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# Corrections

## Chapter 6, Paragraph 243, read:

(243) **Point Santa Cruz**, 20 miles north of Point Pinos and 2.5 miles west of Soquel Point, consists of cliff heads about 40 feet above the water. The area back of the point is flat, but rises in terraces to higher land. There are two flat rocks close under the point; the outer one is the higher. A lighted whistle buoy is 1.1 miles southeast of the point.

(44/16 CG11)

## Chapter 6, Paragraph 244, delete:

(244) <Deleted Paragraph>

(44/16 CG11)

## Chapter 6, Paragraphs 270-271, read:

(270) **Needle Rock Point** is 4 miles west of Point Santa Cruz. A slender pillar of rock stands a short distance seaward from the face of the cliffs and another lower pinnacle is about 200 yards east; neither is distinguishable once abreast.

(271) **Sand Hill Bluff**, 6.5 miles west of Santa Cruz Light, is composed of sandstone cliffs about 50 feet high with a rounding irregular hillock of white sand near the edge of the cliffs; this hillock is white on the northwest side, and is covered with brush and grass on the southeast side. Neither this bluff nor Needle Rock Point is a good landmark.

(44/16 CG11)

## Chapter 6, Paragraph 274, read:

(274) **Loma Prieta**, a prominent flat-topped peak surmounting the high mountainous ridge 13 miles northeast of Point Santa Cruz, is the predominating mountain feature of this section. A fire observation tower is on the top of the peak.

(NOS 18680; 44/16 CG11)

## Chapter 10, Paragraph 195, read:

(195) Deep-draft vessels may anchor northwest of Lewis and Clark Bridge adjacent to the main ship channel (Slaughters Channel); depths in this anchorage are 30 to 41 feet. A secondary anchorage, southeast of the bridge and just south of the main ship channel, may also be used. Depths in this anchorage are 35 to 40 feet off Rainier and 18 to 35 feet opposite Cottonwood Island. Care should be exercised not to obstruct the dredged channels. (See **33 CFR 110.1** and **110.228**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)

(DD 27911; NOS 18524)

## Chapter 11, Paragraph 142, read:

(142) **Hoquiam River** empties into Grays Harbor about 2 miles west of the mouth of Chehalis River. It is practically a tidal slough 11 miles long. In 1980, the midchannel controlling depth was 6 feet from the mouth of Hoquiam River to the junction with the East Fork of the Hoquiam River, a distance of about 2.5 miles. An obstruction (cement dock debris) is between the Simpson Avenue and Riverside Avenue Bridges on the west side of the river in position 46°58'41"N., 123°52'57"W. The obstruction is marked by a buoy. Traffic on the river consists primarily of tugs and fishing vessels.

(L 956-2016; LL 2016; 44/16 CG13)