
		Operational Divison: SL-F	35.35776 -120.8503
Morro Bay CA 93442			(805) 772-6225
Municipal boat ramp, short-term berthing, no liveaboards.			
Morro Bay Boatyard	4-2-SL-180-E	<i>Ship/Boat Repair</i>	E
261 Main St.		Operational Divison: SL-F	35.35711 -120.8489
Morro Bay CA 93442			(805) 772-0135
Boat repair yard and berthing.			
Morro Bay State Park Marina	4-2-SL-190-E	<i>Parks, Beaches, Recreational Areas</i>	E
10 State Park Rd.		Operational Divison: SL-F	35.34591 -120.8419
Morro Bay CA 93442			(805)772-7472
18 berths, 14 moorings, fuel dock, no liveaboards.			
Grassy Bar Oyster Co.	4-2-SL-200-D	<i>Aquaculture/Mariculture</i>	D
		Operational Divison: SL-F	35.33736 -120.85
Morro Bay CA 93442			(805) 471-9683
Mariculture - oyster beds.			
Morro Bay Oyster Co.	4-2-SL-210-D	<i>Aquaculture/Mariculture</i>	D
		Operational Divison: SL-F	35.33736 -120.85
Morro Bay CA 93442			(805) 234-7102
Mariculture - oyster beds.			
Morro Bay Sand Spit	4-3-SL-100-E	<i>Parks, Beaches, Recreational Areas</i>	E
Sand Spit Rd.		Operational Divison: SL-F	35.33954 -120.8607
Morro Bay CA 93402			(951) 443-2969
Beach - day use. Montaña de Oro State Park.			
Montaña de Oro State Park	4-3-SL-110-E	<i>Parks, Beaches, Recreational Areas</i>	E
3550 Pecho Valley Rd.		Operational Divison: SL-G	35.27433 -120.8885
Los Osos CA 93402			(951) 443-2969
Beach - day use.			
Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant	4-3-SL-120-D	<i>Facility Intakes (Non Public-Health)</i>	D
Diablo Canyon Rd.		Operational Divison: SL-H	35.20962 -120.8562
San Luis Obispo CA 93405			(805) 545-3377
Water intake.			

9811.3 Economic Sensitive Sites - San Luis Obispo County Coastal

Harford Pier/Port San Luis Pier	<i>4-3-SL-130-D</i>	<i>Facility Intakes (Non Public-Health) D</i>
3975 Port San Luis Pier	Operational Division: SL-I	35.17101 -120.7560
San Luis Obispo CA 93405		(805) 595-5435
Municipal pier. Water intakes for live seafood tanks.		
Patriot Sportfishing	<i>4-3-SL-140-D</i>	<i>Facility Intakes (Non Public-Health) D</i>
Port San Luis Pier 3	Operational Division: SL-I	35.17058 -120.7555
Avila Beach CA 93424		(805) 674-0412
Sportfishing charter and bait shop, water intake for live seafood tanks.		
Olde Port Fish & Seafood Co.	<i>4-3-SL-150-D</i>	<i>Facility Intakes (Non Public-Health) D</i>
Port San Luis Pier 3	Operational Division: SL-I	35.16832 -120.7537
Avila Beach CA 93424		(805) 801-0751
Seafood market, water intake for live seafood tanks.		
Port San Luis Harbor	<i>4-3-SL-160-E</i>	<i>Vessel Traffic Areas E</i>
3950 Avila Beach Dr.	Operational Division: SL-I	35.17182 -120.756
San Luis Obispo CA 93405		(805) 595-5435
Mooring: 162, fuel dock, boat launch, boat repair and storage, liveaboards.		
Cal Poly Pier	<i>4-3-SL-170-D</i>	<i>Facility Intakes (Non Public-Health) D</i>
Cal Poly Pier	Operational Division: SL-I	35.17801 -120.7415
Avila Beach CA 93405		(805) 440-9302
Private pier, water intakes for marine laboratory.		
Avila Pier	<i>4-3-SL-180-E</i>	<i>Parks, Beaches, Recreational Areas E</i>
San Francisco St. & Front St.	Operational Division: SL-I	35.17871 -120.7343
Avila Beach CA 93424		(805) 595-5435
Municipal pier, closed to the public in 2015 with the potential for reopening following repairs.		
Avila Beach	<i>4-3-SL-190-E</i>	<i>Parks, Beaches, Recreational Areas E</i>
San Francisco St. & Front St.	Operational Division: SL-I	35.17871 -120.7343
Avila Beach CA 93424		(805) 595-5435
Beach - day use.		
Pismo Pier	<i>4-3-SL-200-E</i>	<i>Parks, Beaches, Recreational Areas E</i>
158 Hinds Ave.	Operational Division: SL-J	35.13862 -120.6432
Pismo Beach CA 93449		(805) 574-4100
Municipal pier.		
Pismo State Beach	<i>4-3-SL-210-E</i>	<i>Parks, Beaches, Recreational Areas E</i>
158 Hinds Ave.	Operational Division: SL-J	35.13862 -120.6432
Pismo Beach CA 93449		(805) 574-4100
Beach - day use. Public vehicles permitted on beach.		

9811.4 – San Luis Obispo County Coastal Operational Divisions

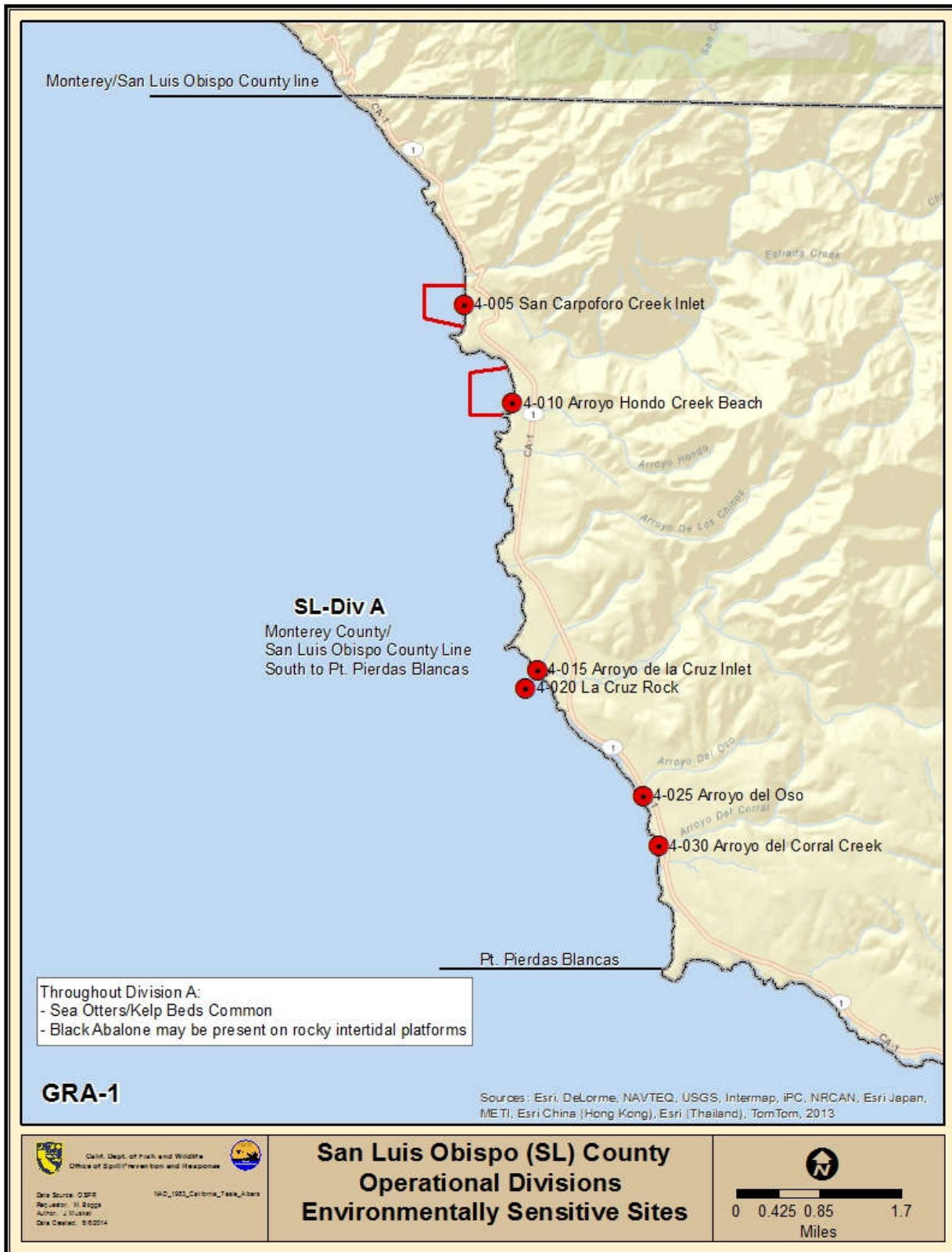
Coastal Operational Divisions are presented in the ACP as front-loaded information to assist in rapid response planning to provide for quickly organized operational objectives and assignments along affected shorelines. The operational divisions have been developed in conjunction with the US Coast Guard, California Fish and Game OSPR, and various Oil Spill Response organizations. Experience has demonstrated that in the earliest stages of spill response having organizational issues such as this prepared in advance is very useful to the response team.

The coastal operational divisions are organized around County boundaries and logical geo-political features such as coastal physical characteristics and land ownership/management issues combined with an attempt to provide for manageable sized coastline segments generally about ten miles in length, although some variation may occur. Divisions can be easily subdivided (as necessary) by the Operations Section management to provide for appropriate work assignment effort. Coastal operational divisions are labeled from north to south in each County using a single alpha character (A to Z). In large bays (i.e. San Diego), the labeling will progress in a clockwise direction to accommodate changing coastline angles and in San Francisco Bay may utilize additional identifiers such as County characters. It is recommended that offshore operational divisions be identified with double alpha characters (AA to ZZ) to distinguish them.

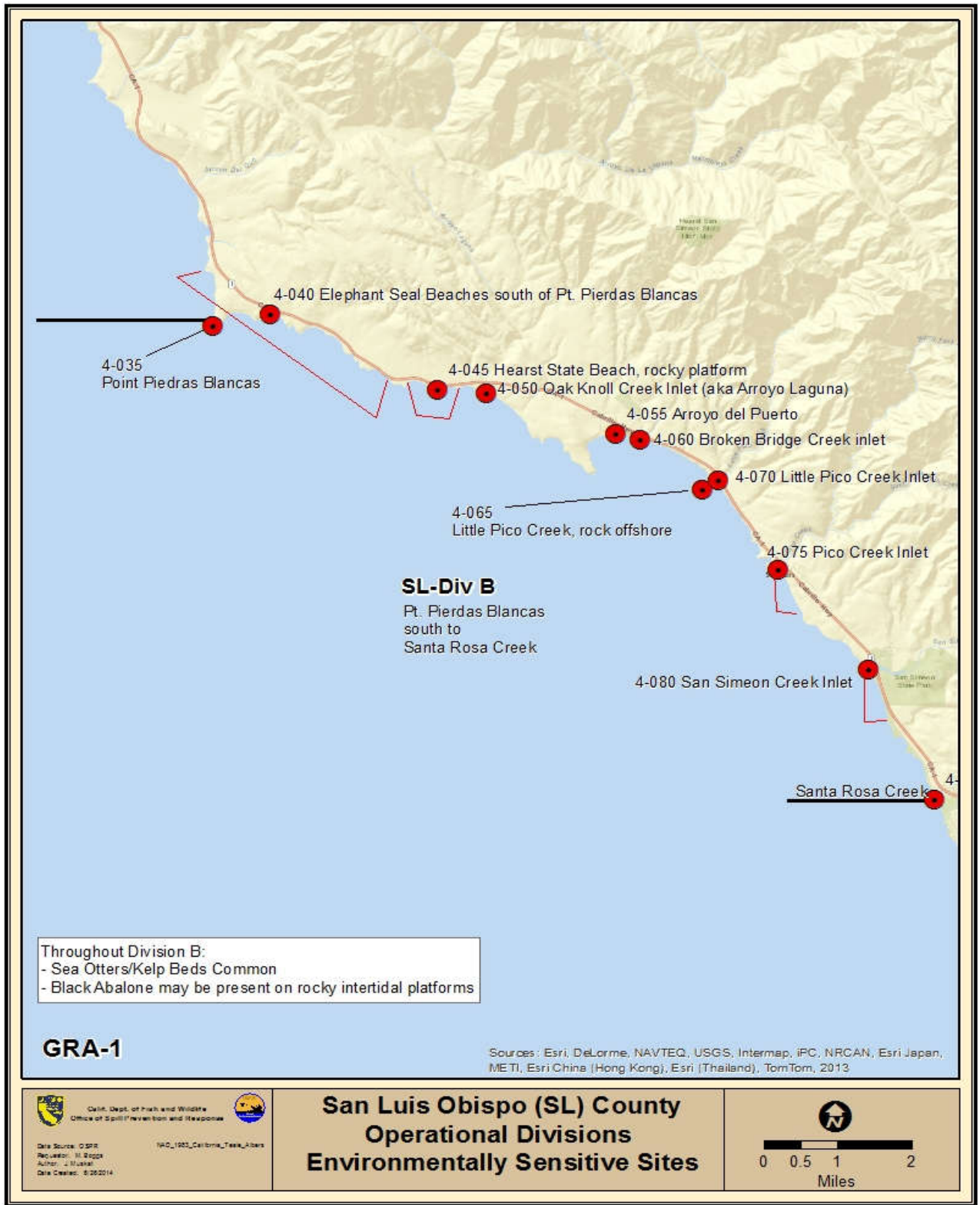
Complementary response tools available in this ACP are located in section 9800. These include Environmentally Sensitive Site files, Economically Sensitive Site listing, and Shoreline Access files.



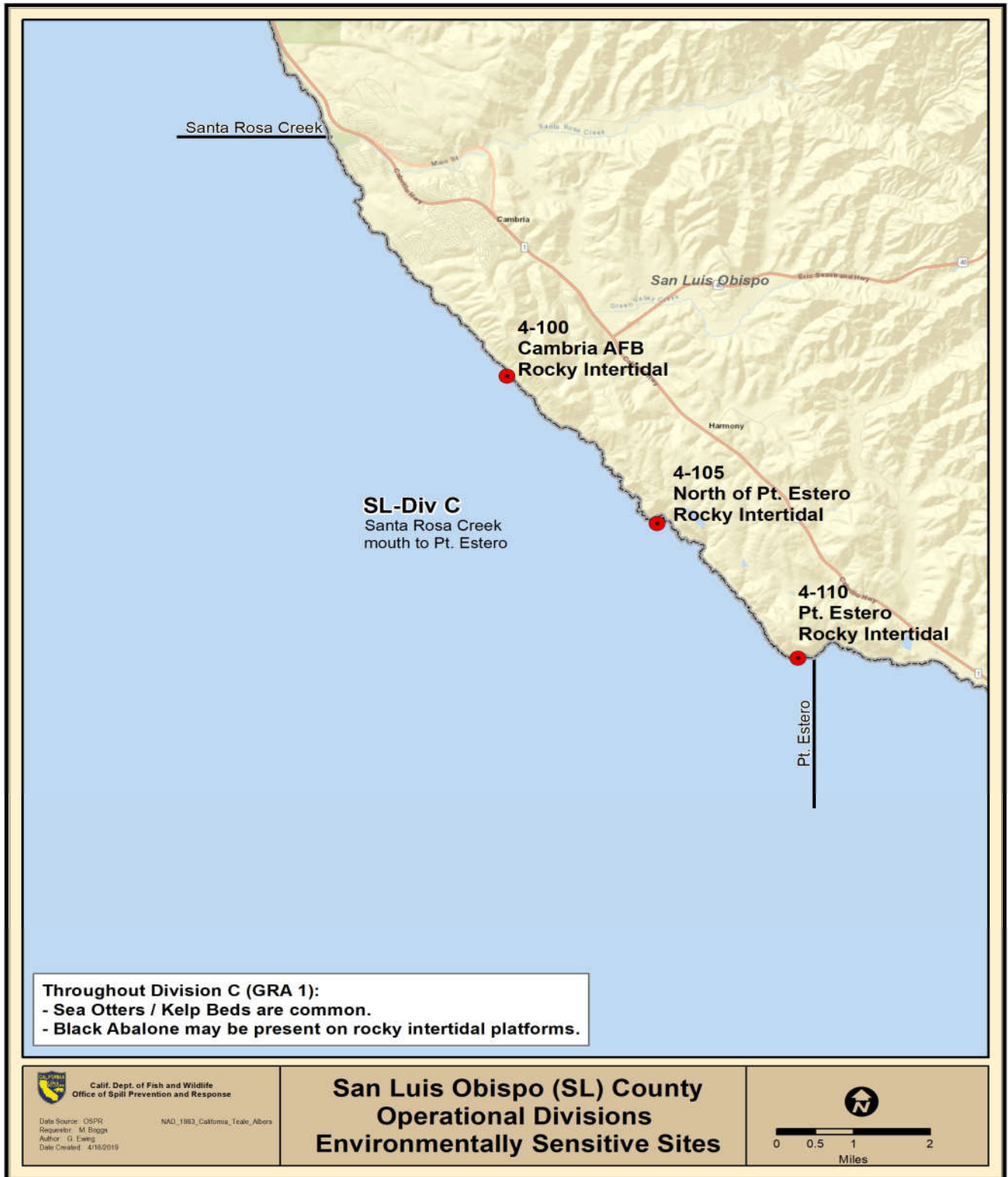
Index Map – San Luis Obispo County Coastal Operational Divisions



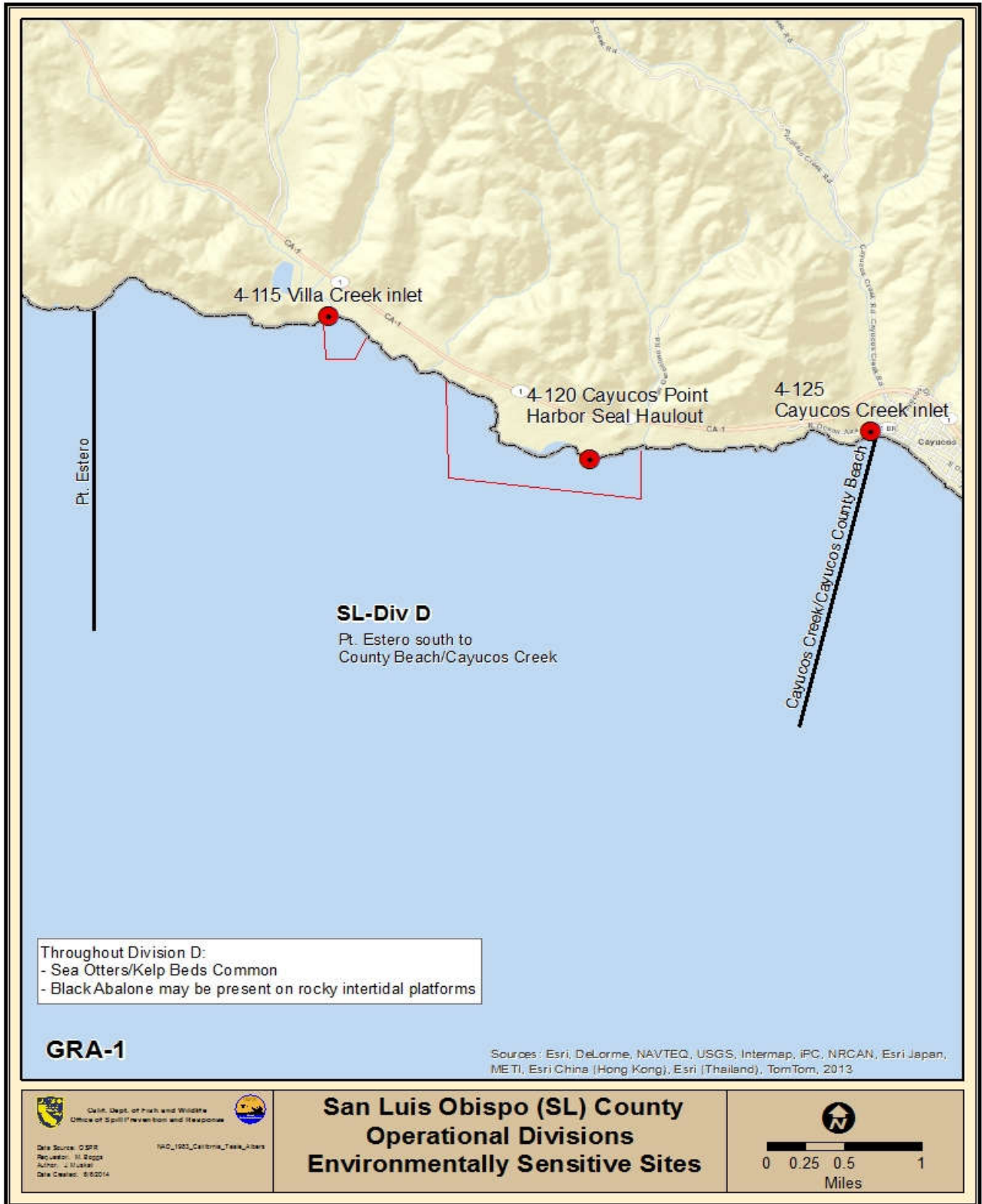
**Index Map – San Luis Obispo County GRA 1, Operational Division A,
Environmental Sensitive Sites**



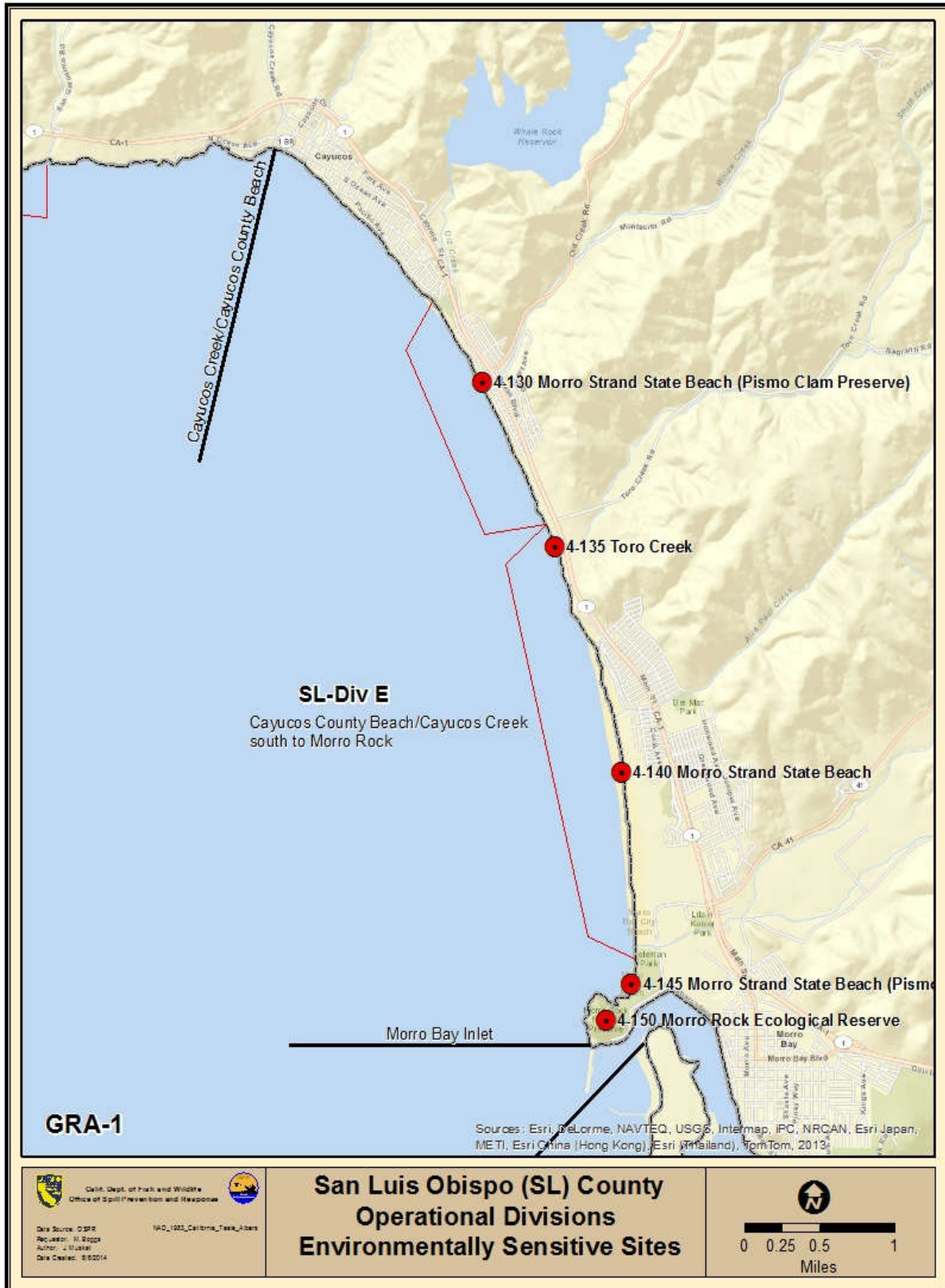
Index Map – San Luis Obispo County GRA 1, Operational Division B, Environmental Sensitive Sites



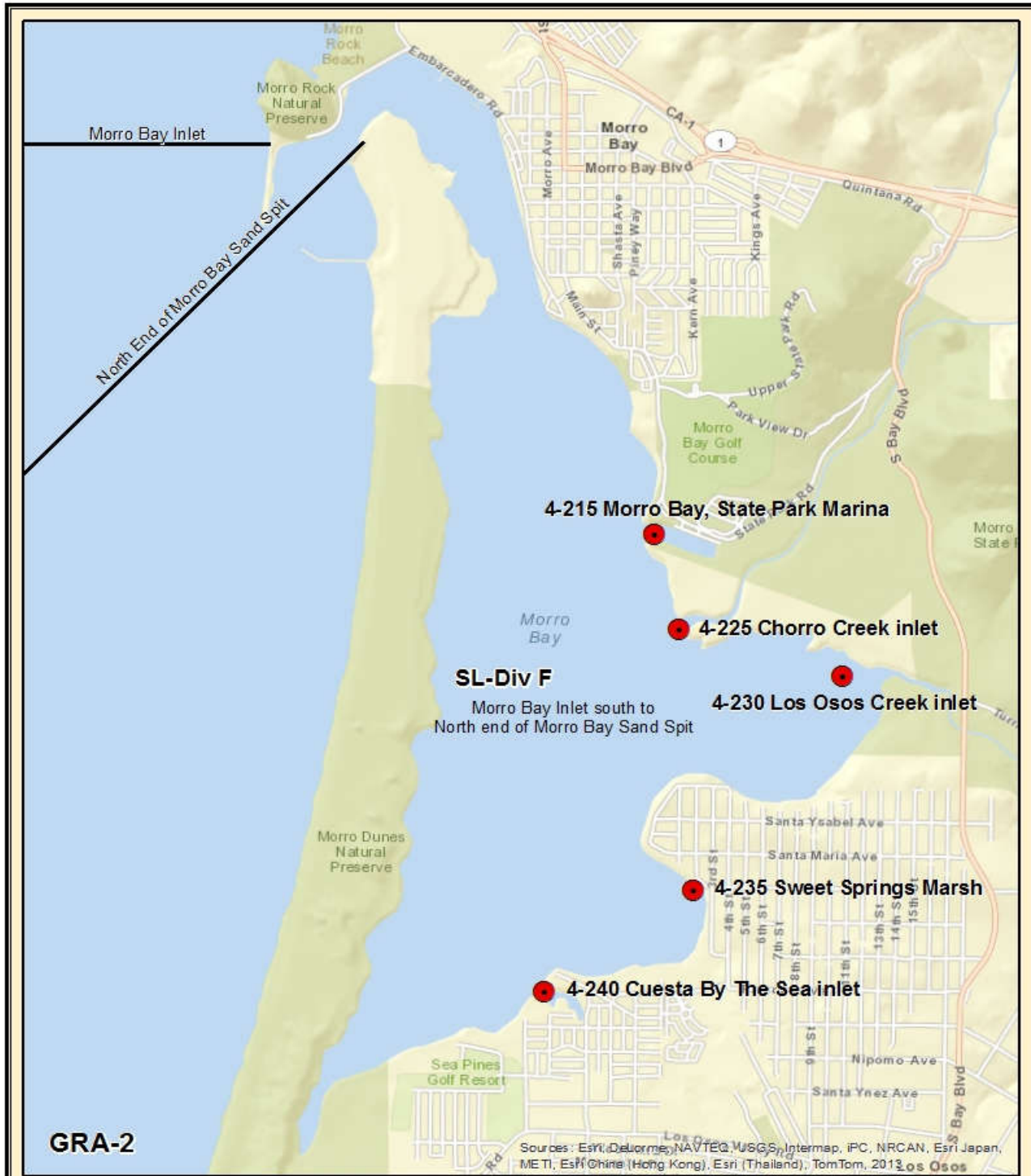
Index Map – San Luis Obispo County GRA 1, Operational Division C, Environmental Sensitive Sites



Index Map – San Luis Obispo County GRA 1, Operational Division D, Environmental Sensitive Sites





Index Map – San Luis Obispo County GRA 1, Operational Division E, Environmental Sensitive Sites



GRA-2

Sources: Esri, DeLorme, NAVTEQ, USGS, Intermap, IPC, NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, 2013, Los Osos

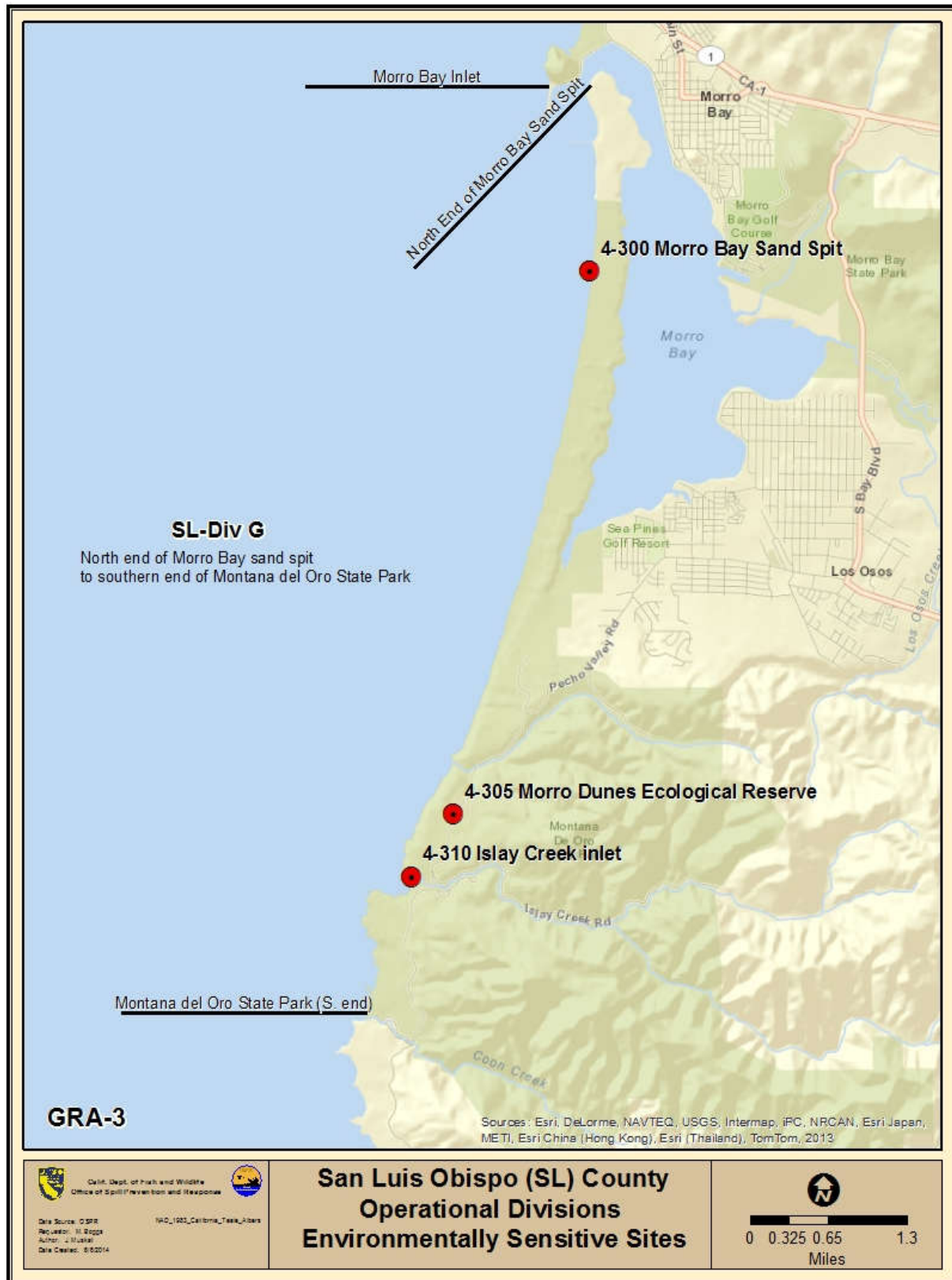


 Calif. Dept. of Fish and Wildlife
 Office of Spill Prevention and Response
 Data Source: O SPR
 Revision: 8/2022
 Author: J. H. Miller
 Date Created: 8/2024
 PAC_1003_California_Taxes_Abbots

San Luis Obispo (SL) County
Operational Divisions
Environmentally Sensitive Sites

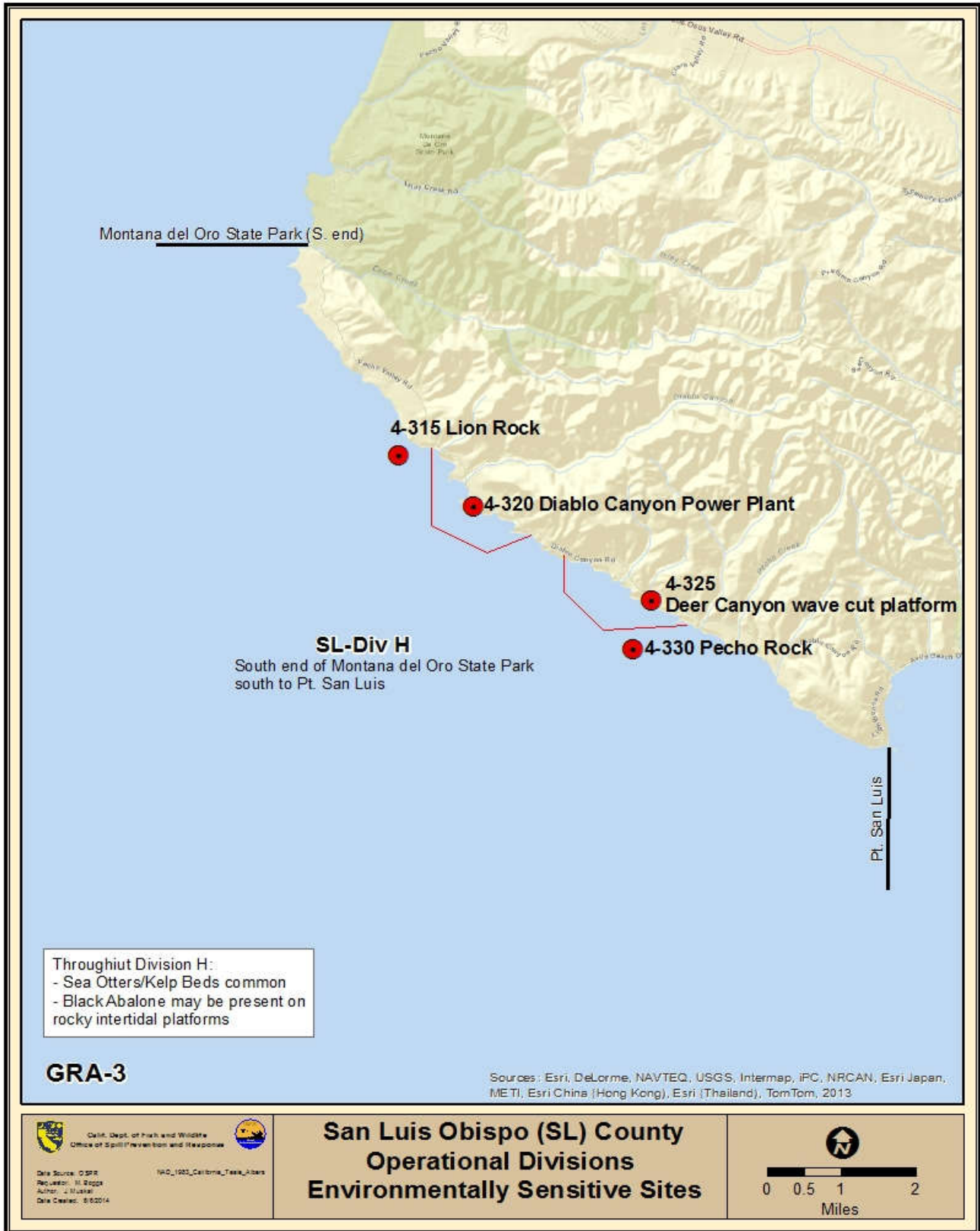


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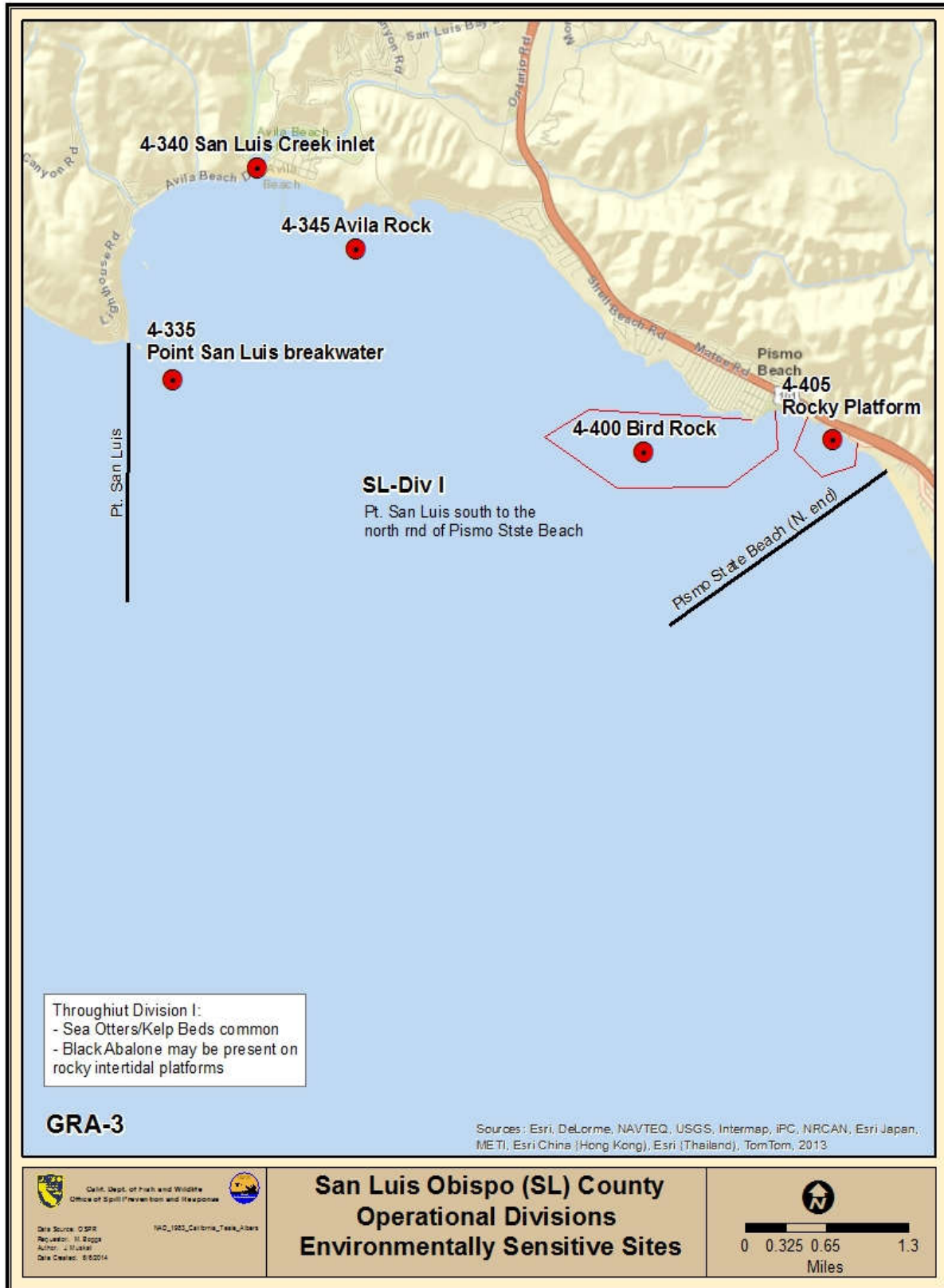
Index Map – San Luis Obispo County GRA 2, Operational Division F, Environmental Sensitive Sites



Index Map – San Luis Obispo County GRA 3, Operational Division G, Environmental Sensitive Sites



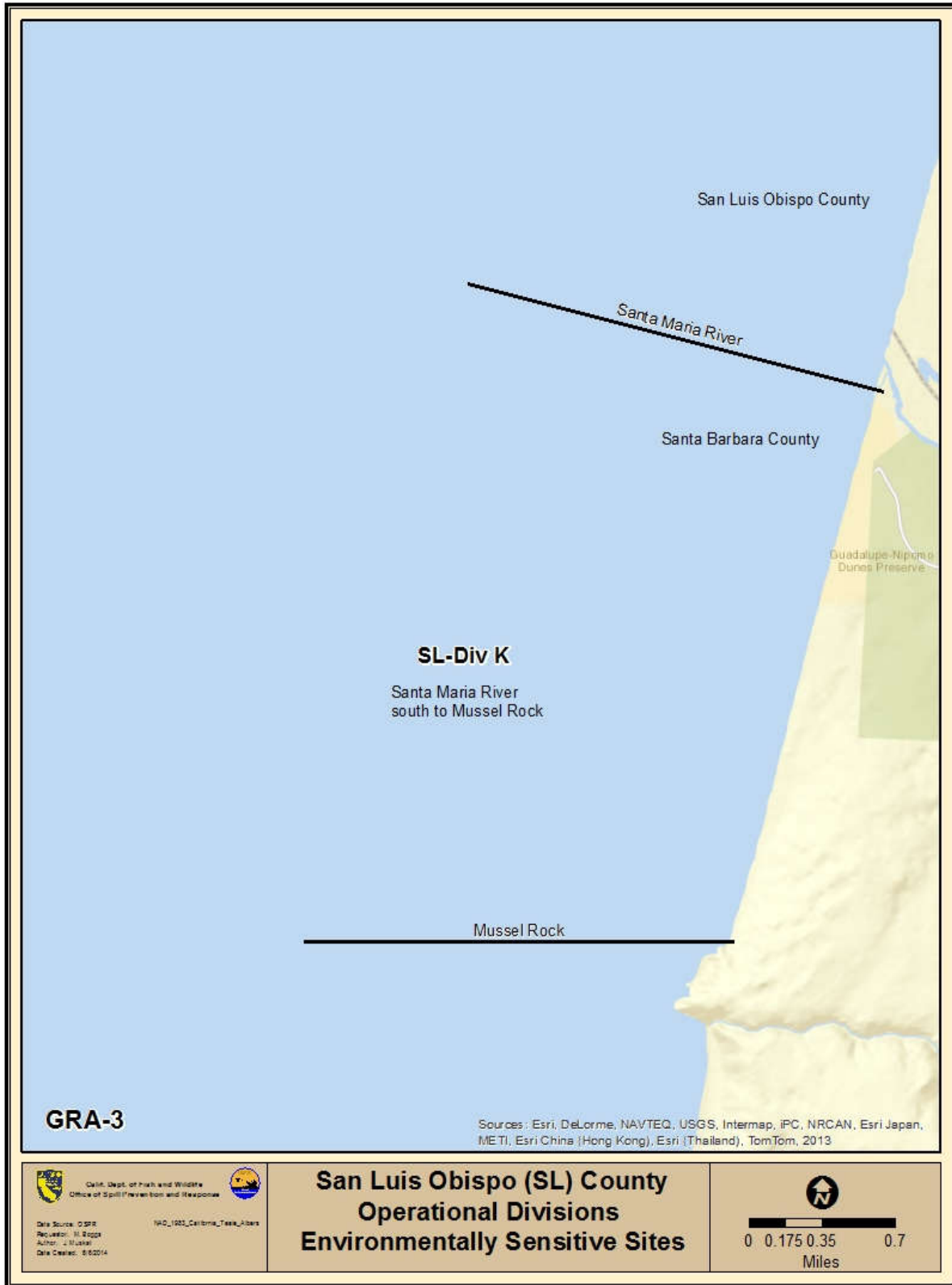
Index Map – San Luis Obispo County GRA 3, Operational Division H, Environmental Sensitive Sites



Index Map – San Luis Obispo County GRA 3, Operational Division I, Environmental Sensitive Sites



Index Map – San Luis Obispo County GRA 3, Operational Division J, Environmental Sensitive Sites



Index Map – San Luis Obispo County GRA 3, Operational Division K, Environmental Sensitive Sites