ALASKA INLAND
AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Version 1

FINAL
August 2018

Alaska Inland Area Contingency Plan

ALASKA INLAND AREA COMMITTEE

August 31, 2018

Mission Statement:

Established in 2018, the Alaska Inland Area Committee (AKIAC) manages and continuously improves upon the Area Contingency Plan, and provides a platform for consistent coordination between federal, state, tribal and local emergency planners and responders. The AKIAC ensures expedited processes exist for exigent circumstances related to dispersant use and other mitigating substances and devices. The AKIAC is the venue for public input on all relevant government processes and scientific issues related to oil and hazardous substance spill prevention, preparedness, planning and response within the Alaska Inland area.

Dear Recipient:

Attached is the Alaska Inland Area Contingency Plan (ACP). The ACP serves as tactical and operational instructions and guidance to responders and planners preparing for a coordinated Federal, State, and local exercise and/or response to a discharge, or substantial threat of discharge of oil and/or a release of a hazardous substance in the inland zone of Alaska. State and Federal On-Scene Coordinators shall use the ACP, in conjunction with the Regional Contingency Plan and National Contingency Plan, to inform and support the Alaska Inland Area Committee (AKIAC) as it continuously updates and improves upon building the ACP. The ACP is compliant with Section 300.210(c) of the National Contingency Plan and Alaska Statute 46.04.210.

The AKIAC, under the direction of the Co-Chairpersons, will review the ACP annually and update in accordance with relevant agency policy and in response to operational lessons learned. We welcome your ideas to improve the plan. Please direct your correspondence to the following addresses:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10
Alaska Operations Office, Federal Building (Room 537)
222 West 7th Ave, #19
Anchorage, AK 99513

The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Prevention, Preparedness and Response Program
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

The ACP supersedes the *Alaska Federal/State Preparedness Plan for Response to Oil & Hazardous Substance Discharges/Releases (Unified Plan)* and the ten Subarea Contingency Plans.

This plan and updated versions will be available on the following websites:

http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr
http://www.alaskarrt.org

The Co-Chairpersons of the Alaska Inland Area Committee (AKIAC) hereby approve this document.

Matt Carr
Environmental Protection Agency
Co-Chair, Alaska Inland Area Committee

9/4/18
Date

Robert Whittier
Environmental Protection Agency
Co-Chair, Alaska Inland Area Committee

9/10/18
Date

Robert Mattson
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Co-Chair, Alaska Inland Area Committee

Sept. 06, 2018
Date

Geoff Merrell
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Co-Chair, Alaska Inland Area Committee

9/10/18
Date

Tom DeRuyter
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Co-Chair, Alaska Inland Area Committee

Sept 5, 2018
Date

RECORD OF CHANGES

Date	Change Description	Changed entered by

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1000 – INTRODUCTION

1100 – INTRODUCTION/AUTHORITY

This Alaska Inland Area Contingency Plan (AI ACP) represents a coordinated and cooperative effort by government agencies. This document contains information applicable to pollution response within the inland zone of Alaska. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) have written this Area Contingency Plan jointly. It meets the pollution response contingency planning requirements under the National Contingency Plan (NCP) and the Alaska Regional Contingency Plan (RCP) applicable to the State and Federal government.

Geographic Response Strategies (GRS) are found in Section 9740 of this document and are organized by geographic zone, as defined later in this document. GRS provide response strategies for the protection of selected sensitive areas to aid first responders at an oil spill. The strategies serve as guidance to the federal and state on-scene coordinators during an oil spill in the area covered by the GRS. They can save time during the critical first few hours of an oil spill response by showing responders where sensitive areas are located and where to place oil spill protection resources. The GRS are a valued aid in preplanning for a spill response and can provide excellent guidance during a spill response, but are not mandates for specific action at the time of a spill.

Industry's facility and vessel response/contingency plans provide specific data regarding the potential Responsible Party's (RP) containment, control and cleanup actions. Local Emergency Response Plans (LERPs, also known as Emergency Operations Plans, or EOPs) provide information regarding resources and emergency actions at the local, community level. The Regional Contingency Plan, Area Contingency Plans, LERPs, and industry plans are all critical elements of the coordinated Federal/State/Local and RP response effort to an oil or hazardous substance discharge/release.

The Figure 1-1 illustrates the interrelationship and integration of local, state and federal planning efforts.

This Area Contingency Plan describes the strategy for a coordinated Federal, State, and local response to a discharge, or substantial threat of discharge of oil and/or a release of a hazardous substance from a vessel or on/offshore facility operating within Alaska's boundaries and surrounding waters (Reference Section 1200 for specific descriptions of these boundaries). This plan addresses responses to an average most probable discharge, a maximum most probable discharge, and a worst-case discharge, including discharges from fire or explosion. Planning for these three scenarios covers the expected range of spills likely to occur in Western Alaska. Hazardous materials response scenarios are also included, where appropriate.

For purposes of this plan, the average most probable discharge is the size of an average spill in the area based on historical data. The maximum most probable discharge is also based on historical spill data, and is the size of the discharge most likely to occur, taking into account: the size of the largest recorded spill, traffic flow through the area, hazard assessment, risk assessment, seasonal considerations, spill histories, and operating records of facilities and vessels in the area. The worst-case discharge for a vessel is a discharge of its entire cargo in adverse weather conditions. The worst-case discharge for an

offshore or onshore facility is the largest foreseeable discharge in adverse weather conditions. These scenarios are referenced in Section 9430.

Figure 1-1: Integrated Contingency Planning

Area Committees are spill preparedness and planning bodies made of Federal, State, and Local agency representatives, as well as tribal representatives and stakeholders. Further guidance on Area Committees is located in the Alaska Regional Contingency Plan and Section 1300 of this plan.

This plan shall be used as a framework for response mechanisms to evaluate shortfalls and weaknesses in the response structure before an incident. Consistency reviews should address, at a minimum, the quality and quantity of federal, State, local and industry response equipment within the state, available response personnel, protective strategies, and personnel needs compared to those required.

Further information on government contingency planning requirements and authority can be found within the Alaska Regional Contingency Plan.

1200 – GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES

1210 – Geographic Planning Boundaries

The Alaska Inland ACP covers only the *Inland Zone* of Alaska, as defined in the Memorandum of Understanding between the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (Alaska Operations Office) and the U.S. Coast Guard Seventeenth Coast Guard District Concerning FOSC Response Boundaries for Oil Discharges and Hazardous Substance Releases dated December 1994. Alaska is divided into the Inland Zone and the Coastal Zone. The Inland Zone generally includes all non-coastal land and waterways, 1000 yards and inland of the tidal zone, with exceptions from this general rule noted in the MOU. These boundaries serve for purposes of both planning and response activities. A copy of this MOU can be found in the Regional Contingency Plan.

Per the MOU, the response and planning boundary between the federal jurisdictions of the USCG and EPA will be 1000 linear yards from the extent of tide. However, the MOU identifies eight exception areas to the general 1000-yard rule are in the locations noted below. Maps of the jurisdictional boundaries at these exception locations is available at https://alaskarrt.org/PublicFiles/EPA-USCG Jurisdiction Response Boundary Maps.pdf.

Attachment 1: Skagway River (Skagway, AK)
Attachment 2: Lowe River (Valdez, AK)
Attachment 3: Knik River (Palmer, AK)
Attachment 4: Kuskokwim River (Bethel, AK)
Attachment 5: Kvichak River (Levelock, AK)
Attachment 6: Naknek River (King Salmon, AK)
Attachment 7: Nushagak River and Wood River (Dillingham, AK)
Attachment 8: Yukon River (St. Mary's, AK)

Figure 1-2: Alaska Planning Areas

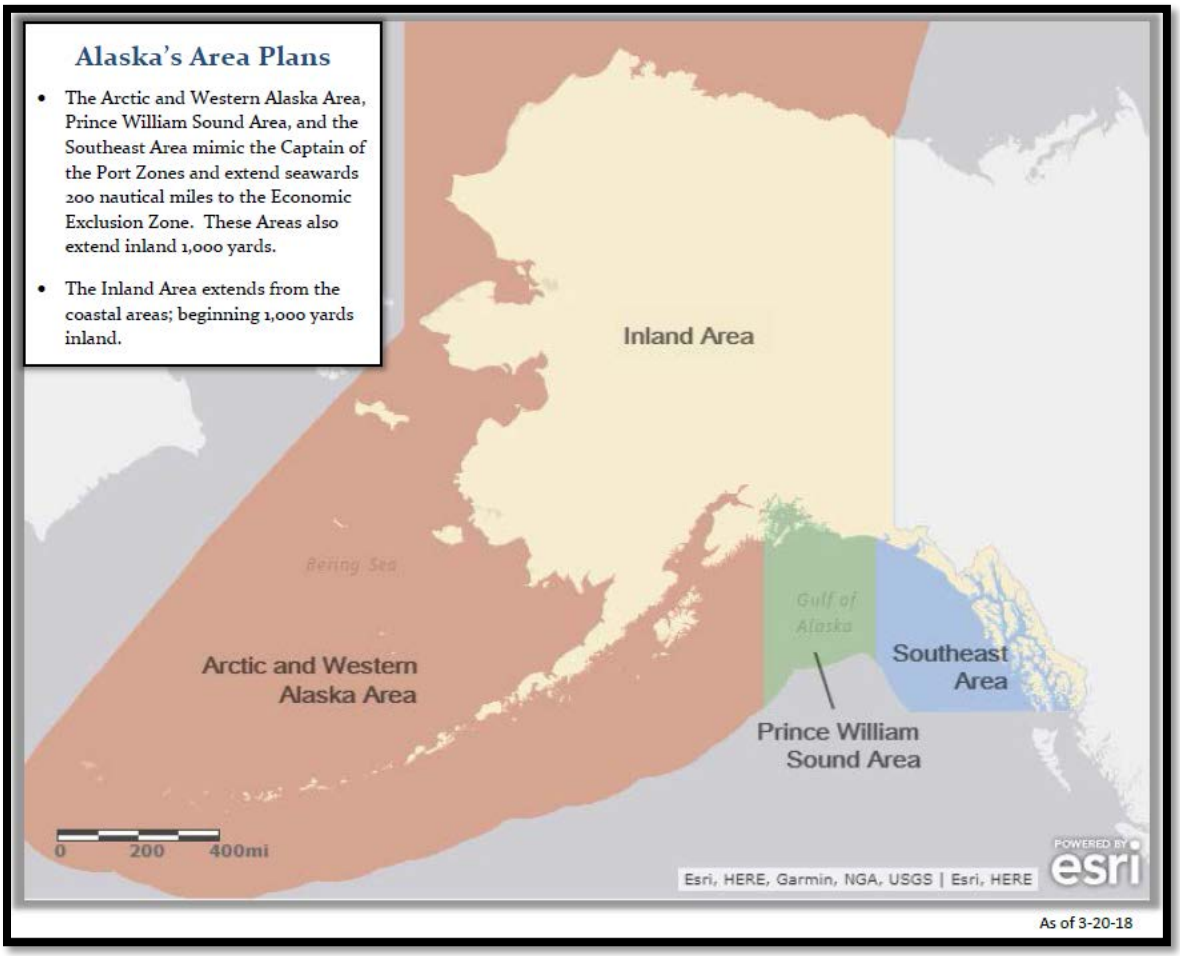
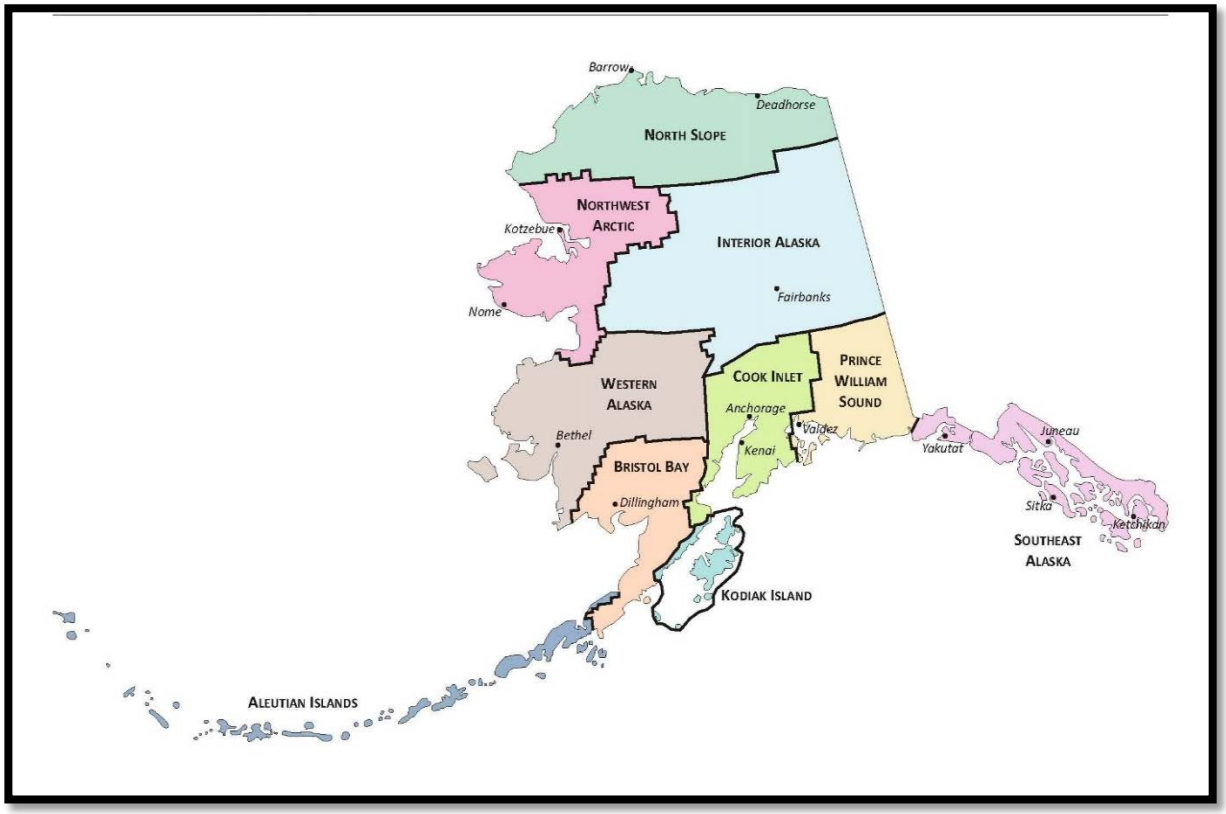


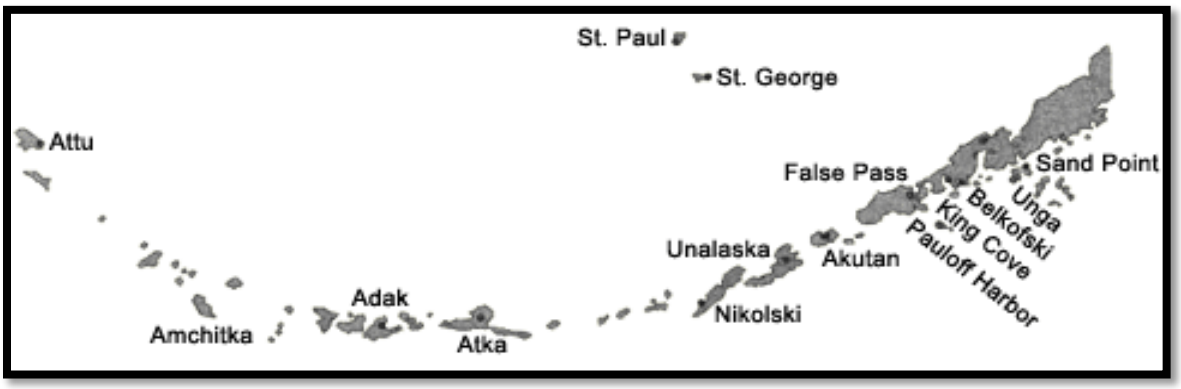
Figure 1-3: Geographic Zones



1210.1 – Aleutian Islands Geographic Zone

The Aleutian Islands Geographic Zone encompasses the boundaries of the Aleutians East Borough, the Aleutians West Coastal Resource Service Area, and the Pribilof Islands, including adjacent shorelines and waters up to 200 nautical miles offshore from the mean low tide coastline.

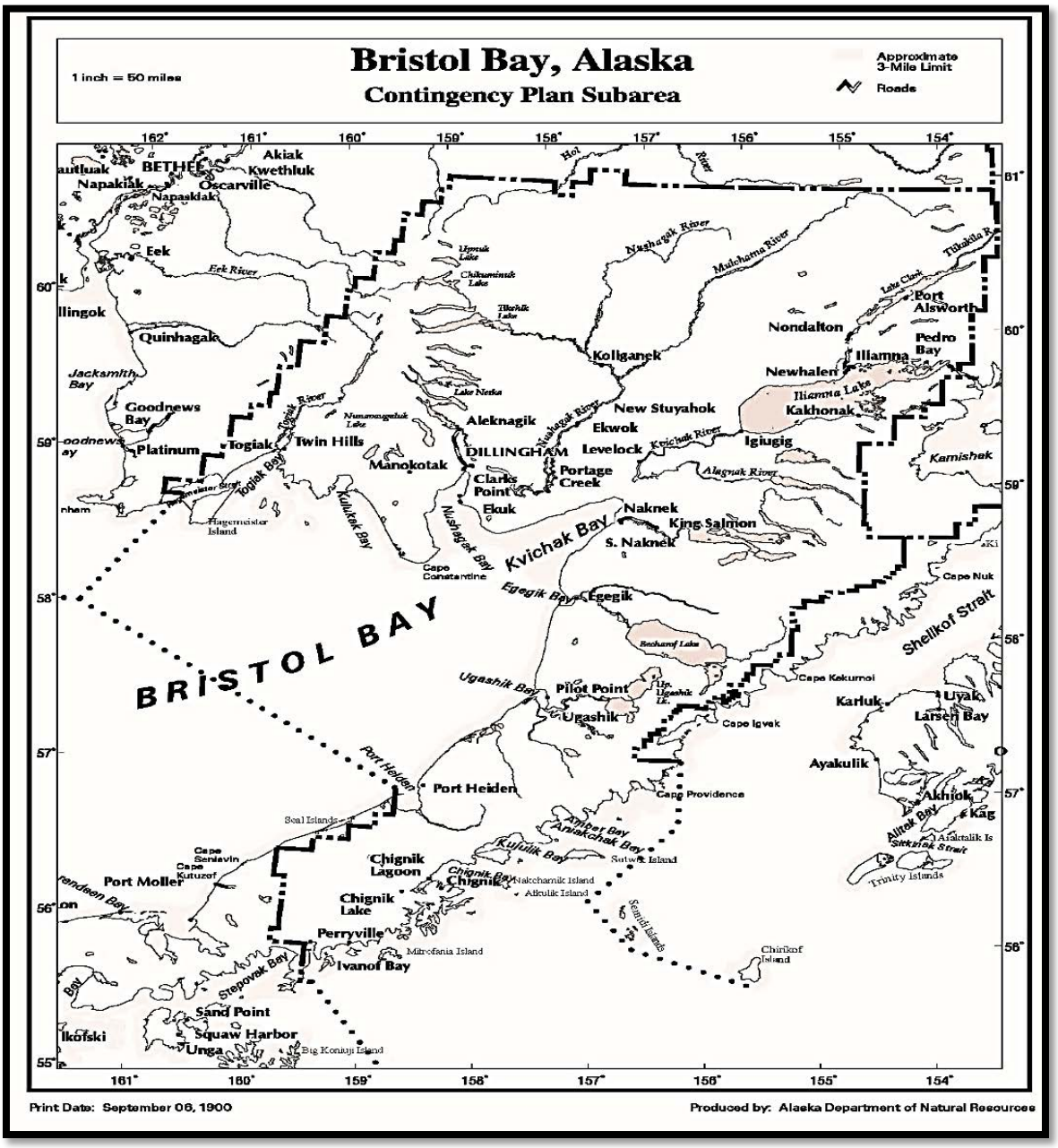
Figure 1-4: Aleutian Geographic Zone



1210.2 – Bristol Bay Geographic Zone

The Bristol Bay Geographic Zone encompasses the boundaries of the Bristol Bay Coastal Resource Service Area, the Bristol Bay Borough, and the Lake and Peninsula Borough, including adjacent shorelines and waters up to 200 nautical miles offshore from the mean low tide coastline.

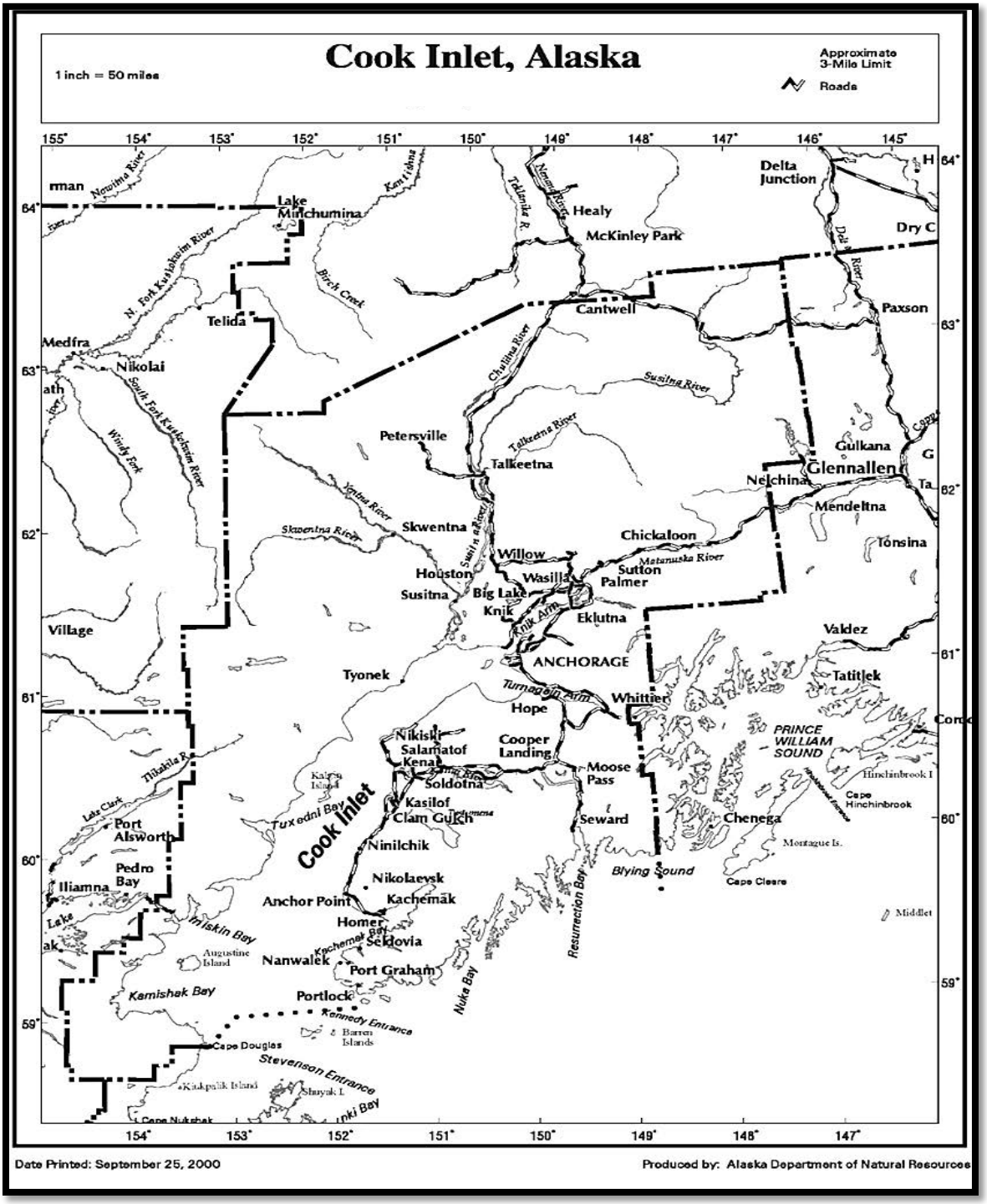
Figure 1-5: Bristol Bay Geographic Zone



1210.3 – Cook Inlet Geographic Zone

The Cook Inlet Geographic zone encompasses the boundaries of the Kenai Peninsula Borough, the Municipality of Anchorage, and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, including adjacent shorelines and waters up to 200 nautical miles offshore from the mean low tide coastline.

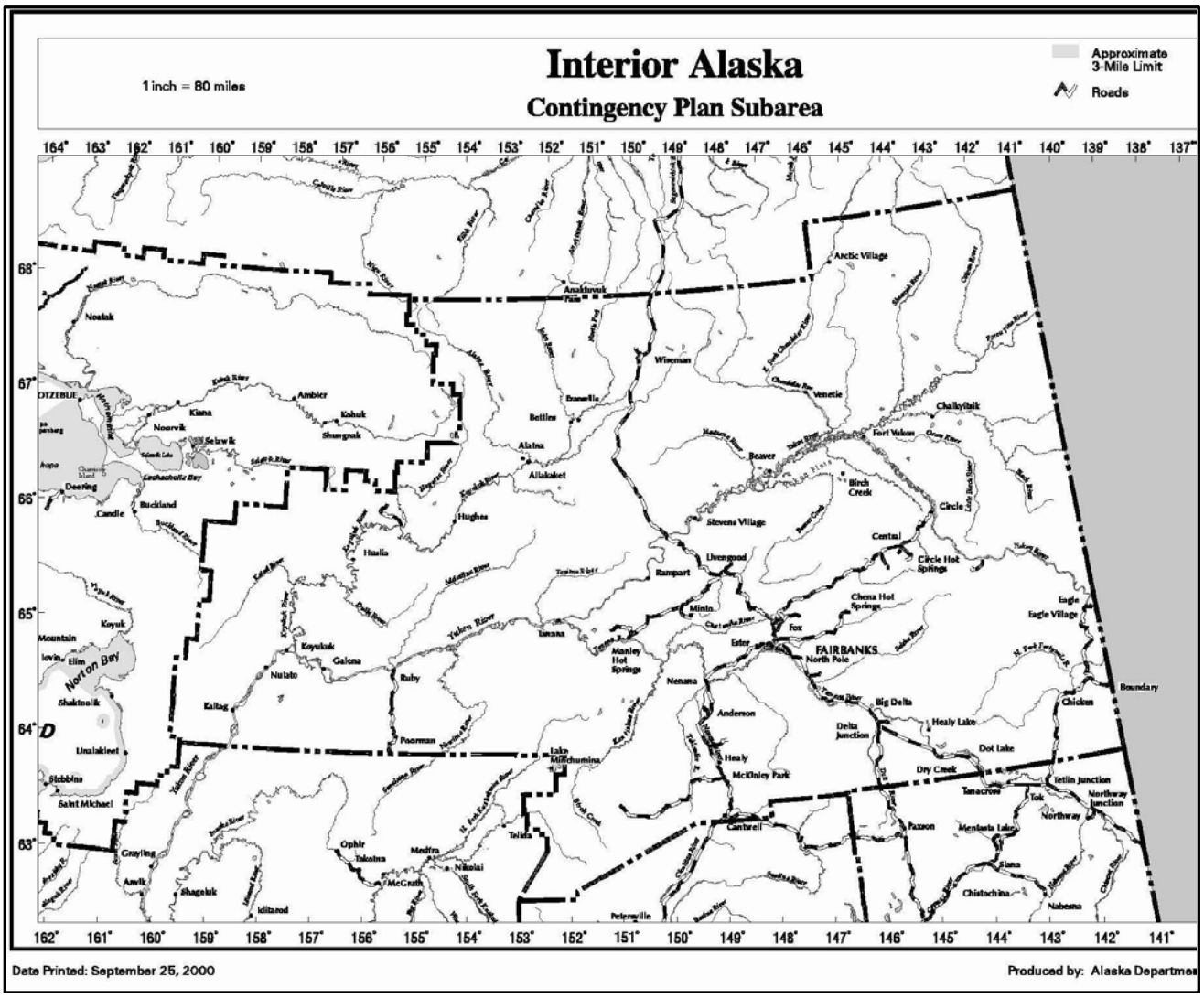
Figure 1-6: Cook Inlet Geographic Zone



1210.4 – Interior Geographic Zone

The Interior Alaska Subarea includes that area of the state not included in any of the subareas described above. Specifically, this is the area that is bordered by the North Slope Borough boundary to the north, the Northwest Arctic Borough boundary to the northwest, the Matanuska-Susitna Borough and Regional Educational Attendance Area (REAA) 11 to the south and southwest, including the area north of the 63°30' North Latitude line extending from the Canadian border to the northeastern boundary of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. The Interior Alaska Geographic Zone includes the Fairbanks North Star Borough, the Denali Borough, REAAs 12, 13, and 15, and part of REAA 16.

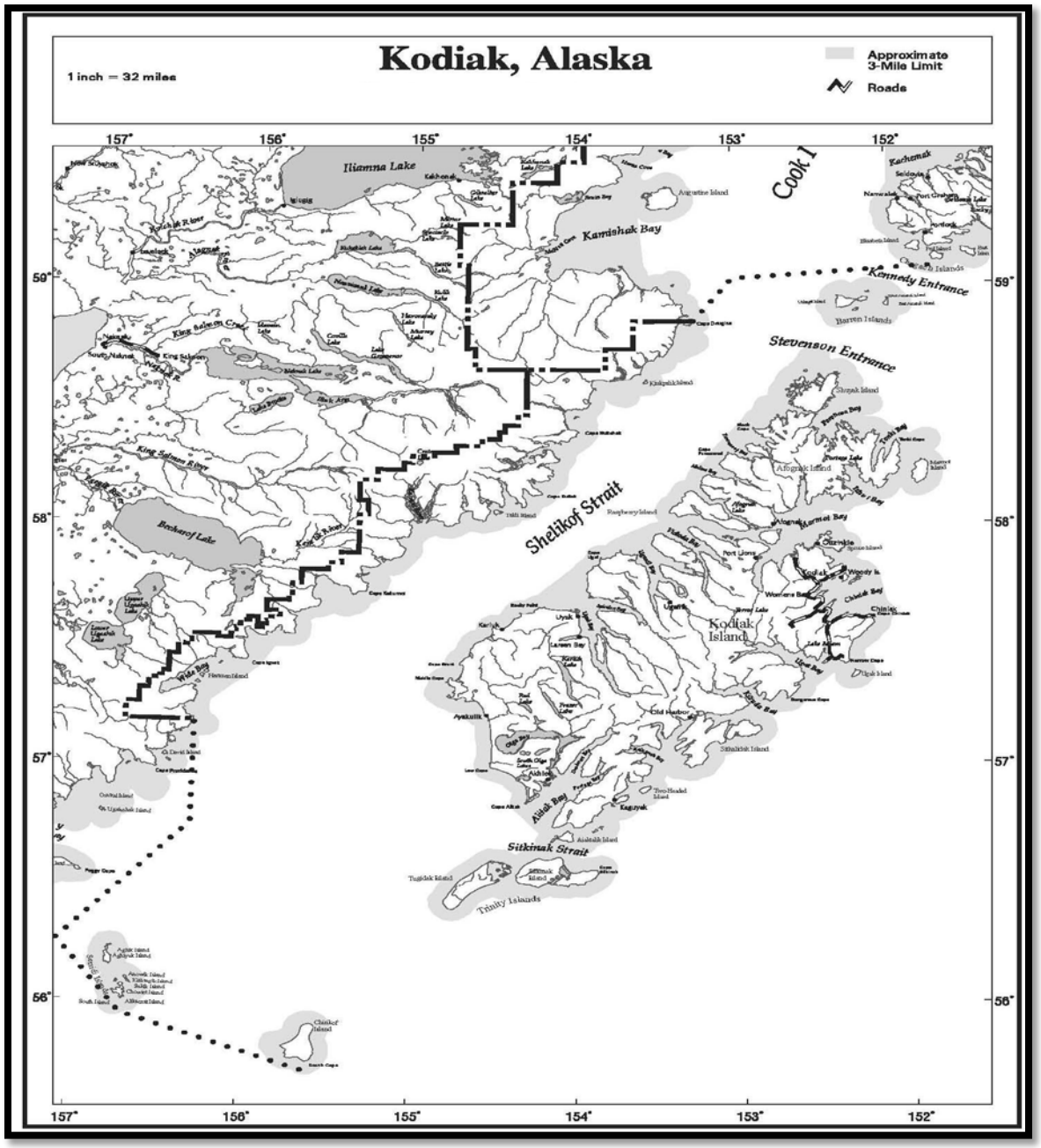
Figure 1-7: Interior Alaska Geographic Zone



1210.5 – Kodiak Island Geographic Zone

The Kodiak Geographic Zone corresponds with the Kodiak Island Borough boundaries and encompasses the Kodiak Island archipelago, extending from the Barren Islands at the north to Chirikof Island and the Semidi Island group at the south, and the coastal area watershed draining to the Shelikof Strait on the south side of the Alaska Peninsula from Cape Kilokak to Cape Douglas. The Kodiak archipelago and west side of Shelikof Strait within the Kodiak Island Borough is approximately 100 miles wide and 250 miles long. It includes more than 5,000 square miles of land, no point of which is more than 15 miles from the sea.

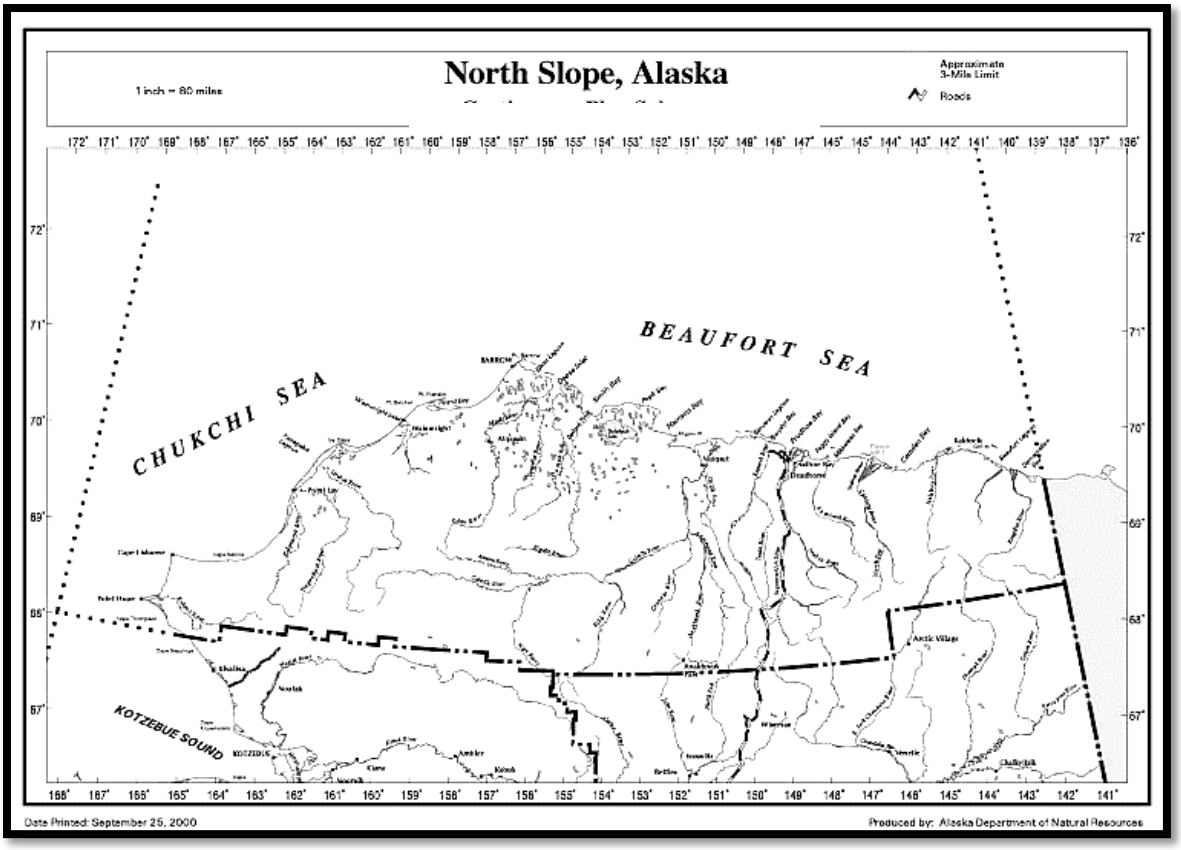
Figure 1-8: Kodiak Island Geographic Zone



1210.6 – North Slope Geographic Zone

The North Slope Geographic zone encompasses the boundaries of the North Slope Borough, including adjacent shorelines and waters up to 200 nautical miles offshore from the mean low tide coastline.

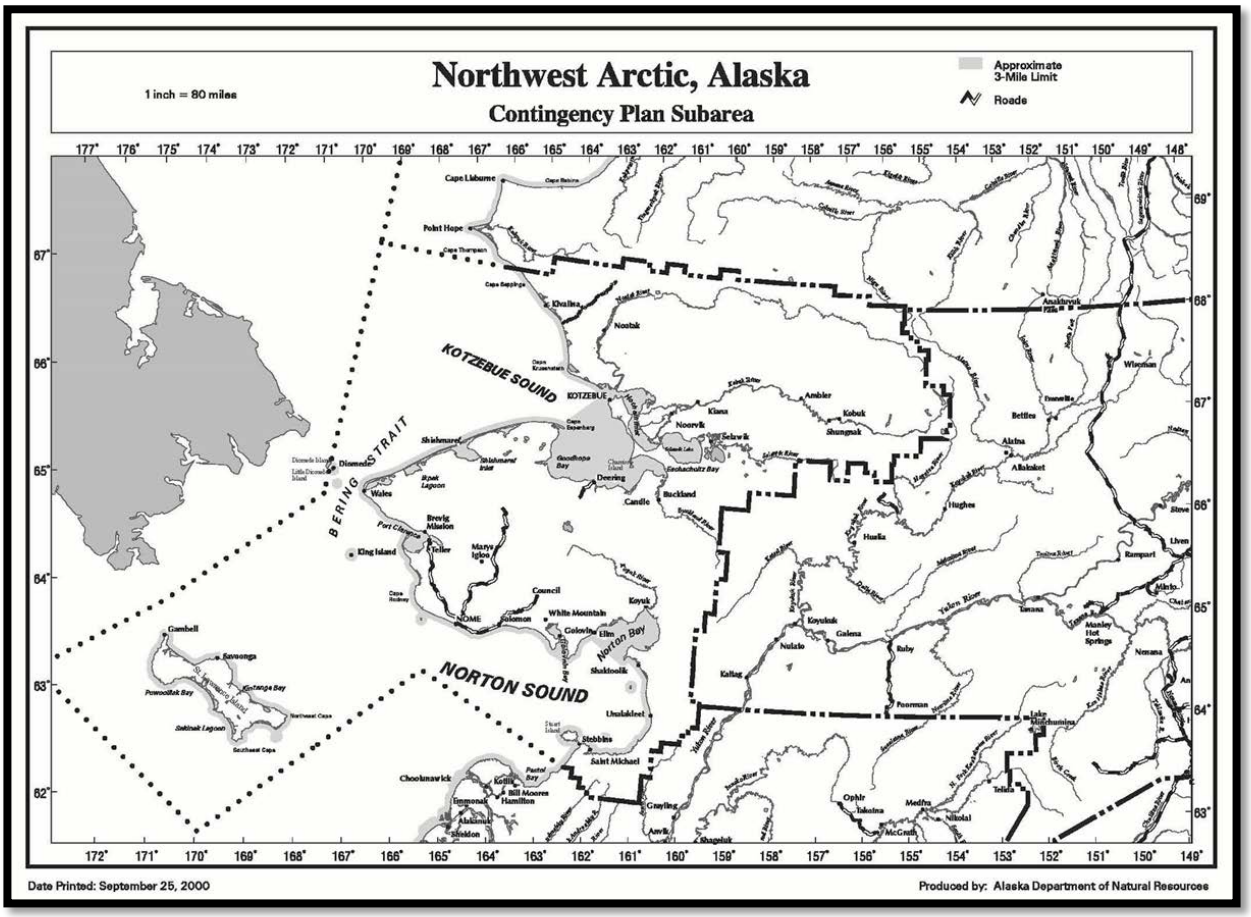
Figure 1-9: North Slope Geographic Annex



1210.7 – Northwest Arctic Geographic Zone

The Northwest Arctic Geographic zone encompasses the Northwest Arctic Borough and the Bering Straits Regional Corporation, including adjacent shorelines and waters up to 200 nautical miles offshore from the mean low tide coastline.

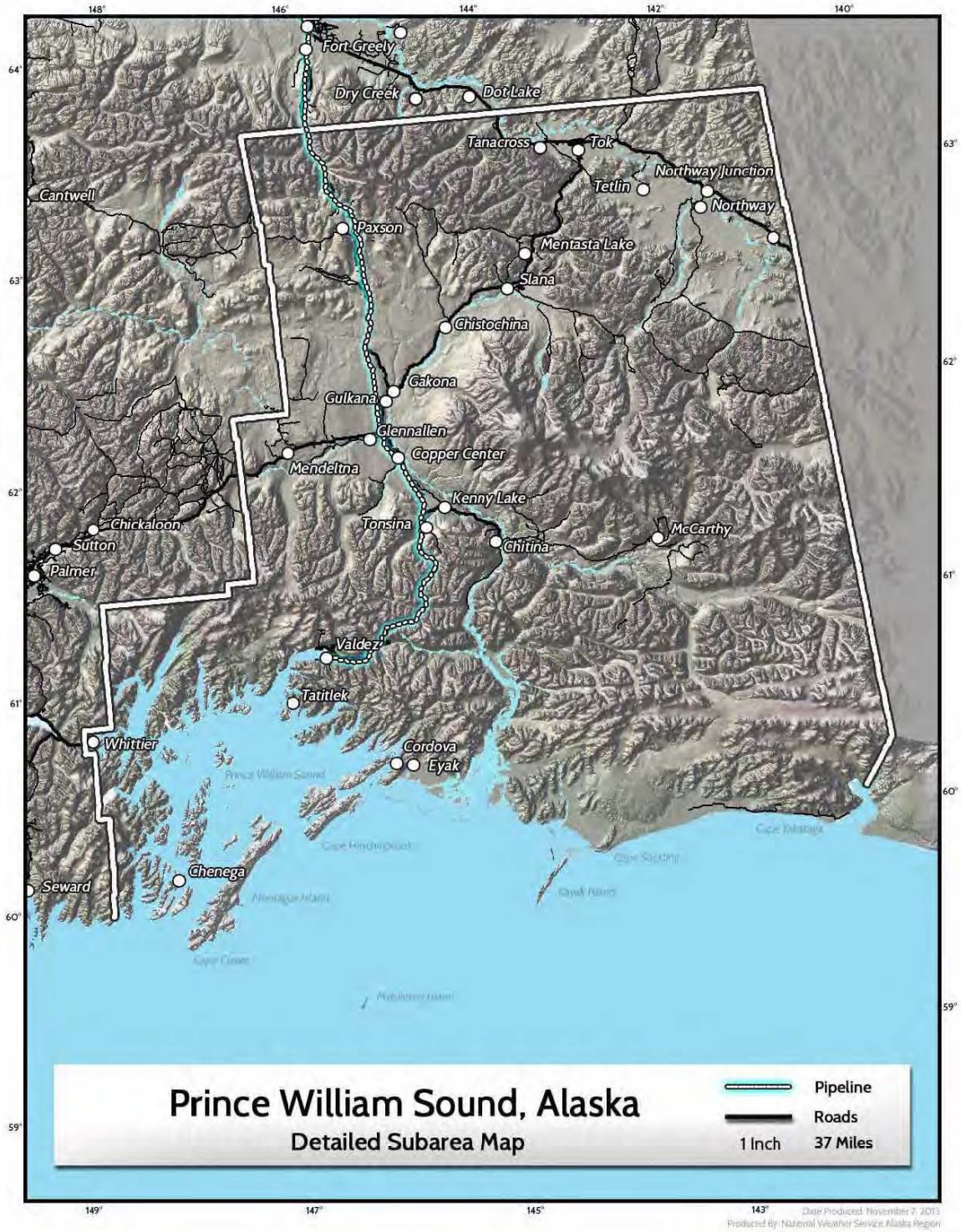
Figure 1-10: Northwest Arctic Geographic Zone



1210.8 – Prince William Sound Geographic Zone

The Prince William Sound Subarea is the area of the state south of 63E 30' North latitude, west of the Southeast Alaska subarea, and east of the Cook Inlet Subarea, including adjacent shorelines and waters up to 200 nautical miles offshore from the mean low tide coastline.

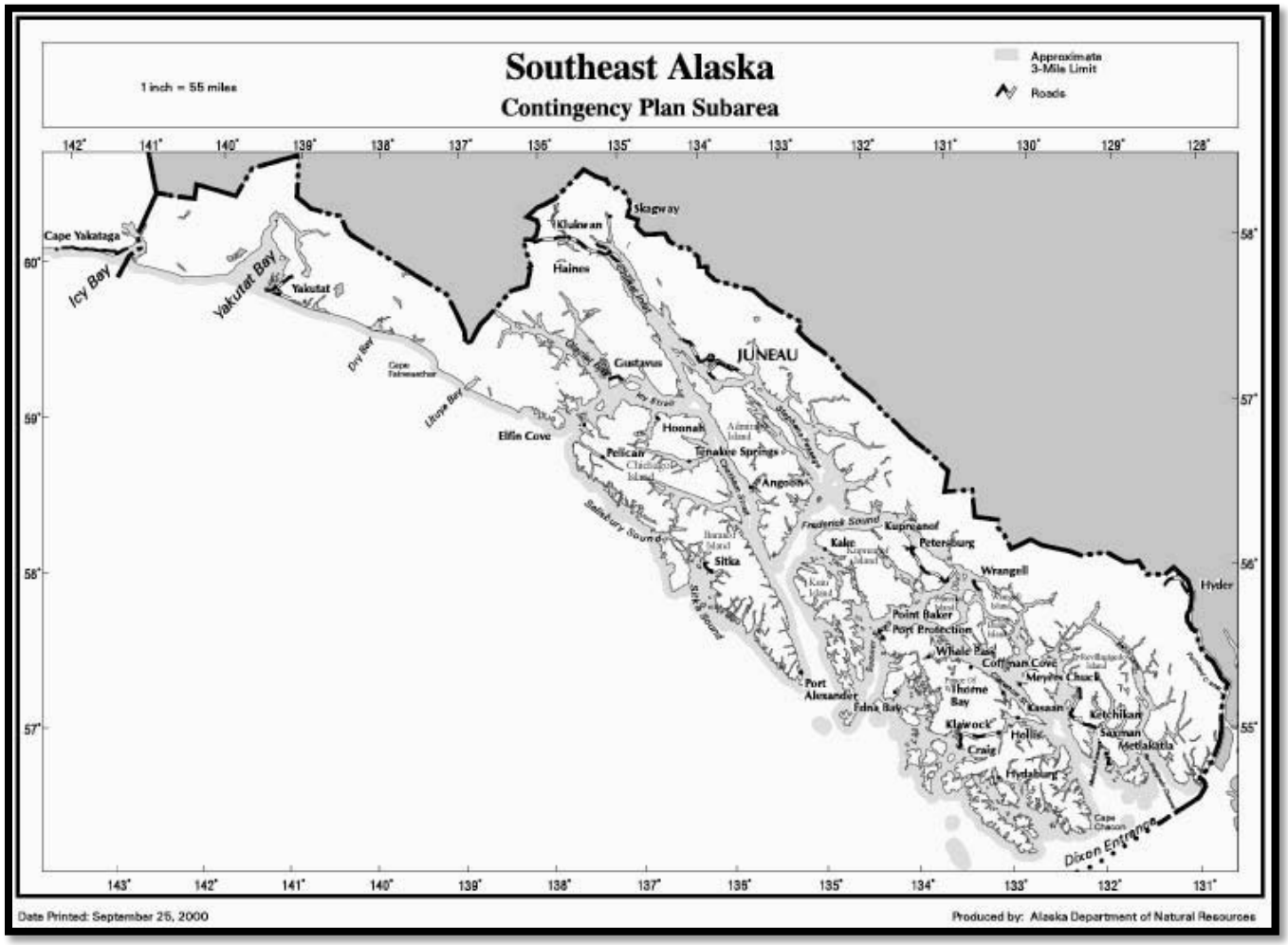
Figure 1-11: Prince William Sound Geographic Zone



1210.9 – Southeast Alaska Geographic Zone

The Southeast Area is comprised of the State of Alaska east of a straight line commencing at 60.01.3 degrees north latitude, 142 degrees west latitude, thence proceeding northeasterly to its end at the international boundary between the United States and Canada at 60.18.7 degrees north latitude, 141 degrees west longitude. The offshore boundary is 142.00 degrees west longitude from shore to the offshore extent of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) thence southerly and easterly along the boundary of the EEZ to the international boundary at Dixon Entrance. This area includes all of Southeast Alaska from Dixon Entrance to the south up to and including Icy Cape to the north, a distance stretching over 530 miles.

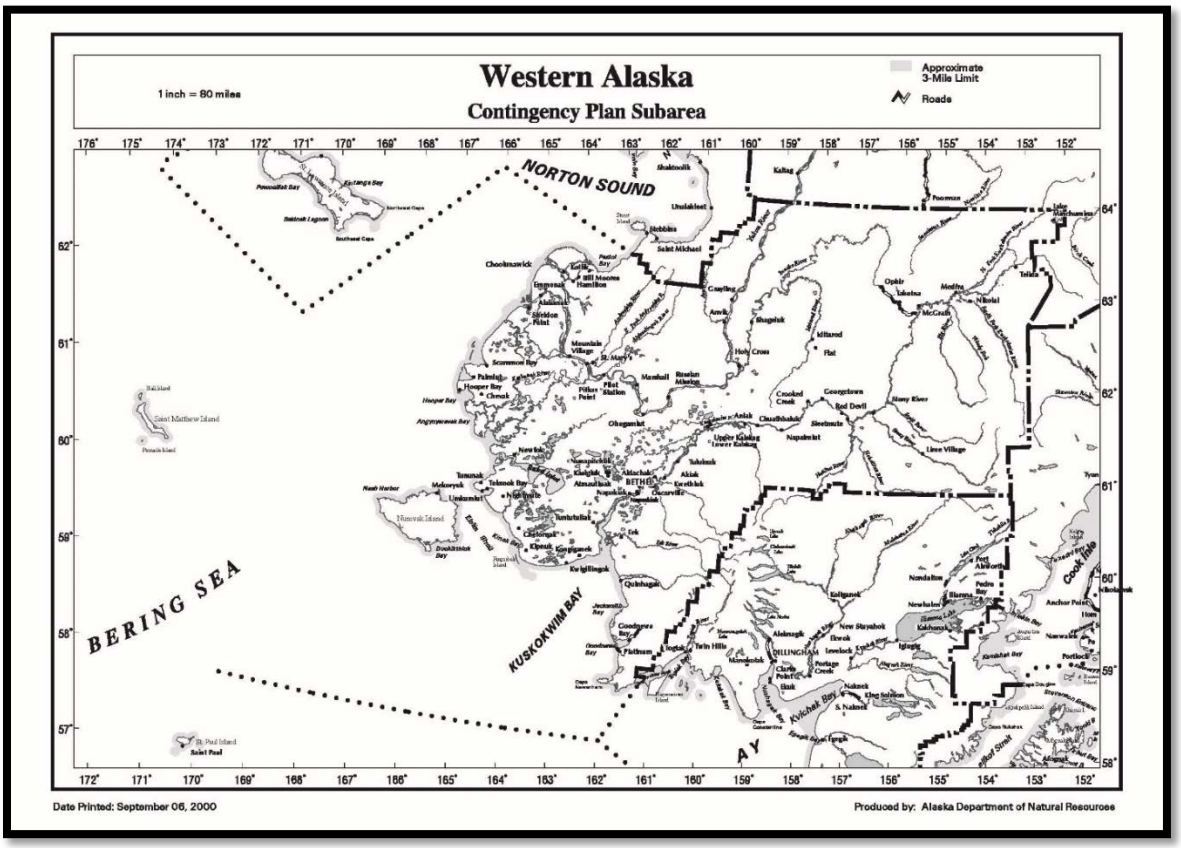
Figure 1-12: Southeast Alaska Geographic Zone



1210.7 – Western Alaska Geographic Zone

The Western Alaska Geographic zone lies north of the Bristol Bay Geographic zone and south of the Bering Straits Regional Corporation, Iditarod, and Kuspuk Regional Educational Attendance Areas, including adjacent shorelines and waters up to 200 nautical miles offshore from the mean low tide coastline.

Figure 1-10: Western Alaska Geographic Zone



1220 – Geographic Response Boundaries

Response boundaries delineate areas of responsibility for Federal and State On-Scene Coordinators (FOSCs and SOSCs). FOSC jurisdictions are determined by the location of the incident (offshore or coastal). Likewise, SOSC jurisdictions are determined by the incident location: Northern, Central, and Southeast response areas.

1220.1 – Federal On-Scene Coordinator Boundaries

An existing MOU, described in Section 1210 above, between the USCG Seventeenth District and EPA formally establishes the emergency response boundary for USCG and EPA FOSCs at 1000 linear yards from the extent of tide.

FOSC for DOD and DOE Facilities: Per the National Contingency Plan, the Department of Defense (DOD) and the Department of Energy (DOE) shall provide FOSCs who will be responsible for taking all response actions to releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants when the release is on, or the

sole source of the release is from, any facility or vessel (including bareboat-chartered and operated vessels) under their jurisdiction, custody or control.

1220.2 – State On-Scene Coordinator Boundaries

General: State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) response boundaries for the State of Alaska are depicted on the map shown in Figure 1-11. Three area response teams are available for responding to oil and hazardous materials discharges/releases in their geographic area of responsibility. These teams and their areas of responsibility are as follows:

- **Southeast Area Region**: Southeast Alaska Geographic Zone.
- **Central Area Region:** Prince William Sound, Cook Inlet, Kodiak, Bristol Bay, Aleutian Islands, and Western Alaska Geographic Zones.
- **Northern Area Region**: Northwest Arctic, North Slope, Interior, and portions of the Prince William Sound Geographic Zones.

Pre-designated SOSCs: State On-Scene Coordinators have been pre-designated for responses to oil and/or hazardous substance releases within their area of responsibility. SOSC boundaries are shown below.

The Commissioner, Department of Environmental Conservation, may designate the Director of the Spill Prevention and Response Division or another individual to serve as the State On-Scene Coordinator for major incidents (Reference State Response Team, Type 1 Response Capability below).

Types of Incidents and Response Capability: In addition to the pre-designated SOSCs, ADEC maintains trained area response teams to manage minor (Type 4), medium (Type 2-3), and major (Type 1) incidents. These teams and their response capabilities are described below.

Area Response Team - Type 2-4 Response Capability: Area Response Teams are generally ADEC's first responders who respond to releases, or potential releases as part of the initial response to protect people, property, and the environment. Area response teams are trained to identify hazards, take defensive actions to contain the release from a safe distance, keep it from spreading, prevent exposures, and secure the area. The most important functions of area response teams are to make proper notifications and initiate the emergency response sequence, when needed, to deal with Type 2-4 incidents.

Type 4 Incidents are characterized as small incidents that: can be managed with local resources, normally one response individual; involve no casualties or injuries; are limited in volume, generally < 55 gallon oil spills; and have minimal impact.

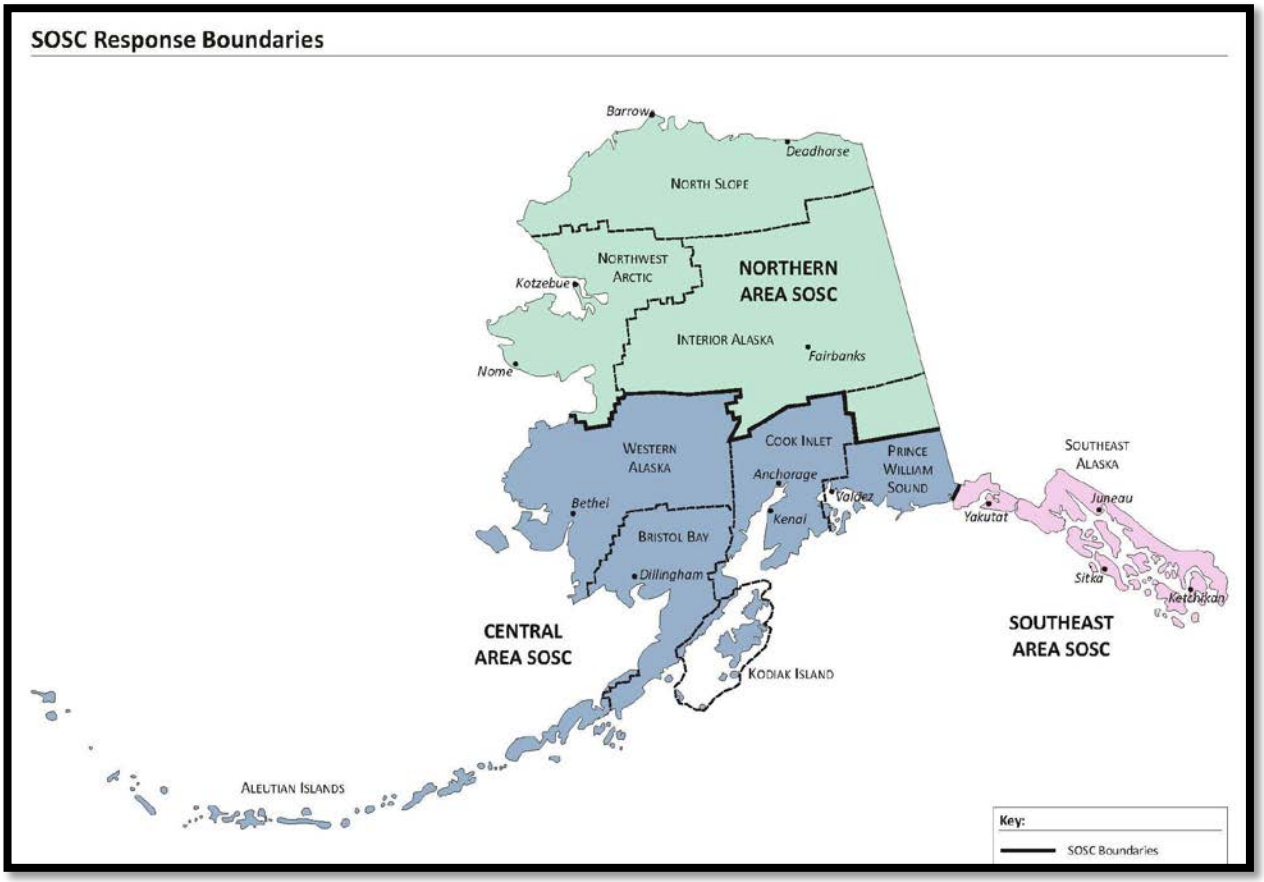
Type 3 Incidents are characterized as regional incidents that: may require activation of other area team resources; require a response staff of 2-10 personnel; involve larger release volumes, generally > 55 gallon oil spills; and have moderate impact potential.

Type 2 Incidents are characterized as statewide incidents requiring activation of other area team resources and more than 10 response staff. They involve significant release volumes, generally >100,000 gallon oil spills, and have moderate impact potential. Type 2 incidents typically result in expenditures greater than $100,000 and may cover large geographic areas.

Statewide Response Team - Type 1 Response Capability: The Statewide Response Team is activated for large incidents requiring mobilization of statewide resources, participation of other State agencies and involvement of other jurisdictional interests. The Statewide Response Team will be staffed by ADEC's most experienced and senior personnel from the three regional teams.

Type 1 Incidents are characterized as statewide incidents that may involve oil spill volumes in excess of 1,000,000 gallons, require a very large response staff (> 20 personnel), and may result in severe impacts to the environment. Type 1 incidents may result in expenditures greater than $1,000,000 and cover large geographic areas.

Figure 1-11: SOSC Response Boundaries



1300 – AREA COMMITTEE

The primary role of the Area Committee is to act as a preparedness and planning body for the Federal On-Scene Coordinator. The pre-designated EPA FOSCs and the pre-designated SOSCs from ADEC make up Area Committee leadership. They will select work group members and provide general direction and guidance for the work groups and the Subarea Committee. Each member is empowered by their own agency to make decisions on behalf of their organization and to commit the organization to carrying out roles and responsibilities as referenced in this plan.

The Area Committee improves coordination among the national, regional, local planning levels and enhances the availability of trained personnel, necessary equipment, and scientific support needed to address all oil discharges or hazardous substance releases. Area Committees also develop and manage updates to this plan that address planning and response related issues and concerns, including removal of worst-case oil discharges, responsibilities of owners and operators and government agencies in removing oil discharges and/or chemical releases, and procedures for obtaining an expedited decision regarding the use of dispersants. The plan provides detailed information on the geographic area covered by the plan and the response resources available within the FOSC's area of responsibility.

Area Committees are planning bodies, not response entities, although members of the Area Committees may have specific roles during response operations. The area committee should complement other required planning activities by providing a level of localized site-specific detail unavailable in the National or regional contingency plans. This Area Contingency Plan will be prepared under the direction of the Federal OSC for EPA, Alaska Operations Office, and the State On-Scene Coordinators for the Northern Area, Central Area and Southeast Alaska, who should draw on the expertise of the agencies and entities referenced in the NCP, in addition to state and local resources.

The Alaska Inland Area Committee is encouraged to solicit advice, guidance or expertise from all appropriate sources, establish subcommittees, and work groups as necessary to accomplish the prepared need and planning task. The FOSC/SOSCs should solicit the advice of the Alaska Regional Response Team to determine appropriate work group representatives from federal, state, and local agencies. This includes tasking the RRTs with providing guidance to Area Committees to ensure inter-area consistency within each region.

1310 – Area Committee Stakeholders, Names, Organization & Contact Information – TBD

1320 – Purpose – TBD

1330 – Organization

Area Committee Members: TBD

Subcommittees and Workgroups: Area Committee subcommittees seek to solicit advice, guidance or expertise from all appropriate sources and establish permanently standing subcommittees as necessary to accomplish the preparedness and planning tasks. The Area Committee selects members and provides general direction and guidance for any standing subcommittee. In addition to federal, state and local agency representatives, subcommittee participants may include facility owners/operators, shipping company representatives, cleanup contractors, emergency response officials, academia, environmental groups, consultants, response organizations and representatives from any applicable regional citizens' advisory councils.

1340 – Charter Members - TBD

1400 – NATIONAL RESPONSE SYSTEM (NRS)

1410 – National Response Structure

Reference the Regional Contingency Plan. Additionally, guidance can be found within the National Contingency Plan, 40 CFR 300.

1410.1 – Spill of National Significance (SONS)

For a Spill of National Significance (SONS) in the inland zone, the EPA Administrator may name a senior agency official to assist the FOSC in communicating with affected parties and the public and coordinating federal, State, local, and international resources at the national level. This strategic coordination will involve, as appropriate, the National Response Team, Alaska Regional Response Team, the Governor of Alaska, and the mayors or other chief executives of local governments.

Additionally, guidance can be found within the National Contingency Plan, 40 CFR 300.323.

1420 – Regional Response Team (RRT) Structure

Reference the Regional Contingency Plan. Additionally, guidance can be found within the National Contingency Plan, 40 CFR 300.115.

The Alaska Regional Response Team (ARRT) is a standing body established by the National Contingency Plan (NCP). The ARRT is responsible for recommending changes to the regional response organization as needed, revising the Regional Contingency Plan, as needed, evaluating the preparedness of participating agencies and the effectiveness of Area Contingency Plans for a federal response to discharges and releases, and providing technical assistance for preparedness to the general response community. The ARRT is composed of State and Federal agencies. The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation provides the State's representative. The alternate State representative is provided by the Alaska Department of Military and Veterans Affairs/ Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. The ARRT provides a regional mechanism for the development and coordination of preparedness activities prior to a pollution response.

The ARRT can coordinate assistance and advice to the FOSC, when requested, by providing additional federal and State resources and expediting approvals for federal and State permits. The ARRT is chaired by the agency providing the FOSC (USCG or EPA).

While assigned to ICS sections within the Unified ICS, ARRT members or their representatives are immediately available to work with other agencies that have similar concerns and responsibilities. This enhances the timeliness and thoroughness of decisions. A formal "convening" of the ARRT during a spill event will only be necessary for dispute resolution or major policy issues affecting multiple agencies. During any response requiring State input to the ARRT, the SOSC has been delegated the authority to serve as the State's representative to the ARRT. The SOSC, as the State representative, will consult with other State agencies that have management authorities/responsibilities for resources that might be affected by ARRT decisions. Appropriate ARRT members will convene as necessary to make decisions on *in situ* burning, use of chemical countermeasures, and nationwide permits (404 permits).

1430 – Alaska Inland Area Response Structure

1430.1 – Federal Role in Incident Response

The EPA is the lead agency for inland oil and hazardous materials spill responses and shall serve as the Federal On-Scene Coordinator in the Unified Command. The role of the EPA in the Unified Command will

vary according to spill type and size. The EPA has adopted The EPA Incident Management Handbook for use in guiding their major spill response efforts. The guide provides detailed guidance for each Incident Command System position identified for emergency response operations.

1430.2 – State Role in Incident Response

The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) is the lead agency for the State of Alaska in oil and hazardous materials spill response. ADEC serves as the State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) in the Unified Command. The Statewide Oil and Hazardous Substance Incident Management System Workgroup (consisting of ADEC, industry, spill cooperatives, and federal agencies) has published The Alaska Incident Management System (AIMS) Guide for Oil and Hazardous Substance Response. The AIMS Guide provides ADEC personnel and other response personnel with detailed guidance for properly responding to a major spill incident.

1430.3 – Local Role in Incident Response

In the event of an oil spill or hazardous substance release, a senior member of the local community with jurisdiction, unless otherwise specified by local plans, will serve as the LOSC in the Unified Command. For all spills in which the ICS is implemented, the LOSC will sit in the Unified Command with the FOSC, SOSC, and RPOSC, sharing decision-making and oversight responsibilities with the other On-Scene Coordinators. For spills that affect or threaten to affect multiple jurisdictions, appropriate officials from the affected communities will integrate into the command structure either through a LOSC liaison representing the affected communities or through a Regional Stakeholder Committee.

As long as there is an immediate threat to public safety, the LOSC will serve as the ultimate command authority if the FOSC or SOSC does not assume the lead role for the response, or the LOSC requests a higher authority to assume that responsibility.

1430.4 – Responsible Party (RP) Policy

Under federal and state law, the RP is responsible to contain, control, and clean up any oil or hazardous substance spilled. The RP must notify the federal, state, and local authorities of the spill incident and initiate an effective response. The RP is expected to respond to an incident using their own resources and securing additional contractual expertise and equipment when necessary. The FOSC and SOSC have the authority to oversee the RP's activities, and both are authorized to take over or supplement the RP's response activities if they determine those activities to be inadequate. During an RP-driven response, if the vessel or facility has a contingency plan under state law (C-plan) or a Vessel Response Plan (VRP) or Facility Response Plan (FRP) under the national planning criteria, it will serve as the primary guidance document for the spill response, and the RP will designate the Incident Commander. If there is no RP, or if the RP does not have a government-approved contingency plan, the Regional Contingency Plan and this Area Contingency Plan will become the guiding document during the spill response.

1440 – Incident Command System (ICS)

The oil and hazardous substance discharge response Incident Command System (ICS) as referenced in the Regional Contingency Plan will be used during a spill response in the Alaska Inland Area. In the event of an actual or potential oil or hazardous materials release, an Incident Command System response will be activated. The ICS is based on the National Incident Management System (NIMS), which was developed to coordinate agency action and provide a command structure for use during emergency response events. In the State of Alaska, the Unified Command application of the Incident Command System is used for response to oil and hazardous material spills.

The Incident Command System allows federal, state, and local governments to participate in the spill response both in an oversight capacity and as participants in the containment, control, and cleanup of the spill. The ICS is organized around five major functions: Command, Planning, Operations, Logistics and Finance/Administration. The basic ICS structure remains the same in all incidents, but the magnitude and complexity of the spill emergency will dictate which functional areas will be activated and to what level. The ICS can be expanded or contracted to suit the size and scale of the spill.

The Incident Command System is led by a Unified Command, which directs all aspects of incident response (including oversight, monitoring, cleanup, etc.), and includes an Incident Commander (IC), who is in command of the control, containment, removal, and disposal of the spill. The Unified Command is typically comprised of the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC), the State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC), the Local On-Scene Coordinator (LOSC), and the Responsible Party representative (RP). The Unified Command is implemented in situations where more than one agency has jurisdiction. When the RP is identified, the senior representative of the RP joins the Unified Command and is designated the Incident Commander (IC). When there is no RP, or the RP is unable to satisfactorily respond to a spill, the spill response will be directed by an Incident Commander designated by the agency with jurisdictional authority (federal, state, or local.)

Below the command level, positions within the ICS can be filled by employees of the RP (recommended) or its independent contractors. The exact size and composition of an ICS will vary according to the needs of the response and the experience level of the personnel involved. Government agency personnel may supplement ICS staffing as necessary.

By integrating response management early in the response, consensus and mobilization can be more quickly achieved and limited resources combined to reduce duplication of effort and enhance response effectiveness.

1450 – Area Exercise Mechanism
Reference the Alaska Regional Contingency Plan.

1460 – National Response Framework
Reference the following FEMA website for information on the National Response Framework:
https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/32230

1470 – Federal Radiological Response Plan
Reference the following link to access the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex (NRIA) to the National Response Framework document:
https://www.fema.gov/pdf/emergency/nrf/nrf_nuclearradiologicalincidentannex.pdf

1500 – STATE/LOCAL RESPONSE SYSTEM - TBD

1600 – NATIONAL POLICY AND DOCTRINE - TBD

1610 – Public vs. Private Resource Utilization – TBD

1620 – Best Response Concept - TBD

1630 – Cleanup Assessment Protocol

Whether the response is conducted by a RP or the federal government, the FOSC is responsible for determining removal completeness and authorizing termination of operations. When uncertain, the FOSC may seek the advice of the ARRT. Generally, removal of an oil discharge is complete when:

1. There is no longer any detectable oil present on the water, adjoining shorelines, or places where it is likely to reach the water.
2. Further removal operations would cause more environmental harm than the oil to be removed.
3. Cleanup measures would pose a hazard to responders, or would be excessively costly in view of their insignificant contribution to minimizing a threat to the public health or welfare, or the environment; and
4. Activities required to repair unavoidable damage resulting from removal actions have been performed.

1640 – Alternative Response Technologies

1640.1 – Dispersant Pre-Approval/Monitoring/Decision Protocol

Reference Appendix III of the Alaska Regional Contingency Plan for the Oil Dispersant Guidelines for Alaska. Additional technical assistance for dispersant application can be found in the ADEC STAR Manual.

1640.2 – In Situ Burn (ISB) Approval/Monitoring/Decision Protocol

Reference Appendix IV of the Alaska Regional Contingency Plan. Additional technical assistance for dispersant application can be found in the ADEC STAR Manual.

1640.3 – Bioremediation Approval/Monitoring/Decision Protocol – TBD

1640.4 – Alternative Response Technology Evaluation System (ARTES)

Information on the Alternative Response Technology Evaluation System can be found at the NOAA website at the following link:
https://response.restoration.noaa.gov/oil-and-chemical-spills/oil-spills/resources/alternative-response-tool-evaluation-system-artes.html. Reference Appendix V of the Alaska Regional Contingency Plan.

1640.5 – Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technology (SMART)

Reference Appendix III of the Alaska Regional Contingency Plan for the Oil Dispersant Guidelines for Alaska to include SMART guidance. Additional technical assistance for dispersant application can be found in the ADEC STAR Manual.

1650 – Fish and Wildlife Acts Compliance

1650.1 - Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)

For information on the ESA, reference the following U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service website:
https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations/laws-legislations/migratory-bird-treaty-act.php

1650.2 - Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA)

For information on the ESA, reference the following U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service website: https://www.fws.gov/international/laws-treaties-agreements/us-conservation-laws/marine-mammal-protection-act.html

1650.3 – Endangered Species Act (ESA)

For information on the ESA, reference the following U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service website: https://www.fws.gov/endangered/laws-policies/

1660 – Protection of Historic Properties (National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA))

For information on NHPA, reference the following FEMA website: https://www.fema.gov/national-historic-preservation-act-1966-amended-2000

1700 – RESERVED

1800 – RESERVED

1900 – RESERVED FOR AREA/DISTRICT

2000 – COMMAND

2100 – UNIFIED COMMAND (UC)

The Unified Command described here for oil and hazardous substance discharge response in Alaska is specific to Alaska and is not identical to the Unified Command described in the NIMS ICS. In the NIMS ICS, all agencies with jurisdictional authority or a functional role in an incident are represented in the Unified Command. In the State of Alaska, the Unified Command for oil and hazardous substance discharge response consists solely of the OSCs for the Federal, State and Local governments, plus the RP's IC. Other government agencies are represented by the Federal, State and Local OSCs (see Figure 2: Unified Command).

Whenever an incident involves more than one agency with jurisdiction, a Unified Command will be established. A Unified Command will also be established if there is only one agency with jurisdiction and the RP is responding adequately. The RP and all agencies with jurisdictional responsibilities will contribute to the process of:

- determining overall incident objectives and priorities;
- selecting strategies;
- ensuring joint planning for tactical activities;
- ensuring integrated tactical operations are conducted;
- maximizing use of all assigned resources;
- resolving conflicts.

The Unified Commanders will:

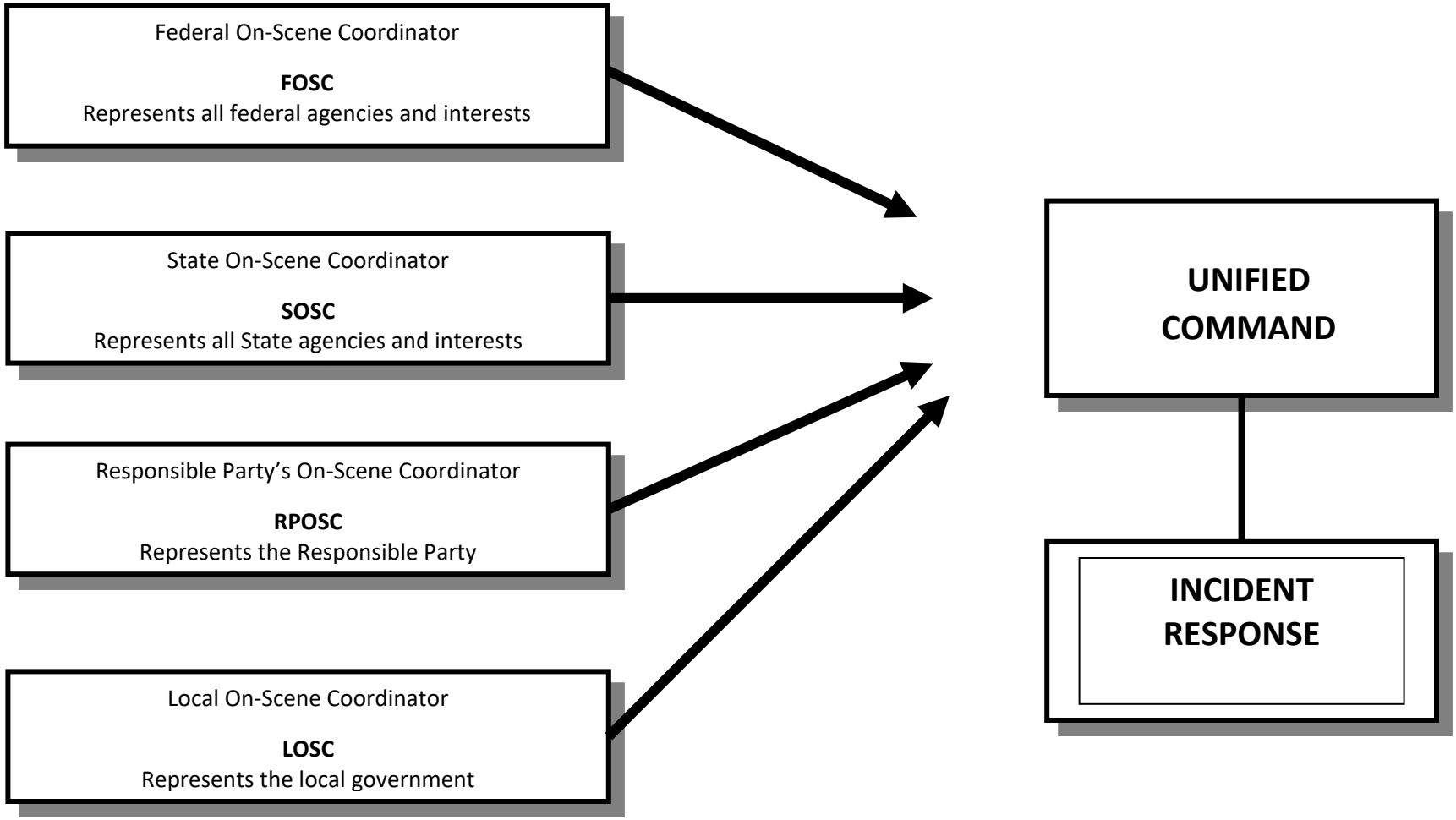
- designate the Incident Commander (IC) (who will normally be one of the Unified Commanders assigned to the Unified Command);
- designate officers and section chiefs for each section within the ICS;
- review and approve a consolidated incident action plan; and
- ensure the incident action plan is carried out by the IC.

The Unified Command directs all aspects of incident response (including oversight, monitoring, resource allocation cleanup, etc.) and uses a designated Incident Commander (IC) to carry out containment, control, and cleanup operations. (See Figure 4: Incident Commander).

The IC is in charge of control, containment, removal, and disposal of the spill. There can be only one IC at any given time. However, the IC can change as incidents progress. The IC will be chosen by the Unified Command (FOSC, SOSC, LOSC, and RPOSC). When the RP is responding and has adequate resources to dedicate to containment, control, and cleanup efforts, the RPOSC will normally be the IC. The FOSC and SOSC make the determination based on the adequacy of the RP's containment, control, and cleanup efforts.

FOSCs and SOSCs will only designate their own IC if the RP is unknown or is not adequately responding to the incident. Typically, one of the OSCs or a response action contractor will become the IC.

Figure 1: Unified Command



FOSC: Federal On-Scene Coordinator (US Coast Guard/EPA)

SOSC: State On-Scene Coordinator (ADEC)

LOSC: Local On-Scene Coordinator (while immediate threat to public safety exists)

Revised 2/6/94

2110 – Command Representatives

2210.1 – General

Under the National Contingency Plan (NCP) and State statutes, State and Federal Governments are responsible for ensuring responses to oil and hazardous substance incidents are timely and adequate. This responsibility has three aspects:

1. Conduct the Government's oversight functions concerning monitoring, investigating, permitting, conducting damage assessments, restoration, and collecting documentation for possible litigation or cost recovery.
2. Augment the RP's cleanup efforts, when necessary, to contain the release, recover the product, and minimize the impact to the environment.
3. Take over containment, control and cleanup operations when necessary.

Federal and State governments conduct and coordinate these three functions using the Unified ICS. The Federal and State Governments' oversight function only involves government or contracted resources, although it is coordinated with other parties involved in the cleanup effort.

2210.2 – Federal Representative

2210.2 – State Representative

2210.3 – Local Representative

2210.4 – Responsible Party Representative

The Responsible Party (RP) is the person(s) responsible for a discharge of a hazardous substance to the water or land of the State. Under State regulations (18 AAC 75.315), it is the responsibility of the RP to contain, control and clean up that their discharge. Similar federal laws require RPs to respond to their spills and oblige the RP to direct its own containment, control and cleanup efforts. Even though the RP is required to respond to a spill, the State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) oversees the RP's containment, control and cleanup efforts and has the authority to take over or supplement the response activities if the SOSC determines that the response is inadequate (18 AAC 75.320). The Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) has similar authority under federal law. Additionally, the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) authorizes the United States Coast Guard (USCG) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to direct the RP’s activities of the RP without "federalizing" (taking federal control of) the spill cleanup efforts.

The RPs may use contracted resources, which may include Oil Spill Response Organizations (OSROs), Incident Management Teams (IMTs), and Non-Tank Vessel Cleanup Contractors (NTVCCs), to assist the RP or to act on their behalf during the incident responses. These entities may fill ICS positions, or work in the field to facilitate cleanup efforts.

2210.5 – Area Command

An Area Command Authority (ACA) will be established during a disaster, such as an earthquake, when the State is faced with multiple oil and hazardous material spills. The ACA will assume overall command and coordination of the various spill incidents only. The SOSC for the affected region will be the ACA. The individual incidents will be under the command of SOSC representatives. The ACA [SOSC] will

prioritize the State's responses to the separate incidents. The ACA will coordinate all spill response efforts with the State Coordinating Officer (SCO). The use of an Area Command Authority is also one possible way of managing a single very large spill. Figure 12: Area Command Authority for Multiple Spills or Very Large Incidents shows only one of many possible ways the incident may be managed.

2210.6 – Single Command

When an incident occurs with single jurisdiction and one agency has primary responsibility, the SINGLE COMMAND structure will be established. For significant oil spills and hazardous substance releases, there will normally be OSCs from the RP, federal and state governments. There may also be a local OSC for incidents posing an immediate threat to public safety and those within their local jurisdiction. When there is not an RP; the RP is unable to respond satisfactorily; or the Federal, State or local government takes over response activities, the OSC will be determined by the agency with jurisdictional authority.

The Unified Command operates with the FOSC having ultimate authority for incidents under federal jurisdiction and the SOSC having ultimate authority for incidents not involving federal jurisdiction. As long as there is an immediate threat to public safety, a Local On-Scene Coordinator (LOSC) will serve as the ultimate command authority if the FOSC or SOSC do not assume the lead role for response, or if the LOSC requests a higher authority to assume that responsibility. The RP retains authority as long as they are adequately responding to the incident (and there is no immediate threat to public health and safety). The Unified Command will respect all governmental agencies' and private jurisdictional authorities. Most of the time, the Unified Command will be able to agree upon a single incident action plan. In cases where there are disputes or differences, the OSC having ultimate authority described above will settle these disputes.

a) When the federal government is participating, an FOSC will be provided by the USCG, EPA, or Department of Defense (DOD). The USCG will manage spills in the coastal zone; EPA will manage inland spills, and the DOD will provide the FOSC if a hazardous substance release involves military resources and occurs on military facilities.

b) If there is no federal jurisdiction or the FOSC designates the State to act as the FOSC's representative, the State SOSC is in charge, so federal trustee agencies should contact and coordinate with the SOSC.

2120 – Unified Command Staff

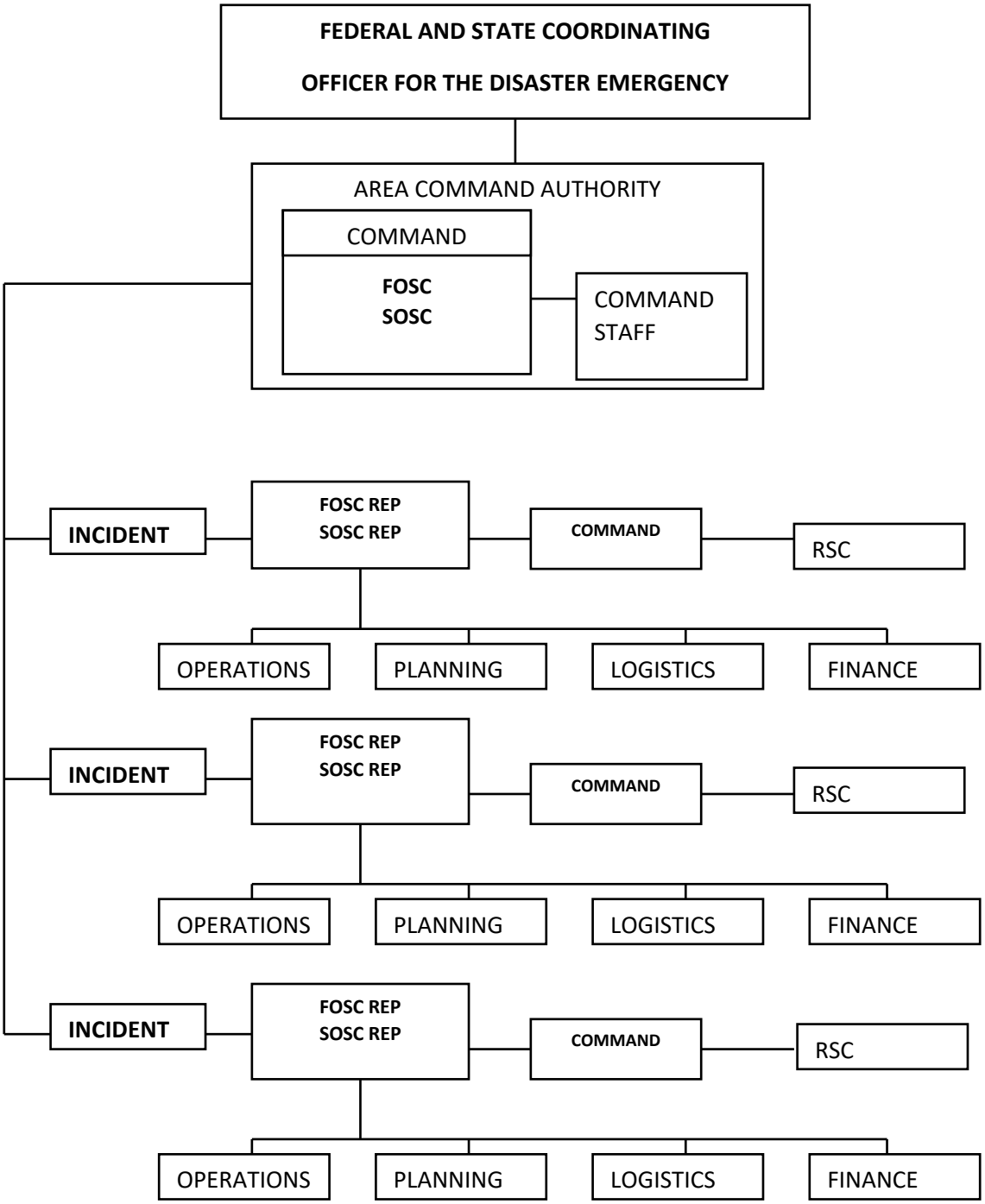
Key positions may be established to assume responsibility for activities that are not part of the line organization. Unified Commanders determine who fills these positions.

- Public Information Officer (PIO) -- point of contact for the media and individuals who desire information about the incident.

- Safety Officer (SOFR) -- assesses hazardous/unsafe situations and develops a safety plan to ensure personnel safety.

- Liaison Officers (LOFR) -- point of contact for affected communities, interest groups that do not have jurisdictional authority, landowners, leaseholders, RCACs, government agencies, and other groups of interested parties. Several Liaison Officers may be designated, depending on the level of coordination required. The LOFR coordinates with the Regional Stakeholder Committee, if one is activated.

Figure 2: Area Command Authority for Multiple



This figure shows only one of many possible ways several incidents can be managed.

2130 – Guidance for setting response objectives

2230.1 – HAZMAT

As with the risk assessment, the statewide response capability assessment focuses on large scale releases of toxic gases. While the need for and type of response will depend on the particular substance released, the amount released, the release duration and a number of other factors, a simplified standard was developed to evaluate response capability. The standard consists of two objectives, and response capability is defined as the degree to which each of the two objectives can be met:

Defensive Response Objective. Detect the release and initiate immediate defensive measures including agency and public notification, plume movement prediction, and evacuation and shelter-in-place of the public.

Offensive Response Objective. Provide offensive measures including testing and monitoring chemical concentrations, setting hazard zones, entering hazardous atmospheres, and controlling the release.

A number of other objectives, of course, may have to be met during an actual response, such as providing medical care, firefighting capability, and decontamination. While all response elements are potentially important, examining the planning and resources needed to meet the above key objectives helps to focus the analysis.

While the first objective would apply for all toxic gas releases in populated areas, the second objective will not always be required or feasible. Offensive response may not be feasible, for example, for short duration releases. It is assumed, however, that there should be some offensive response capability wherever there are substantial risks.

2140 – General response priorities

Reference the National Contingency Plan, 40 CFR 300.317

2200 – Safety

Personnel involved in oil spill response activities must comply with all applicable worker health and safety laws and regulations. The primary federal AND state regulations are the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards for hazardous waste operations and emergency response found in 29 CFR 1910.120 and 08 AAC 61., respectively. These rules regulate the safety and health of employees involved in cleanup operations at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites being cleaned up under government mandate and in certain hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal operations conducted under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA). The regulations also apply to both emergency response and post-emergency cleanup of hazardous substance spills. The definition of hazardous substance used in these regulations is much broader than the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), encompassing all CERCLA hazardous substances, RCRA hazardous waste, and all Department of Transportation (DOT) hazardous materials listed in 49 CFR part 172. Thus, most oils and oil spill responses are covered by these regulations. The rules cover employee protection during initial site characterization and analysis, monitoring activities, material handling activities, training, and emergency response.

OSHA classifies an area impacted by oil as an uncontrolled hazardous waste site. However, the regulations do not automatically apply to an oil spill cleanup. There must be an operation that involves employee exposure or the reasonable possibility for employee exposure to safety or health hazards. A typical shoreline cleanup worker collecting tarballs of weathered oil or deploying sorbents to collect

sheen may not be exposed to a safety or health risk. The role of the site safety and health supervisor is to assess the site, determine the safety and health hazards present, and determine if OSHA regulations apply. If an OSHA field compliance officer is on scene, he or she should be consulted to determine the applicability of OSHA regulation. Disputes should be referred to the department of labor representative on the Alaska Regional Response Team (RRT). The individual making the site characterization should communicate the hazards associated with the spill and provide recommendations for the protection of workers' safety and health through a site safety plan. The responsibility for the health and safety of personnel supporting a pollution response mission rests with the On-Scene Coordinator (OSC).

In an oil spill response where OSHA regulations apply, the OSC must ensure that paragraphs (b) through (o) and paragraph (q) of 29 CFR 1910.120 are complied with. Of most concern are the training requirements for response personnel. Personnel who are routinely involved in pollution response should complete a 40-hour course meeting the OSHA training in paragraph (e) of 29 CFR 1910.120. Training records should reflect that OSHA requirements have been satisfied. Contractors are responsible for certifying the training of their employees. OSHA has recognized the need to remove oil from the environment and has empowered the osha representative to the RRT to reduce the training requirement to a minimum of 4 hours for responders engaged in post-emergency response operations. An example of a post-emergency response effort is shoreline cleanup operations. The reduced training applies to all Coast Guard and other government personnel and to the private sector. This information may be found in OSHA Instruction CPL 2-2.51. The level of training required depends on the potential for exposure. Workers required to use respirators must have 40 hours of off-site training. The OSHA field compliance officer should be contacted to ascertain the worker training requirements and develop an implementation plan to minimize the hazards of exposure to workers involved in cleanup operations. State requirements that are more restrictive will preempt federal requirements.

The following website provides an excellent OSHA publication entitled training marine oil spill response workers under OSHA's hazardous waste operations and emergency response standard. The document provides specific training requirements for spill responders during both the emergency response phase as well as the post-emergency response cleanup phase.

Http://www.osha.gov/publications/3172/3172.html

Within the State of Alaska, hospital decontamination stations have been established at a few hospitals. Field decontamination is critical prior to transporting injured workers to a medical facility.

2210 – Site characterization
TBD

2220 – Site Safety Plan Development

STANDARD SITE SAFETY PLAN
FOR EMERGENCY/POST-EMERGENCY PHASE COASTAL OIL SPILLS (4/93)

A. SITE DESCRIPTION

Site generally referred to as: _____

_____

Location: _____

_____

Surrounding population: ___industrial, ___residential,

___rural, ___unpopulated, ___other:_____

Topography: ___rocky, ___sandy/gravel beach, ___cliffs, ___marshes, ___docks,

___ other: _____

Primary Hazards:

___Chemical Exposure
___Fire/Explosion
___Oxygen Deficiency
___Confined/Enclosed Space Entry
___Ionizing Radiation
___Biological Hazards
___Safety Hazards
___Heat Stress
___Cold Exposure
___Noise
___Other:_____

Pathways for hazardous substance dispersion:_____

_____

Pathways have been noted on the site safety map provided as Attachment_____.

See procedures for handling drums, containers, and spill containment, provided as Attachments_____.

B. WORK PLAN AND ENTRY OBJECTIVES

1. Work Plan: All work shall be conducted in accordance with procedures established during pre-entry briefings and attached work plans. ____ *A work plan is provided as Attachment_____.*

2. Entry Objectives: Daily objectives may include site surveys, mechanical cleaning, oil recovery, booming, dispersant application, wildlife rehabilitation/hazing, and related activities. Detailed objectives shall be developed daily, and shall be described during the pre-entry safety briefing.

C. SITE ORGANIZATION

1. Definitions:

OSC: The On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) is the pre-designated Federal, State, Local, or Responsible Party official responsible for incident management in accordance with the Unified Plan. The OSC's designated rep serves as the on-site supervisor for response personnel.

SSHO: The Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO), often referred to simply as the Site Safety Officer, is the single individual responsible for developing and implementing the OSC's site-specific site safety and health plan.

SSHP: Site Safety and Health Supervisor(s) (SSHP) is a mandatory position under 29 CFR 1910.120. The SSHP, often referred to simply as the Site Safety Supervisor, is the individual(s) in the field responsible for enforcing the SSHO's site-specific site safety and health plan. An SSHP must be on-site at all times while the SSHO may be with the OSC or at other locations.

2. Positions:

Function ***name and phone (if appropriate)***

FOSC:_____

SOSC:_____

LOSC:_____

RPOSC:_____

Incident Commander:_____

OSC's On-Site rep/supervisor:_____

FOSC Rep: _____

SOSC Rep: _____

LOSC Rep: _____

RPOSC Rep: _____

Site Safety and Health Officer: _____

Site Safety & Health Supervisor(s): See the posted organization on-site/workplan/briefing log.

Public Affairs Officer: _____

Scientific Support Coord: _____

National Pollution Fund Center Case Officer: _____

BOA Contract Supervisor: _____

Other Federal/State/Local reps:

_____

_____

_____

RP's representative: _____

RP's On-Site rep: _____

RP's On-Site Contract Supervisor: _____

RP's Safety & Health Officer: _____

RP's Safety & Health Supervisor: _____

Other R.P. reps: _____

_____

_____

D. SITE CONTROL

1. Anyone entering or departing a Work Area shall report to the site supervisor or designated representative.

2. No person shall enter a site without subscribing to this or another appropriate Site Safety and Health plan.

3. The buddy system is mandatory for everyone on site.

4. Training:

a. In general, all personnel on-site shall be trained adequately to perform their assigned tasks safely. The general training level requirement is technician level and/or routine site worker (40 hrs and 3 days on-the-job training minimum) except as noted below.

JOB DESCRIPTION:	TRAINING LEVEL:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

_____*Guidelines for assessment of training/qualification requirements has been provided as Attachment*_____*.*

b. All personnel entering the site shall be fully informed about applicable hazards and procedures on site. See section L. below for on-site informational briefings program.

5. Site Boundaries: Control boundaries have been established in the site safety map below according to the following guidelines:

a. The HOT ZONE, or EXCLUSION ZONE, is the area where contamination or product hazards are expected.

b. The WARM ZONE, or CONTAMINATION REDUCTION ZONE, is a transition area between the HOT ZONE and the COLD ZONE. It is the area where DECONTAMINATION is conducted for personnel and equipment leaving the HOT ZONE.

c. The COLD ZONE, or SUPPORT ZONE, is an area adjacent to the WARM ZONE that is intended to remain safe and as free of contamination as possible.

6. Site Safety Map: The site safety map includes the location of items such as: zone boundaries, decontamination station, washing, toilet/hygiene facilities, first aid equipment, fire extinguishers, command posts, equipment staging/storage, eating/rest areas, animal rehab/hazing stations, and locations of identified hazards.

____ *A Site Safety Map is provided as Attachment_____.*

7. Decontamination: Field decontamination of injured workers is essential prior to transport to a medical facility. Hospital decontamination stations have not been established within the State of Alaska to support patients contaminated during oil or hazardous substance response operations.

E. HAZARD EVALUATION:

1. **Chemical Hazards:** Check appropriate category of oil, attach generic information sheet, and attach specific MSDS when available. Check all applicable below:

____ Oil containing benzene and/or other high vapor pressure chemicals.

____ *Hazard information is provided as Attachment_____.*

____ Oil that does not contain benzene and/or other high vapor pressure chemicals.

____ *Hazard information is provided as Attachment_____.*

____ Hydrogen sulfide (from sour crude oil or anaerobic decay of organic materials).

____ *Hazard information is provided as Attachment_____.*

____ Dispersant applications.

____ *Hazard information is provided as Attachment_____.*

____ Bioremediation application.

____ *Hazard information is provided as Attachment_____.*

2. Exposure/Risk Assessment Monitoring For Chemical and Physical Hazards: The following monitoring shall be conducted with monitoring equipment calibrated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions (electronic equipment shall be calibrated before each day's use).

MONITOR	FREQUENCY
___ Combustible gas	___continuous, ___hourly, ___ daily, ___*Other*: _____
___ Oxygen	___continuous, ___hourly, ___ daily, ___*Other*: _____
___ H2S dosimeter	___continuous, ___hourly, ___ daily, ___*Other*: _____
___ H2S meter	___continuous, ___hourly, ___ daily, ___*Other*: _____
___ HNU	___continuous, ___hourly, ___ daily, ___*Other*: _____
___ OVA	___continuous, ___hourly, ___ daily, ___*Other*: _____
___ WBGT	___continuous, ___hourly, ___ daily, ___*Other*: _____
___ Noise	___continuous, ___hourly, ___ daily, ___*Other*: _____
___ Organic Vapor	___continuous, ___hourly, ___ daily, ___*Other*: _____
___ *Other*:_____	___continuous, ___hourly, ___ daily, ___*Other*: _____

3. Additional Hazards: Additional hazards may be encountered on site, and these along with any other applicable hazards found during the site survey must be marked on the attached maps.

F. GENERAL SAFE WORK PRACTICES. The following safe work practices shall be adhered to while on site. Please check those that are appropriate and add any additional ones:

____BUDDY SYSTEM. The buddy system shall be observed inside the Work Area (EXCLUSION and CONTAMINATION REDUCTION ZONES). Personnel must work within sight of their assigned partner at all times. A partner shall be assigned by the site safety supervisor as personnel check in. Personnel shall use whistles to indicate that they need assistance in areas where they may be obscured from supervisors (e.g. high grass, boulders, or warehouse areas) as noted on the Project Map.

____OCCUPATIONAL MEDICAL MONITORING. Personnel shall be enrolled in an occupational medical monitoring program in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120.

____FIRES. Each restriction zone and associated contamination reduction zone shall have at least one each of the following:

- a fully charged Class A fire extinguisher for ordinary fires,
- a fully charged Class B fire extinguisher for liquid fires, and
- a hand held fog horn to alert personnel.

The above items shall be maintained in a readily accessible location, clearly labeled in red, and with the location noted on the project map. An ABC or AB fire extinguisher can be substituted for an A or B fire extinguisher.

____LIGHTING. Fixed or portable lighting shall be maintained for dark areas or work after sunset to ensure that sufficient illumination is provided. (See TABLE H-120.1 of 29 CFR 1910.120(m) for Minimum Illumination Intensities.)

____SLIPPERY ROCKS AND SURFACES. All personnel in the work area shall wear chemical resistant safety boots with steel toe/shank and textured bottoms (neoprene is a common material that is fairly resistant to many oils). Boat operators may substitute clean deck shoes with textured soles kept free of oil on cloth/leather uppers.

____SLIP-TRIP-FALL HAZARDS. In addition to proper footwear, personnel will be briefed to be wary of tripping hazards. Safety belts and lifelines will also be worn when working at heights. Proper safety precautions will be taken when working with ladders.

____WORK NEAR WATER. All personnel working in boats, on docks, or generally within 10 feet of water deeper than 3 feet, shall wear Coast Guard approved personal flotation devices (PFDs) or work vests.

____HEAT STRESS. The site safety and health supervisor shall generally be guided by the ACGIH guidelines in determining work/rest periods. Fluids shall be available at all times and encouraged during rest periods.

____Further guidelines are provided as Attachment:_____.

____COLD STRESS. The site safety and health supervisor shall generally be guided by the ACGIH guidelines in determining work/rest periods. Workers shall be provided with adequate warm clothing, rest opportunities, exposure protection, warm and/or sweet fluids shall also be available during rest periods. For prolonged water temperatures below 59 degrees F, or a combined water and air temperature

less than 120 degrees F, exposure suits shall be worn by personnel working/traveling in small boats, and immersion suits shall be available for vessel operations other than small boats.

____*Further guidelines are provided as Attachment:_____.*

____HIGH NOISE LEVELS. Hearing protection shall be used in high noise areas (exceeding 84 dBA--generally where noise levels require personnel to raise their voices to be heard) designated by the site safety supervisor.

____ELECTRICAL HAZARDS. Electrical hazards are designated on the site map, and shall be marked with suitable placards, barricades, or warning tape as necessary.

____TRAP HAZARDS. Open manholes, pits, trenches, or similar hazards are noted on the site map. The site safety supervisor shall ensure that these locations are periodically checked during the day.

____MUD. Dangerous mud flats posing a trap hazard shall be designated on the site safety map as areas off limits to personnel. Mark these locations with banner tape, barricades, or other marking equipment.

____CARBON MONOXIDE. Equipment operators shall ensure that personnel do not linger or work near exhaust pipes.

____UV LIGHT EXPOSURE. Sunscreens of protection factor 15 (or greater), and UV tinted safety glasses shall be made available for response personnel as needed.

____HELICOPTER OPERATIONS. Pilots shall provide safety briefing for all passengers. Helicopter procedures are provided as attachment:_____.

____MOTOR VEHICLES. Drivers shall maintain a safe speed at all times, and shall not be allowed to operate vehicles in a reckless manner.

___A vehicle safety briefing is provided as attachment_____.

____ALL TERRAIN VEHICLES (ATVs). Drivers shall maintain a safe speed at all times, and shall not be allowed to operate vehicles in a reckless manner. ATV drivers shall not operate ATVs outside of areas and lanes specified by the site safety supervisor.

____DRUM HANDLING AND SPILL CONTAINMENT.

- Drums and containers must be handled in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120. Containers must be labeled and constructed in accordance with EPA (40 CFR 264-265, and 300), and DOT (49 CFR 171-178) regulations.
- Temporary holding/staging areas for drums and containers containing waste materials shall be constructed to contain spillage, run-off, or accidental releases of materials.
- Manual lifting and handling of drums and containers shall be kept to a minimum. To the extent possible, mechanical devices, drum slings or other mechanical assisting devices designed for that purpose shall be used.

____*Safe-lifting procedures are provided as Attachment_____.*

____*Drum-handling procedures are provided as Attachment_____.*

____CONFINED SPACES. Confined spaces will not normally be entered by response personnel during oil spill response operations. If a confined space must be entered or hotwork conducted on a confined space, a specific confined space entry work plan and confined space work authorization checklist will be developed for that operation.

____ *A confined space work plan is provided as Attachment_____.*

____ *A confined space work authorization checklist is provided as Attachment_____.*

____POISONOUS/INFECTIOUS INSECTS, BITES, STINGS, PLANTS.

___ Bee Stings (also hornet or wasp bites)

___ Animal Bites (infection hazard, and/or rabies from some common sources such as: foxes, bats, dogs, cats, and cows).

___ Marine Stings and Punctures (jellyfish, man-o-war, anemones, corals, hydras, urchins, cone shells, stingrays, and spiny fish)

___ Poisonous Plants (poison ivy, oak, or sumac)

General Prevention:

___During morning safety briefings, provide information on the location of hazards and how to deal with problems.

___Personnel should be provided with

__ long sleeved clothing

__ insect repellant

___Personnel should inspect each other for signs of infected bites during breaks when working in designated areas.

___Personnel with allergies to bee stings or insect bites may suffer a medical emergency if bitten. Supervisors on site should be prepared to deal with these medical emergencies.

___Personnel with severe allergies must work in areas away from known/suspected hazards.

___Personnel with allergies to bee stings or other insect bites should notify their supervisors AND the site safety supervisor when reporting on this site.

____ *Personnel shall be briefed on procedures in accordance with the guidelines provided as Attachment:_____.*

____BEAR SAFETY/USE OF FIREARMS. Confrontation with bears exhibiting aggressive behavior can be life-threatening for employees engaged in field work at remote sites. State regulations allow taking of bears in defense of life after other measures fail. Personal safety is the foremost consideration in bear encounters, but all reasonable alternative methods of deterring an aggressive bear shall be employed. These include retreat, noise making, chemical repellents, and detonation of flares, if feasible.

Proper training of personnel should cover the following at a minimum:

- Avoiding bear encounters.
- Interpreting bear behaviors.
- Handling, maintaining and using non-lethal repellents.
- Handling, maintaining and using firearms.
- Requirements of the State Defense of Life and Property Regulations.

____ *Bear safety/firearms handling procedures are provided as Attachment_____.*

The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation has also developed a document entitled "Bear Safety/Firearms Program Guidance" for ADEC personnel.

G. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE).

1. Levels of Protection:

- **Level A:** Should be worn when the highest level of respiratory, skin, and eye protection is needed.
- **Level B:** Should be worn when the highest level of respiratory protection is needed, but a lesser level of skin protection.
- **Level C:** Should be worn when the criteria for using air-purifying respirators are met.
- **Level D:** Should be worn only as a work uniform and not on any site with respiratory or skin hazards. It provides no protection against chemical hazards.

____ *See the PPE ensemble descriptions provided as Attachment_____.*

2. The following PPE ensembles shall be used while on site:

Location:	*Task:*	*Level (circle):*
GENERAL	Monitors/supervisors	A B C D
	Shoreline cleanup crew	A B C D
	Vacuum truck crews	A B C D
	High pressure wash crew	A B C D
	Abrasive cleaning crew	A B C D
	Hot water wash crew	A B C D
	Boat drivers	A B C D
	Boat crews	A B C D
	Skimmer crews	A B C D
	Boom crews	A B C D
	Sampling teams	A B C D
	Survey teams	A B C D
	Product pumping	A B C D
	Dispersants crews	A B C D
	Bioremediation crews	A B C D
	Bird/mammal capture	A B C D
	Bird/mammal hazing	A B C D
	Bird/mammal transport	A B C D
	_____	A B C D
	_____	A B C D
	_____	A B C D
	_____	A B C D

COLD ZONE	Response personnel	A B C D
	Visitors:	A B C D
	_____	A B C D
	_____	A B C D
	_____	A B C D
	_____	A B C D

H. DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES

Contaminated personnel and personnel entering contaminated areas shall be decontaminated in accordance with the instructions of the site safety and health supervisor.

____ *See the Decontamination Guidelines and Layout provided as Attachments_____.*

I. SANITATION & PERSONAL HYGIENE

Potable water, non-potable water, toilets and personal hygiene facilities shall be readily available.

____ *For further information see Attachment_____.*

J. EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

1. General: In all cases when an onsite emergency occurs, immediate notification will be made via the quickest means available. Personnel shall not reenter the work area or restart work until:

- the condition resulting in the emergency has been investigated by supervisory personnel, and has been corrected;
- hazards have been reassessed; and
- site personnel have been briefed on any changes in the operation and site safety plan.

____Hospitals listed under communications section have been contacted (chemical emergency hospital agrees to take patients from site).

____Fire departments listed under communications section have been contacted.

____Ambulance services listed under communications section have been contacted (note those which will take chemical emergencies).

____ATSDR has been notified of site operations.

____Police forces listed under communications section have been notified.

2. Emergency Medical Procedures:

- Contact designated EMT (see the posted organization/work plan).
- Do not attempt to move seriously injured personnel, call for an ambulance to come to the injured person.
- For bites, stings, or poisonous animals/plants follow the procedures provided in Attachment_____.

- The closest hospital for regular emergencies is:

  _____
  (see K. Communications, below, for phone number)

- The closest hospital for chemical exposure emergencies is:

  _____
  (see K. Communications, below, for phone number)

Contact ATSDR (404) 639-0615 (24 hr) for chemical incidents.

3. Emergency Fire Procedures:

- DO NOT attempt to fight fires unless it is a small fire. A small fire is generally considered to be a fire in the early stages of development that can readily be extinguished in a few minutes time with personnel and equipment in the immediate area.
- DO NOT take extraordinary measures to fight fires.
- YOU MUST sound the appropriate fire signal if fire cannot be put out quickly.
- Alert nearby personnel to call fire department.
- Notify supervisor.
- When the fire alarm is sounded, personnel shall immediately leave the work area WITH THEIR ASSIGNED BUDDY and proceed to the pre-designated assembly point using the designated evacuation route (see evacuation routes and assembly point below).
- The Site Supervisor OR the Fire Department shall ensure that the fire is extinguished and a temporary fire watch has been posted BEFORE restarting work.

4. Evacuation:

EVACUATION & FIRE SIGNAL(S):

_____

_____

PRIMARY EVACUATION ROUTE:

_____

_____

SECONDARY EVACUATION ROUTE:

_____

_____

ASSEMBLY POINT:

_____

_____

K. COMMUNICATIONS.

1. General signals:

__THUMBS UP: I'm OK / I agree.

__THUMBS DOWN: Don't agree.

__HANDS ACROSS THROAT: Out of air/trouble breathing

__GRAB HAND/ARM: Come with me

__HANDS ON HEAD: I need assistance

__BOTH HANDS ON WAIST: Leave area immediately

2. Radio communications:

Working:
freq:_____, chnl:_____ (__VHF __UHF __CB _____OTHER)

Emergency:
freq:_____, chnl:_____ (__VHF __UHF __CB _____OTHER)

freq:_____, chnl:_____ (__VHF __UHF __CB _____OTHER)

3. Phone communications:

On-Scene Coordinator:

(_____)_____(_voice _fax _cell _pager _home)

(_____)_____(_voice _fax _cell _pager _home)

Incident Commander:

(_____)_____(_voice _fax _cell _pager _home)

(_____)_____(_voice _fax _cell _pager _home)

Site Safety and Health Officer:

(_____)_____(_voice _fax _cell _pager _home)

(_____)_____(_voice _fax _cell _pager _home)

Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry (ATSDR)
(404) 639-0615 (24 hr) (voice) ext 0655 (fax)

Case officer: _____
ATSDR can provide emergency medical and toxicological information, assist in determining procedures for potential chemical overexposures, and can provide on scene assistance for certain chemical emergencies.

Police:

(_____)_____(_voice _fax _cell _pager _home)

Fire:

(_____)_____(_voice _fax _cell _pager _home)

Ambulance/EMT/Hospital:

(_____)_____(_voice _fax _cell _pager _home)

(_____)_____(_voice _fax _cell _pager _home)

OTHER NUMBERS:

(_____)_____(_voice _fax _cell _pager _home)

(_____)_____(_voice _fax _cell _pager _home)

(_____)_____(_voice _fax _cell _pager _home)

(_____)_____(_voice _fax _cell _pager _home)

L. SITE SAFETY BRIEFINGS/MEETINGS.

1. Initial Briefing: All personnel, employees, contractors, and subcontractors shall be provided with an initial site safety briefing to communicate the nature, level and degree of hazards expected on site and to present the emergency response plan.

2. Shift & Other Briefings: Personnel will also receive regular briefings before and after each shift, before making a LEVEL A/B hot zone entry, and when significant changes are made in the work procedures or safety plans. These site safety meetings/briefings shall be held by the Site Supervisor. At a minimum these meetings will describe the work to be accomplished, discuss safety procedure changes, and note any items that need to be passed to other crews. General safety training topics should also be covered based on points raised in previous meetings and the site safety plan attachments.

____ *A briefing log is provided as Attachment:_____.*

M. THE SITE SAFETY OFFICER.

The Site Safety Officer for this incident is:

_____.

The responsibilities of the SITE SAFETY OFFICER include (but are not limited to):

- coordination of all safety and health concerns for the entire work site;
- keeping this plan current; and
- liaison with site safety officers from other organizations.

N. AUTHORIZATIONS:

SITE SAFETY OFFICER:

_____

DATE: _____

ON SCENE COORDINATOR:

_____

DATE: _____

The following website provides several examples of site safety plans:
USEPA – Health and Safety Plan User's Guide

2230 – OSHA Training for Volunteers
The National Response Team has published guidance on the use of volunteers within the policy set by OSHA in 29 CFR § 1910.120:

Use of Volunteers Guidelines for Oil Spills (2012)
https://www.nrt.org/sites/2/files/NRT_Use_of_Volunteers_Guidelines_for_Oil_Spills_FINAL_signatures_inserted_Version_28-Sept-2012.pdf

2240 – Training Guidance for Local Emergency Planning Committees

2300 – INFORMATION

2310 – Protocol for Access/Timing of Media Briefings

2310.1 – Public Information Officer (PIO) Protocol

Oil and hazardous substance spills generate a great deal of public attention and media coverage, particularly if a spill is large or the substance spilled is extremely hazardous. This attention, reflecting legitimate public concern, may be local, statewide, or even national or international in scope.

Public affairs specialists or information officers keep the public and the news media informed about the facts and current situation of an incident and of the activities of the response effort and the agencies and officials involved. The Public Information Officer (PIO) of the Unified Command's Incident Command System organization serves as the lead manager for all spill-related public information activities conducted on behalf of the Unified Command or an On-Scene Coordinator (OSC).

Under the direction of the State OSC, the ADEC Public Information Officer serves as the lead manager for all spill-related public information activities that fall under State jurisdiction and will maintain a State public information office, as needed.

In the event of a major incident, the Unified Command in consultation with the PIO may choose to establish a Joint Information Center where public affairs professionals from organizations involved in incident management activities can co-locate to perform critical emergency information, crisis communications, and public affairs functions.

The Public Information Officer (PIO) is the communications coordinator, and often the spokesperson for the agency or organization they represent. The PIO is responsible for developing and releasing information about the incident to the news media, to incident personnel, and to other appropriate

agencies and organizations. PIOs handle organizational functions, including media, community, industry, governmental, tribal, and interest-group relations. They do more than "tell their organization's story." They must understand the attitudes and concerns of the community, public interest groups, and other responding agencies and establish and maintain cooperative relationships with them and with representatives from print and broadcast journalism.

The PIO has three principal responsibilities:

1. Gather incident data. This involves understanding how an ICS/Unified Command response operation functions, then developing an effective method for obtaining up-to-date information from appropriate ICS Sections.
2. Analyze public perceptions of the response. This involves employing techniques for obtaining community feedback to provide response agencies with insight into community information needs, their expectations for the role to be played by the response agencies, and the lessons to be learned from specific response efforts.
3. Inform the public. That is, to serve as the source of accurate and comprehensive information about the incident and the response to a specific set of audiences.

The PIO drafts press releases and contacts people in the media who might print or broadcast material or information. The PIO must show creativity, initiative, and good judgment and have the ability to communicate thoughts clearly and simply. The PIO can operate from an office or from the field. During an incident, the PIO serves under the Unified Command and often can be identified by a helmet or vest with the letters "PIO" on it.

Staff and Resources: Experienced crisis managers know that when public information officers are needed, the need can be critical, and the Unified Command's or the OSC's effectiveness with the media and public is often in direct proportion to the PIO's experience and training in complex environmental emergencies. Effective communication with the public is indispensable to a successful spill response.

Arriving at a spill site, the information officer must ensure that an officer/recorder is assigned from the professional spill response staff to assist in recording and transmitting written information. The staff person is responsible for writing a "spill bulletin" summarizing salient facts and information about the incident. The bulletin is transmitted, on a frequent basis and usually by Fax, to ADEC's Central Office in Juneau, the Governor's Office, communities, Native groups, resource organizations, the media, and federal agencies (as appropriate). The information contained in the bulletin will prove useful to the information officer, as well.

Additional information officers and clerical staff should be added to handle the increasing work load, as should photographic services, both still and video. Resources required for the spill information office include suitable maps of the impacted area, up-to-date media and community contact lists, dedicated phone lines, portable phones or beepers, if available, computers for all writers on staff, printers, a copier, and a fax machine. An advance agreement should be made with the Unified Command that photos and video footage shot for public information may be used for that purpose, without delay or restriction for legal reviews, except when such is warranted due to private property concerns.

Staying Ahead of Changing Events: One of the PIO's precepts for day-to-day effectiveness is to stay ahead of the "information curve." During a rapidly-changing emergency this will become one of his or her most exacting challenges. Not only must this person assemble information quickly, arrange interviews and

assist reporters, but he/she also must maintain close contact with the OSC and spill team members to anticipate, as much as possible, each major development in the spill response that will generate the next wave of public concern or media interest.

These events may come in the form of escalated response actions, the release of new water sample data or wildlife mortality figures, or a formal decision delivered by a member of the Unified Command or others serving in an official capacity. When events such as these can be anticipated, press information can be prepared to enable the OSC to maintain his/her role as the primary responsible spokesperson for the incident. Additionally, the information officer must work within media deadlines as much as possible. Much of the national news media is driven by East Coast deadlines, a full four hours ahead of Alaska, and this may require special attention. It is a simple fact that information delivered prior to deadlines will be more effectively reported by the press.

To stay ahead of changing events and to meet deadlines, the PIO must assimilate a mass of information by coordinating with local government officials and federal, State, and responsible party public information staff, attending staff meetings, reading situation reports, and asking many questions. All of this consumes time. Sufficient staff support and resources in the spill information office or Joint Information Center is essential for answering phones, writing and dispensing bulletins, and hosting the press. Obtaining staff resources is thus one of the PIO's first duties upon arrival at a spill site.

Community Relations: Providing information directly to members of the impacted community, free of the filtering and potentially distorting effect of the media is critical to public understanding of the incident response. Community relations may include scheduling of public meetings, preparing speeches, and coordinating public activities with public officials and protocol personnel.

In order to ensure that important constituencies are not overlooked or slighted during a major response, it is important that a Community Relations/Liaison Officer coordinate closely with the public affairs element. (Under no circumstances should community relations be a collateral duty of the media relations officer or the Joint Information Center during a major incident).

Additionally, the PIO should contact local government officials and have them offer information and comments on the situation. State, federal and local governments should coordinate their responses and press releases to the media.

Internal Information: Internal information is the process of properly informing internal staff of the status of all pertinent activities. By keeping staff apprised with information that is accurate and consistent, efforts to properly inform the rest of the response community will be successful.

At a minimum, all personnel assigned to response duties should be provided with access to the daily fact sheet or any published spill bulletins prepared by the PIO or the JIC. This will help ensure a consistent and accurate flow of information.

2310.2 – PIO Checklists

2310.21 – General Checklist:

In response to a spill incident, as a member of the Unified Command Staff, the PIO will seek to perform the following:

- Obtain briefing from the Incident Commander.
- Prepare initial information summary, obtain Unified Command approval, and release for dissemination as soon as possible after arrival.
- In consultation with the Unified Command, establish a Joint Information Center, if warranted; manage the activated Joint Information Center.
- Arrange for necessary work space, materials, telephones and staffing.
- Observe constraints on the release of information imposed by the Unified Command.
- Release news to media and post information in command post and other appropriate locations.
- Ensure a consistent message is offered in all press releases, fact sheets, interviews and other public information forums.
- Attend all pertinent meetings to update information releases and situation reports.
- Screen visiting journalists and VIPs and arrange escorting when appropriate.
- Respond to special requests for information.
- Organize opportunities for media interviews, site visits, etc. during incident.
- Establish a press area, if deemed necessary, distribute passes, and ensure periodic contact with the media in the press area, using established time intervals, if applicable.
- Supervise the conduct of any outside news media, responding only with those details of the situation as authorized by the Unified Command. Establish the "ground rules" that are determined necessary by the incident commander given the seriousness of the situation.
- Respond to all telephone inquiries from news media, local residents and other in a timely manner.
- Standardize all forms of new releases and reports.
- Maintain a written log of all information received from the Unified Command and relayed or released on their authorization.
- Prepare a final written news release for distribution to the media with approval of the Unified Command.

2310.22 – State of Alaska Checklist:

No two emergencies are identical. Each event will challenge the public information officer's skills in communication, organization and diplomacy. This individual must design the best information response possible, flexibly and creatively, to meet the given situation. The following checklist, intended as an aid to the basics, is offered as a starting point:

Pre-planning

1. Maintain up-to-date information on the major facilities in the State. Include a file of relevant facts on the industries and the major environmental and public health resources near facilities.
2. Review major oil and hazardous substance transportation routes and examples of vessel and facility contingency plans.
3. At both the PIO's home and office, keep a kit with communications information for Alaska locales, including community and media contact lists.
4. Participate in spill drills.

At the Scene

1. Coordinate with the SOSC and spill response team.
2. Make all notifications as needed:
a. ADEC information officer in Commissioner's Office
b. Governor's Press Secretary
c. ADF&G Public Information Office and other State agencies as needed (ADNR, ADMVA/DHSEM, ADHSS)
d. Coast Guard or EPA Press Officers; and
e. RP's press officer or press spokesperson
3. Identify Liaison Officer/Recorder and determine when first Spill Bulletin will be released.
4. Initiate first press release with basic facts on spill; distribute as soon as possible.
5. Identify additional staffing, office, and equipment needs, if any, and submit to SOSC or office administrator.
6. Open communication channels with local government officials of affected communities; assist SOSC in keeping local community leadership informed.
7. Log-in press calls, record names, phone and fax numbers of reporters.
8. Activate video and still photography team.
9. Arrange to obtain maps from mapping team, with regular updates.
10. Work with SOSC to set up first press briefing.
11. Attend key staff coordination and update meetings.
12. Identify where reporters and TV crews may go and, if necessary, assist them in getting there.

News Briefings

- Coordinate with OSC: who will be spokesperson(s), subject matter to be covered, other state staff required, backup materials, time limit.
- Develop list of probable questions for SOSC.
- At beginning of briefing, introduce yourself and speakers, give titles and spelling of names, indicate subject matter to be covered.
- Note or tape questions and answers for follow-up.

Type of Information for Release

1. Names and contact phones to obtain information on the spill.
2. Exact location of the incident, including the proper name of the site, commercial entity name.
3. Time and date of incident.
4. Type of substance spilled, nature of incident (fire, explosion, oil spill, etc.), and size, and effects to date on humans or resources. For any casualties, withhold names pending notification of next-of-kin.
5. Actions taken or recommendations by the Unified Command for actions to respond to the incident. If appropriate, obtain quotes from the Unified Command officials regarding actions needed.
6. Resources in area that could be at further risk, including human risks, and information needed by the public for self-protection.
7. How the Unified Command is coordinating efforts with local communities and residents.

Precautions
Information released publicly during an incident may be used in later litigation. When in doubt, secure advice from the legal authorities. In general, adhere to the following:

- Do not speculate about the facts. "I don't know but I'll find out" is sometimes the best answer.
- Do not make damage estimates in terms of dollars nor confirm estimates made by persons other than those serving in an official capacity in the spill response operation.
- Withhold names of casualties pending notification of next-of-kin.

After the Spill Response
When the crisis has subsided and media interest abated, the Unified Command's public information staff, and local government officials, as appropriate, should meet to evaluate their effectiveness with the media and the public.

2310.3 – Media Interaction

General:
The general public's opinion of response efforts are not always based upon what action has been taken, but upon what information they have received. Supplying information to the media is a critical component of spill response and is a primary function of the Unified Command. Early and accurate news releases serve to minimize public apprehension and to enhance their faith in the response community's ability to deal with oil and hazardous substance contingencies.

To ensure an accurate flow of information, a single point of contact or pool of public affairs personnel should be established for media relations. The number of people needed to respond to inquiries will vary depending on the size of the incident and the media interest involved. The Unified Command has many resources available to assist with the media. For small spills, the assistance of the U.S. Coast Guard Public Affairs Officer may be sufficient. For larger spills with more media interest, it may be necessary to seek assistance from other sources, such as the Coast Guard's Public Information Assist Team (PIAT), as well as State agency public information officers.

The following general guidelines are also provided:

a. Fast and accurate information must be provided to protect public health, obtain public cooperation, and to assist in guarding against further environmental damage.
b. Clear communication by spill response authorities is essential for the delivery of accurate information to avert misinformation or rumors sometimes engendered by an emergency.
c. The OSC must immediately establish and maintain his/her position as chief articulator of an incident. As statutory guardian of public health and resources, it is the Federal and State OSC's role--not the role of the spiller or others--to deliver public statements regarding the effects of a spill, including evaluations of a spill's size, extent, nature, dangers to public health or resources, details of the response plan, the OSCs' expectations for response plan implementation, degree of success or lack of success of a spill response, and the anticipated long-term effects of a spill.
d. When a spill occurs the OSC must immediately open communications with local government officials of affected communities, conveying facts needed by residents for their own response activities and protection of public health and resources. Initial phone calls to establish communication channels with local governments and appropriate organizations, such as fishermen and Native groups, should be followed by regular updates through spill bulletins, press releases, and briefings.

Credibility with the press and the public is the best foundation for an effective public information effort, and the efficient delivery of accurate information is the key to credibility.

Media Access:
The question of media access to spill sites may arise during emergencies, usually because of one of three issues: safety; potential interference with response activities; or admission to private property.

In general, it should be the Unified Command's policy to allow free access for the media where public resources are concerned, with reasonable guidelines to protect personal safety and preclude interference with response activities. The PIO must work through and seek permission from the Incident Commander before allowing media access to the emergency scene.

If conditions will not accommodate crowds of reporters, "pool" reporting may be necessary on a temporary basis. In regard to private property (a spill, for instance, on the grounds of a privately-owned refinery or storage facility) reporters or their companies must negotiate their own access. The information officer should obtain permission and legal counsel before releasing photos or video footage on private property, both for purposes of conserving legal evidence and potential violation of owners' rights.

The Daily Press Briefing:
Early morning is the best part of the day for the information officer to coordinate the day's press activities and ensure that everyone receives written information and background facts. During a significant spill with a rapidly developing situation and the presence of a large number of reporters, a briefing held daily at a pre-established time (8:00 am or 8:30 am is recommended) is one of the most useful means of delivering information. This is an opportunity for the OSC and other spokespersons to brief the press and answer their questions and for other key staff members to follow up with important data. For example, if applicable, an ADF&G representative may present information on wildlife and fisheries impacts, or public health authorities may offer their findings on contamination of local subsistence foods. It is the PIO’s duty to work with the OSC to prioritize the information according to importance, point out backup factual material and other sources, provide written information for distribution, and conduct the press briefing.

These press briefings may relieve the OSC and other spokespersons of some of the pressure of interviews throughout the remainder of the day, as well as free reporters to proceed with field work. The early hour also means that East Coast deadlines can be met.

News Releases, Fact Sheets, and Background Papers:
News releases should be reserved for announcements of major decisions, policy changes, or new developments. They must report on items that are actually news, should summarize issues clearly, and provide quotes from decision-makers that encapsulate and clarify the Unified Command's position. Distribution should be to affected communities and all response agencies in addition to the media.

Fact sheets should be prepared and updated regularly to present key data needed by the press or the public, such as amounts of oil or hazardous substance spilled or cleaned up, wildlife mortalities, and number of personnel involved in the response. Background papers should be written to amplify and clarify complex issues and the Unified Command's related actions and policies.

Desktop publishing technology is best used in the public information office from the outset of the spill for rapid reproduction of documents that communicate effectively.

Spill Bulletin:
The spill bulletin, a simple but essential publication, can become a key vehicle for conveying information about the spill response. It can be produced up to several times daily by a liaison recorder, a staff member with technical spill and environmental expertise who works closely with both the information officer and the spill management team. The PIO or a liaison recorder keeps track of the changing status of the response and records the information in brief, summarized informational "bullets." The bulletin is faxed to communities, other response agencies, the Governor's Office, the ADEC Commissioner's office, appropriate federal agencies, and others who require the information. With Unified Command approval, the bulletin may also be made available to the media through the PIO.

Mapping:
Oil, chemicals, or toxic gases often present increasing dangers to resources and public health because of their tendency to move after being released into the environment. The location of the spill and the changes in location are thus essential pieces of information for local residents, communities and the media. The spill information office or the JIC should obtain maps from agency technical mapping teams and make them available on a continuing basis. These maps can be attached to fact sheets or spill bulletins, if they are produced.

Designation of Spokesperson:
The lead government officials or PIOs, whether federal, state or local, will be important media sources and should be prepared to answer questions on the location and severity of an incident and the type of response required to address the situation.

At the State level, the designated State spokesperson is normally the State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC). The person filling this role will articulate the State's key policy positions and hopefully provide continuity throughout the spill response. The spokesperson should have experience in media interviews and be capable of delivering clear and frequent explanations of the State's actions during a rapidly-changing emergency. Due to the workload and time constraints placed on the SOSC, the PIO will often be asked to serve as official spokesperson, addressing certain tasks and media/public engagements.

All information regarding State involvement at the spill site will be documented by staff to the SOSC either at the scene or through his/her regional office, and the SOSC or ADEC PIO will disseminate the information appropriate for release. For major incidents requiring participation of higher State executives, the ADEC division director or the ADEC Commissioner may be designated to make certain State policy announcements. The ADEC PIO will be designated by the SOSC, the responsible ADEC director, or the ADEC Commissioner. The PIO will work closely with the SOSC and ADEC Commissioner, reiterating the State's positions and policies, delivering them in writing or verbally to the news media and affected communities, and arranging appropriate interviews and press briefings to facilitate the flow of information. The PIO should contact the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services (ADHSS) PIO and/or the Emergency Response Coordinator in the earliest stages of any incident that may impact public health. ADHSS will provide a flow of accurate and timely information to public health personnel in the field and will provide information on public health issues and policy to DEC's information officer.

Federal agencies, such as the U.S. Coast Guard or EPA, and local governments will have their respective spokespersons. The FOSC will usually fulfill this role for the federal government and will often be the point person for information on the overall spill response, yet the SOSC or ADEC PIO will remain the source for the State's position on human and environmental effects and State response activities.

The company responsible for the spill or the company's contractor may choose to inform the media of its actions in the spill response, but should defer to the SOSC and FOSC for statements about public health, dangers to resources, extent of the spill, or other issues within State or federal jurisdiction. Before releasing scientific data or other information that bear upon public concerns about the extent and nature of the spill, the spiller should first submit the information to the SOSC or FOSC for assessment of its scientific accuracy.

2310.4 – Media Logistics

Pollution incidents that generate significant media interest normally require press conferences or news briefs. These media gatherings provide an opportunity to film and ask questions of senior response officials. People arranging conferences and briefings should ensure that top officials are available and up-to-speed on any special interest areas. It is beneficial to provide a press release, statement, or press packet prior to conducting a press conference. The spokesperson(s) should approach the conference with a clear idea of the specific points to be discussed and anticipate questions that may be posed. Charts, diagrams and other visual aids serve to facilitate presentations and clarify response actions.

A schedule of the times and locations for press conferences should be published and made available to the media well in advance, whenever possible. This can be accomplished with a news advisory. It may be beneficial to conduct press conferences near the site of a pollution incident. This presents a challenging scenario to the PIO or other public affairs personnel.

Public buildings in the area that can handle the expected media representatives should be quickly identified. This may include local federal, state, or community facilities, fire stations, police stations, or other government buildings. One alternative is to conduct a conference or briefing on scene or alongside a mobile command post. On-scene conferences or briefings must be carefully coordinated to ensure efforts to control the spill are not disrupted. For press briefings, efforts should be made to find a location that provides convenient access for federal, State, and local officials and that is large enough to accommodate the anticipated number of media personnel.

Some members of the media will request access to the spill site for photo opportunities. Direct access to private property such as facilities, vessels, or barges will remain under the control of the owner. It may be advantageous to have a Coast Guard vessel available to tour the affected area from the waterside. When media interest exceeds the capacity of the Coast Guard vessel, it may be necessary to form a press pool; the selection of participants is best left to members of the media. The media may also obtain their own vessel or aircraft with which to view the spill site. They will continue to be governed by any Security or Safety Zone that is in effect, unless granted specific access by the appropriate authority.

Members of the media could also approach personnel at a spill site. If possible, they should be referred to the PIO, a Unified Command representative or to the Unified Command (in that order). Agency representatives on-scene may answer questions regarding their particular roles. The rule of thumb is, if it's your job, you can talk about it; if it's not, then refer them to whoever is responsible.

Accompanying a spill of significant interest will be an increasing demand for information from public officials. Federal and State Public Affairs personnel are also responsible for fielding political inquiries as directed by the Unified Command. They should also prepare briefing materials for elected or public officials who may request information about the incident.

2320 – Joint Information Center (JIC)

Section I: Joint Information Center Description

During a major oil spill where media activity is expected to last several days, the Unified Command should task the PIO with establishing a Joint Information Center to coordinate the public affairs activities of participating agencies and parties. A Joint Information Center (JIC) is a co-located group of representatives from local, state, federal and private organizations designated to handle public information needs during an incident or event. The JIC is designed to fit naturally into the incident command structure and can be customized to reflect the size of the incident or event, expanding or contracting to meet the needs of the incident. Establishing a JIC under the Incident Command System is the most effective means of meeting information requirements and can make the difference between the public perceiving the incident to be under control or out of control.

Because of the critical nature of providing emergency information, time spent getting organized rather than responding at the time of an event can lead to confusion and a loss of public confidence. Through a JIC, agencies involved in a response can work in a cohesive manner, enabling them to "speak with one voice." By maintaining a centralized communication facility, resources can be better managed and duplication of effort minimized. The use of a JIC allows for tracking and maintaining records and information more accurately—therefore, improving the ability to conduct post-incident assessments, which can be used to improve crisis communication and general response activities during future incidents. JIC personnel should wear either identifying clothing or badges so they are readily identifiable by responders and members of the media and the public.

The objectives of a JIC should include:

- Developing, recommending, and executing public information plans and strategies on behalf of the Unified Command.
- Gaining and maintaining public trust and confidence
- Being the first and best source of information.
- Gathering information about the crisis.
- Ensuring the timely and coordinated release of accurate information to the public by providing a single release point of information.
- Providing multiple phone lines for incoming calls, manned by knowledgeable individuals.
- Ensuring State and federal government public affairs representatives are available to the media.
- Issuing press releases to the media and providing copies to response officials.
- Scheduling and coordinating news conferences and media briefings.
- Providing the responsible party (spiller) an opportunity to coordinate their media efforts with those of the Federal and State On-Scene Coordinators.
- Developing and maintaining a Unified Command website on the Internet to keep the public informed on the status of response activities.
- Capturing images of the crisis in video and photos that can be used by the response organization as well as the media.
- Monitoring and measuring public perception of the incident.

- Informing the Unified Command of public reaction, attitude, and needs, and advising the UC concerning public affairs issues that could affect the response.
- Ensuring the various response agencies' information personnel work together to minimize conflict.
- Facilitating control of rumors.

When possible the JIC should be kept separate from the Command Center; this provides greater control of information flow without disrupting response operations. Equipment needs for the JIC will vary depending upon the size of the incident, but most always will include the acquisition of phone lines, fax machines, copiers, computers, and printers.

Section II: Joint Information Center Planning Considerations
The following list of questions provides a starting point in determining priorities in establishing a JIC and organizing the appropriate resources to fulfill those needs:

First Steps - Initial Phase

1. **What is the status on the situation?** Obtain a situational briefing and gather accurate information such as what happened, when, where, how, and who was involved/affected? Get as many specifics and details as possible
2. **How, where, and what resources are needed to establish a JIC?** What type/size of a JIC will need to be established and where will it be located? What staffing, equipment, supplies and other resources will be needed to effectively establish and run the JIC?
3. **Who needs to be involved in the JIC?** Who are the key responding agencies? How quickly can they send a representative to participate and provide input on public communication decisions?
4. **What are the initial priorities and objectives for the JIC?** What are the initial priorities and objectives in responding to the event and how will they be accomplished and who needs to be involved?
5. **Which JIC functions will need to be activated**? What functions and units should be activated? Do units need to be physically located together or can they function virtually via phone/web/email? Determine the best way to organize the operations, then fill out the JIC organizational chart appropriately.
6. **Are there gaps that need to be filled?** What additional information must be gathered or verified, and what additional resources will be needed?
7. **Who are the key audiences?** Identify the key audiences that need to be communicated to: affected stakeholders, general public, key officials, and media? They should be communicated with regularly, so begin to set up a system to do that.
8. **What are the key messages to be communicated?** Identify no more than three key messages and determine which messages relate to which audiences best. What are the risks and the actions needed that need to be communicated about?
9. **Determine if there are any issues of confidentially due to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPPA) or criminal investigations related to the event.** The members of the media often have a problem with confidentiality. But when it comes to medical or criminal information there are things that cannot be legally disclosed. Explain this. Use good judgment.

Second Steps - Operational Phase

1. **What are the Media Relations Objectives?** Determine media relations objectives and top priorities, and assign a lead.
1. **What are the Research /Writing Objectives?** Determine content objectives and priorities; assign a lead.
2. **What are the Special Project Objectives?** Determine special projects objectives and priorities are and assign a lead.
   - **Are there any new or changing priorities?** If there are changing or new priorities, what needs to be readjusted to meet those needs?
   - **What information has changed or needs to be updated?** Are there rumors and misinformation that need to be addressed? Let the news media know if there are corrections to previously released information. If new or changed information arrives, let the media and other key stakeholders know.
   - **Who are the subject matter experts**? What internal resources/expertise can be called upon?
   - **What's working and what isn't working?** Assess the efficiency and effectiveness of the JIC structure and work units to determine if any changes need to be made. Take note of challenges, issues, and successes for after-action reports.
   - **What additional resources are needed to meet additional or increased demands?** If additional resources are needed, can they be acquired or must reassignments be made to the current structure to meet increased demands?

Third Steps- Demobilization Phase

1. **What key issues are still outstanding and need to be resolved**? Are there any outstanding issues that need to be addressed? Which issues need to be immediately resolved and which ones can be addressed at a later time on the after-action plan?
2. **Do you anticipate any post-event media activity?** Assess public communication needs during a prolonged event and identify what resources can be deactivated and which ones need to remain operational.
3. **What follow-up communications need to be made?** Plan for updates or follow up communications and identify target audiences.
4. **Which units can be deactivated and which units need to stay operational?** Determine which units can be deactivated and which cannot. Develop a phase-out plan.

JIC Equipment and Supplies Considerations

1. **Will the JIC be set up as a physical organization/ location or as a virtual JIC?** First determine the set up for the JIC, whether that means physically working together in one location or working independently from separate offices.
2. **How many tables, chairs and desks/work stations will be needed for the JIC?** If you are setting up a physical JIC, what is the best way to organize the room and its functional units? Consider who needs access to what equipment, and which work units should be near each other.
3. **What communication systems will be needed for the JIC?** How many computers, laptops, printers, phones, faxes, and copiers will be need, including other operational equipment, such as projectors, white boards, etc.?

4. **What office supplies will you need**? What basic supplies will JIC staff need – notepad, message pads, pens/pencils, markers, flip charts, staplers, clips, phone books, maps, etc.?

What technological equipment or technologies will be needed for the JIC? What type of technologies will be necessary to enable the JIC to work more efficiently: email set-up, shared network drives, websites, electronic or virtual communication systems?

2330 – Media Contacts

Section I: Government Resources
Each PIO will need to compile a media contact list. See the "Samples" section of this document for a template form for creating a media contact list and a prompt to identify the points of contact, phone numbers and Fax numbers for wire services, television, radio, and newspapers.

1. Federal Resources:
The US Coast Guard District Public Affairs Office is ready to assist an FOSC by providing Public Affairs Specialists for media liaison and photo documentation. This office should be contacted early as the primary source for public affairs assistance. A Coast Guard Public Information Assist Team (PIAT) is also available to FOSC's when additional personnel or expertise are required to accommodate the media. The PIAT is a specialized, self-contained, public affairs resource which is available through the National Response Center (800) 424-8802 or the National Strike Force Coordination Center at (919) 331-6000. In the event a Joint Information Center is established, the spiller should be encouraged to provide a spokesperson to the JIC to facilitate "one stop shopping" for the media.

2. State Resources:
Governor's Office: A spill of any significant magnitude in Alaska, especially if it has important implications for public health or the environment, will almost certainly generate contacts with the Office of the Governor from the media and members of the public, and the Governor will likely need to comment on the spill status and response. The ADEC State Public Information Officer for the spill must establish direct contact with the Governor's press secretary at the outset of a significant incident, provide a flow of accurate and timely information to the Governor's Office, and assist in coordination among the SOSC, ADEC Commissioner, and the Governor for statements to the press. If a major spill occurs, the State PIO should coordinate the overall State approach to media relations with the Governor's press secretary. The press secretary will provide guidance on press issues within the Governor's purview.

Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G): In the event of an oil spill, ADEC should first contact the ADF&G Division of Habitat in the appropriate region, in line with existing policy. If an oil spill is significant, the Division of Habitat will obtain the assistance of a dedicated ADF&G information officer to be a spokesperson on fish and wildlife resources.

Department of Natural Resources (ADNR): The ADNR public information staff likewise should be contacted in any incident in which State park lands or other State lands or resources under ADNR jurisdiction are affected. The ADNR agency representative will contact ADNR public information staff when State lands, waters or resources are involved in an incident.

Department of Military and Veterans Affairs/Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (ADMVA/ADHSEM): For participation under this Unified Plan, ADMVA/ADHSEM media

contacts will be referred to the incident commander's media officer. If the spill response is part of a larger disaster, requiring the implementation of the State Emergency Operations Plan, then media contacts will be handled by the public information officials designated to act by that plan. If an emergency is declared, the DEC PIO should immediately establish contact with ADMVA/ADHSEM public information personnel for information exchange.

Core Public Information Team: When a spill occurs, the following agency individuals, as needed, will form a core group to serve as the nucleus of a State public information team: ADEC director of affected division; ADEC section chief or Area SOSC; on-scene PIO; ADEC Commissioner's Office PIO; Governor's press secretary; and information officers from ADF&G, ADHSEM, ADNR, and ADHSS.

Section II: Media Outlets

1. Wire Services: The Associated Press (AP), United Press International (UPI), and Reuters wire services are regularly among the first to be contacted with breaking news since these services provide electronic media and newspapers with immediate information. A PIO will be well-served to make early contact with the wire services.

2. Television: Apart from radio, TV is the most widespread news medium and, arguably, the most powerful due to its visual impact. It is the medium by which the greatest number of people will gain information about a significant spill and formulate their feelings. Therefore, this emotionally powerful medium can be a major influence on public opinion and a key to delivering the Federal/State and local position on the impact of a spill and how people and sensitive environmental and cultural areas are being protected from further damage.

   The PIO should focus on using this medium in three ways:

   - Facilitate TV interviews with the OSC or other appropriate spokespersons and cooperate with stations and networks for video crews to visit spill sites, accompanying them where possible, to obtain news footage in a manner that is safe and does not interfere with the spill response.
   - For a large spill, immediately activate a professional video team to shoot broadcast-quality footage from the first days of the incident and use the material for the Unified Command's own video reports on the spill. For a small spill, request field personnel to record spill events and response operations with issued cameras.
   - Use the video team's footage to produce video news releases on the most important issues and events of the spill and identify a distribution system to deliver these releases electronically to interested stations and networks. In addition, "B-roll" footage should be provided for stations to use in editing their own news pieces. The footage can be delivered statewide and nationally by satellite link. A private company may be contracted for production and editing, but the JIC may find it more expeditious to employ its own production personnel.

3. Radio: This medium, especially public radio with its well-developed statewide and national networks, plays a more significant role in Alaska news perhaps than in other states. With public radio stations in a number of communities and efficient networking by Alaska Public Radio Network (APRN), radio represents an aggressive and professional news capability. Radio should receive equal notification and information during a spill response.

4. Newspapers: Print journalism often provides more in-depth coverage than television or radio and is sometimes more closely perused by decision-makers, legislators, community officials and other opinion leaders. While TV is viscerally powerful, its images are more fleeting than stories and editorials appearing in print. Thus newspapers can have a longer-lasting effect, and, in a sense, newspapers write the "history" of an event -- at least in the public view.

5. Internet Resources: During significant incidents, a Unified Command website is created for public access to information pertaining to the spill. The USCG uses the Jetty to post social media information, primarily for media access, and the EPA posts information on spills that they respond to at http://www.epaosc.org/site/region_list.aspx?region=10.

2330.2 – Aleutian Islands:

Wire Services

Name	Address	Phone/Fax	Email/Website
Associated Press	750 W 2nd Ave, Suite 102 Anchorage, AK 99501	272-7549/274-8189	
Reuters	3400 Purdue St Anchorage, AK 99508	349-4588/349-4589	

Newspapers

Name	Address	Phone/Fax	Email/Website
Alaska Dispatch	300 W. 31st Ave Anchorage, AK 99501	257-4200/258-2157	

Television

Name	Address	Phone/Fax	Email/Website
Adak Provider - Adak Cablevision	2918 Ambergate Dr. Anchorage, AK 99504	258-9952	
Akutan Provider-City of Akutan	P.O. Box 109 Akutan, AK 99553	698-2228/698-2202	
Atka Provider - Atxam Village Corporation	P.O. Box 47001 Atka, AK 99547	839-2237/839-2234	
King Cove-King Cove Corporation	P.O. Box 38 King Cove, AK 99612	497-2312/497-2224	
Nikolski Provider - Nikolski IRA Council	P.O. Box 105 Nikolski, AK 99638	576-2225/576-2205	
St. George Provider-St. George Traditional Council	1 Zapadni Rd. St. George, AK 99591	859-2205	
St. Paul Provider - TDX Corporation, Dish Network	P.O. Box 88 St. Paul, AK 99660	546-2312/546-2366	

Name	Address	Phone/Fax	Email/Website
Dutch Harbor/Unalaska Provider - Eyecom Inc., TelAlaska	King Cove, AK 99612	497-8638	

Radio

Name	Address	Phone/Fax	Email/Website
KDLG (Cold Bay, False Pass, Nelson Lagoon, and King Cove)	Dillingham, AK 99576	842-5281/842-1670	
KSDP (Cold Bay, King Cove, and Sand Point)	P.O. Box 328 Sand Point, AK 99661	383-5737	
KUHB (St. George and St. Paul)	P.O. Box 1 St. Paul, AK 99660	546-2254	
KNOM (St. Geroge)	Nome, AK 99762	443-5221/443-5757	
KIAL (Unalaska/Dutch Harbor)	Unalaska, AK 99685	581-6770	

2330.3 - Bristol Bay:

Wire Services

Name	Address	Phone/Fax	Email/Website
Associated Press	750 W 2nd Ave, Suite 102 Anchorage, AK 99501	272-7549/274-2189	
Reuters	3400 Purdue St Anchorage, AK 99508	349-4588/349-4589	

Newspapers

Name	Address	Phone/Fax	Email/Website
Anchorage Daily News	Box 149001 Anchorage, AK 99514	257-4200 (257-4305)/ 258-2157	
The Bristol Bay Times	301 Calista Court, Suite B Anchorage, AK 99518	272-9830/272-9512	

Television

Name	Address	Phone/Fax	Email/Website
KAKM-TV (Ch. 7, Anc.)	3877 University Drive Anchorage, AK 99508	563-7070/273-9192	
KTUU-TV (Ch. 2, Anc.)	701 E. Tudor Rd., Suite 220 Anchorage, AK 99503	768-9260/563-3318	
KTBY-TV (Ch. 4, Anc.)	1840 Bragaw, Suite 101 Anchorage, AK 99508	274-0404/264-5180	
KTVA-TV (Ch. 11, Anc.)	P.O. Box 2200 Anchorage, AK 99510	562-3456/562-0953	

Name	Address	Phone/Fax	Email/Website
KIMO-TV (Ch. 13, Anc.)	2700 East Tudor Rd. Anchorage, AK 99507	561-1313/561-1377	
KAKM-TV (Ch. 7, Anc.)	3877 University Drive Anchorage, AK 99508	563-7070/273-9192	

Radio

Name	Address	Phone/Fax	Email/Website
KMXT - FM 100.1	620 Egan Way Kodiak, AK 99615	486-3181/486-2733	
KAKN - FM 100.9	PO Box 214 Alaska Peninsula Hwy Mile 2 Naknek, AK, 99633	246-7492	
KDLG - 670 AM and 89.9 FM	P.O. BOX 670 Dillingham, AK 99576	842-5281/842-5645	

2330.4 - Cook Inlet:

Wire Services

Name	Address	Phone/Fax	Email/Website
Associated Press	750 W 2nd Ave, Suite 102 Anchorage, AK 99501	272-7549/ 274-8189	apanchorage@ap.org

Newspapers

Name	Address	Phone/Fax	Email/Website
Alaska Dispatch News *Distribution: Daily*	P.O. Box 149001 Anchorage, AK 99514	257-4200/ 279-8170	www.adn.com
Alaska Star AKA: Chugiak-Eagle River Star *Distribution: Weekly*	11401 Old Glenn Hwy, Unit 105 Eagle River, AK 99577-7499	694-2727/ 694-1545	editor@alaskastar.com http://www.alaskastar.com
Homer News *Distribution: Weekly*	3482 Landings Street Homer, AK 99603	235-7767/ 235-4199	http://homernews.com news@homernews.com
Homer Tribune *Distribution: Weekly*	435 E Pioneer Ave Homer, AK 99603	235-3714/ 235-3716	http://homertribune.com
Mat-Su Valley Frontiersman *Distribution: Sun, Tues, Friday*	5751 E. Mayflower Ct. Wasilla AK 99654	352-2250/ 352-2277	contact@frontiersman.com http://www.frontiersman.com
Peninsula Clarion *Distribution: Sun-Friday*	150 Trading Bay Rd, Kenai, AK 99611	283-7551/ 283-3299	http://peninsulaclarion.com
Seward Phoenix Log *Distribution: Weekly*	P.O. Box 103 Seward, AK 99664	224-4888/ 224-7016	http://www.thesewardphoenixlog.com editor@thesewardphoenixlog.com

Name	Address	Phone/Fax	Email/Website
Turnagain Times *Distribution: Weekly*	P.O. Box 1044 Girdwood, AK 99587-1044	783-1135	http://www.turnagaintimes.com/ info@turnagaintimes.com

Television

Name	Address	Phone/Fax	Email/Website
KAKM–TV (Channel 7)	3877 University Drive Anchorage, AK	550-8400 or 8444/ 550-8401	www.alaskapublic.org/kakm/
KTBY-TV (Channel 4) and KYUR-TV (Channel 13)	2700 East Tudor Road Anchorage, AK 99507	561-1313/ 561-8934	http://www.youralaskalink.com/
KTUU-TV (Channel 2)	501 East 40th Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska 99503-7488	762-9202/ 561-0882	www.ktuu.com
KTVA-TV (Channel 11)	1001 Northway Drive St. 202 Anchorage, AK 99508	273-3186/ 273-3188	www.ktva.com
KYES-TV (Channel 5)	3700 Woodland Dr. Suite 800 Anchorage, AK 99517	248-5937/ 339-3889	www.kyes.com

Radio

Name	Address	Phone/Fax	Email/Website
Anchorage Media Group (manages KBEAR, KWHL, KMXS, KAYO, KFQD, KOOL, KHAR)	301 Danner Ave # 200, Anchorage, AK 99518	344-9622/ 349-7326	http://anchoragemediagroup.com
I Heart Media (manages KASH, KBFX, KENI, KGOT, KTZN, and KYMG)	800 E. Dimond Blvd. #3-370 Anchorage, AK 99515	522-1515/ 743-5186	www.iheartmedia.com
KBBI-AM (AM 890)	3913 Kachemak Way Homer, AK 99603	235-7721/ 235-2357	info@kbbi.org http://www.kbbi.org
KBYR (AM 700)	833 Gambell St Anchorage, AK 99501	344-4045/ 344-4045	www.kbyr.com
KDLL (91.9 FM)	14896 Kenai Spur Hwy Ste 303, Kenai, AK 99611	283-8433	http://kdll.org/
KENI-AM (AM 650)	800 E. Dimond Blvd. #3-370 Anchorage, AK 99515	522-1515 or 743-5146 (news) 743-5186	www.650keni.com
KFQD-AM (newsroom) www.KFQD.com	9200 Lake Otis Parkway Anchorage, AK 99507	522-0750	news@kfqd.com
KGTL (AM 620)	P.O. Box 109 Homer, AK 99603	235-7551/ 235-6683	kwavefm@xyz.net

Name	Address	Phone/Fax	Email/Website
KNBA-FM (FM 90.3)	3600 San Jeronimo Dr., #480, Anchorage, AK 99508	793-3500/ 793-3536	www.knba.org
KOAN (95.1 FM, AM 1080)	4700 Business Park Boulevard Building E, Suite 44-A Anchorage Alaska 99503	522-1018 / 522-1027	http://www.1080koan.com
KSKA-FM (FM 91.1)	3877 University Drive Anchorage, AK	550-8400 or 8444/ 550-8401	www.alaskapublic.org/kska
KSRM (AM 920)	40960 Kalifornsky Beach Rd Kenai, AK 99611	283-8700/ 283-9177	news@radiokenai.com http://radiokenai.net
KTNA (88.9 FM)	P.O. Box 300 Talkeetna, AK 99676	733-1700/ 733-1781	www.ktna.org

2330.5 – Kodiak

Wire Services

Name	Address	Phone/Fax	Email/Website
Associated Press	750 W 2nd Ave, Suite 102 Anchorage, AK 99501	272-7549/274-2189	
Reuters	3400 Purdue St Anchorage, AK 99508	349-4588/349-4589	

News Services

Name	Address	Phone/Fax	Email/Website
Alaska Fish Factor	P.O. Box 2316 Kodiak, AK 99615	487-2722	

Newspapers

Name	Address	Phone/Fax	Email/Website
Kodiak Daily Mirror	1419 Selig St. Kodiak, AK 99615	486-3227/486-3088	
Peninsula Clarion (Kenai)		283-7551/283-3299	
Anchorage Daily News	Box 149001 Anchorage, AK 99514	257-4200 (257-4305)/ 258-2157	

Television

Name	Address	Phone/Fax	Email/Website
Kodiak Public Television Channel 9	620 Egan Way Kodiak, AK 99615	486-3182/486-2733	
KAKM-TV (Ch. 7, Anc.)	3877 University Drive Anchorage, AK 99508	563-7070/273-9192	
KTUU-TV (Ch. 2, Anc.)	701 E. Tudor Rd., Suite 220 Anchorage, AK 99503	768-9260/563-3318	

Name	Address	Phone/Fax	Email/Website
KTBY-TV (Ch. 4, Anc.)	1840 Bragaw, Suite 101 Anchorage, AK 99508	274-0404/264-5180	
KTVA-TV (Ch. 11, Anc.)	P.O. Box 2200 Anchorage, AK 99510	562-3456/562-0953	
KIMO-TV (Ch. 13, Anc.)	2700 East Tudor Rd. Anchorage, AK 99507	561-1313/561-1377	

Radio

Name	Address	Phone/Fax	Email/Website
KMXT - FM 100.1	620 Egan Way Kodiak, AK 99615	486-3181/486-2733	
KRXX - FM 101.1 KVOK - AM 560	P.O. Box 708 Kodiak, AK 99615	486-5159/486-3044	

2330.6 - North Slope

Wire Services

Name	Address	Phone/Fax	Email/Website
Associated Press	750 W 2nd Ave, Suite 102 Anchorage, AK 99501	272-7549/274-2189	
Reuters	3400 Purdue St Anchorage, AK 99508	349-4588/349-4589	

Newspapers

Name	Address	Phone/Fax	Email/Website
Arctic Sounder (*Serving the Northwest Arctic Borough and the North Slope Borough)*	301 Calista Court, Suite B Anchorage, Alaska 99518	272-9830 (800-770-9830)/ 272-9512	
Nome Nugget	P.O. Box 610; Nome Alaska, 99762	443-5235/443-5112	
Anchorage Daily News	Box 149001 Anchorage, AK 99514	257-4200 (257-4305)/ 258-2157	

Television

Name	Address	Phone/Fax	Email/Website
Barrow Cable TV (GCI)	Barrow, AK 99723	852-5511/852-5510	
KATN – TV (Channel 2; ABC)	516 2nd Avenue, Fairbanks, AK	452-2125	
KFXF – TV (Channel 7; FOX)	3650 Braddock St., Suite 1 Fairbanks, AK 99508	452-3697	
KJNP – TV (Channel 4; Independent)	P.O. Box 56359 North Pole, AK	488-2216	

Name	Address	Phone/Fax	Email/Website
KTVF – TV (Channel 11; NBC)	3528 International St., Fairbanks, AK 99707	452-5121 (452-5123 news)/ 452-5120 (452-5124 news)	
KUAC – TV (Channel 9; PBS)	Public Broadcasting Service, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99775-1420	474-7491	

Radio

Name	Address	Phone/Fax	Email/Website
KRBW – 680 AM & 91 FM	(National Public Radio) Barrow, AK 99723	852-6811	
KAKQ – FM 101.1	546 9th Ave., Fairbanks, AK	457-1921	
KCBF – 820 AM/	1060 Aspen, Fairbanks, AK	451-5910/452-5120	
KFAR – 660 AM	1060 Aspen, Fairbanks, AK	451-5910	
KIAK – AM 970	546 9th Ave, Suite 200 Fairbanks, AK	450-1000	
KIAK – FM 102.5	546 9th Ave, Suite 200 Fairbanks, AK	457-1025	
KJNP	P.O. Box 56359 North Pole, AK 99705	488-2216	
KSUA – FM 91.5	Fairbanks, AK	474-7054/474-6314	
KUAC – FM 89.9	NPR, UAF Fairbanks, AK 99775	474-7491	
KUWL – FM 103.9	1060 Aspen, Fairbanks, AK	451-5910/451-5999	
KWLF – FM 98.1	1060 Aspen, Fairbanks, AK	451-5910/451-5999	
KXLR – FM 95.9	Fairbanks, AK	452-5121	
KKED – FM 104.7	"The Edge" 546 9th Ave. Fairbanks, AK 99701	450-1000/457-2128	

2330.7 - NW Arctic

Wire Services

Name	Address	Phone/Fax	Email/Website
Associated Press	750 W 2nd Ave, Suite 102 Anchorage, AK 99501	272-7549/274-2189	
Reuters	3400 Purdue St Anchorage, AK 99508	349-4588/349-4589	

Newspapers

Name	Address	Phone/Fax	Email/Website
Nome Nugget	P.O. Box 610 Nome, AK 99762	443-5235	
Bering Strait Record	240 East Front Street Nome, AK 99762	443-5600/443-6397	
Tundra Times	639 I Street Anchorage, AK 99501	274-2512	
Anchorage Daily News	Box 149001 Anchorage, AK 99514	257-4200 (257-4305)/ 258-2157	
Fairbanks Daily News Miner	200 N Cushman Street, Fairbanks, AK 99707	456-6661/452-5054	

Television

Name	Address	Phone/Fax	Email/Website
KAKM-TV (Ch. 7, Anc.)	3877 University Drive Anchorage, AK 99508	563-7070/273-9192	http://www.kakm.org
KTUU-TV (Ch. 2, Anc.)	701 E. Tudor Rd., Suite 220 Anchorage, AK 99503	768-9260/563-3318	http://www.ktuu.com
KTBY-TV (Ch. 4, Anc.)	1840 Bragaw, Suite 101 Anchorage, AK 99508	274-0404/264-5180	http://www.ktbytv.com/
KTVA-TV (Ch. 11, Anc.)	P.O. Box 2200 Anchorage, AK 99510	562-3456/562-0953	http://www.ktva.com
KIMO-TV (Ch. 13, Anc.)	2700 East Tudor Rd. Anchorage, AK 99507	561-1313/561-1377	http://www.aksuperstation.com/
KTVF-TV (Ch. 11, Fbk)	3528 International St. Fairbanks, AK 99707	452-5121/452-5120	http://www.webcenter11.com/
KUAC-TV (Alaska One)	Univ. of Alaska Fairbanks, AK 99775-5620	474-7491/474-5064	http://www.kuac.org/

Radio

Name	Address	Phone/Fax	Email/Website
KOTZ	PO Box 78 Kotzebue, AK 99752	442-3434/442-2292	
KICY AM & FM	PO Box 820 Nome, AK 99762	443-2213 (5429)/ 443-2344	
KNOM	PO Box 988 Nome, AK 99762	443-2777 (5221)/ 443-5757	
KSKA	3877 University Drive Anchorage, AK 99508	550-8400/550-8401	http://www.kska.org

2330.8 - Western Alaska

Wire Services

Name	Address	Phone/Fax	Email/Website
Associated Press	750 W 2nd Ave, Suite 102 Anchorage, AK 99501	272-7549/274-2189	
Reuters	3400 Purdue St Anchorage, AK 99508	349-4588/349-4589	

Newspapers

Name	Address	Phone/Fax	Email/Website
The Delta Discovery	P.O. Box 1028 Bethel, AK 99559	543-4113/543-4116	
Tundra Drums	PO Box 868 Bethel, AK 99559	543-3500/543-3312	
Anchorage Daily News	Box 149001 Anchorage, AK 99514	257-4200 (257-4305)/258-2157	
Fairbanks Daily News Miner	200 N Cushman St., Fairbanks, AK 99707	456-6661 (459-7572)/452-7917	

Television

Name	Address	Phone/Fax	Email/Website
Alaska Rural Communications Service (ARCS)	Box 200009 Anchorage, Alaska 99520	277-6300	
KYUK TV Channel 15 (Alaska One Public Television), and TV Channel 21 (ARCS)	P.O. Box 468 Bethel, Alaska 99559	543-3131	

Radio

Name	Address	Phone/Fax	Email/Website
KYUK 640 AM, 90.3 FM	P.O. Box 468 Bethel, Alaska 99559	543-3131	
KSKO 870 AM	P.O. Box 70 McGrath, AK 99627	524-3001 (800-605-5756)	
KCUK 88.1 FM	985 KSD Way Chevak, Alaska 99563	858-7014 (858-7015)/858-7279	
KICY AM &FM 850 AM and 100.3 FM	P.O. Box 820 Nome, AK 99762	1-800-478-5429 (443-2213)/443-2344	
KNOM 780 AM and 96.1 FM	P.O. Box 988 Nome, Alaska 99762	443-5221 (443-2777)/443-5757	

MEDIA CONTACT LIST

POC PHONE FAX

Associated Press: _____

United Press:_____

CNN:_____

Local Wires:_____ _____

_____

Local TV:_____

_____

Local TV:_____

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Radio: _____

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Newspapers: _____

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Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Prevention and Emergency Response Program
FACT SHEET

Ninilchik River Sulfur Spill
Ninilchik, Alaska

Along the Sterling Highway, a container of sulfur fell off a transport truck and spilled along the bank into the Ninilchik River. The container held approximately 17 tons of sulfur.

Background

On Tuesday, September 16, 1997, a Lynden Transport truck traveling on the Sterling Highway transporting two containers of sulfur from the Tesoro Chemical Plant in Nikiski to Homer spilled one of the containers along the bank and into the Ninilchik River at the Ninilchik River Bridge.

The sulfur spilled down the bank and across the width of the river. The sulfur also settled a short distance downstream covering small portions of the river bed.

Two small areas of sulfur ignited and burned. Because burning sulfur may produce irritating or toxic sulfur dioxide gases, area residents were evacuated to nearby fair grounds as a safety precaution. The fires have been extinguished, and the residents have returned to their homes.

The product spilled is dried sulfur, a by-product of desulfurization of crude oil at the Tesoro Chemical Plant in Nikiski.

Spill Investigation Activities & Sampling

The Department of Environmental Conservation is working with the trucking company, the Department of Fish and Game, Tesoro, and the Department of Health and Social Services to determine what impacts, if any, may be associated with the release of the sulfur.

Field water chemistry examinations conducted by ADEC and ADF&G, upstream and downstream of the spill site, show no change in pH, water conductivity, or oxygen levels. Also, benthic organisms, rainbow trout fry, and silver salmon fry were captured immediately below the spill site by ADF&G personnel and no visual adverse impacts to the organisms were noted.

Next Steps

Sulfur spilled onto the embankment has been picked up with a vacuum truck and shovels. The tentative plan for pickup of the product in the river is to remove the large chunks by hand and follow up with an underwater vacuum system using a hose and wand connected to centrifugal pumps. All of the sulfur may not be removed from the river bed in order to protect fish spawning areas.

What is SULFUR?

Elemental SULFUR is largely extracted from petroleum. It is also used as an ingredient in insecticides, over the counter skin medications, and soil stabilizers. Sulfur – in its elemental form – is an odorless, flammable, yellow, translucent solid. Sulfur makes up 15% of the inner core of the earth and 0.052% of the earth's crust. Traces of impurity may give off a rotten egg odor to the sulfur compound.

What happens when it is spilled?

Sulfur will not mix with water. So, when spilled onto soil, it cannot be transported downward into the ground water table, and when spilled into a water body, it is likely to thicken and sink to the bottom and not dissolve into the water. Sulfur is also oxidized by microbial species in soils and sediments. Plants are able to utilize the oxidized forms of sulfur.

Potential Health Risks Examined

Inhalation of sulfur dust can cause eye irritation, respiratory tract irritation, inflammation of the nasal mucosa and possibly increased nasal secretions. Sulfur is not particularly toxic when ingested. The major health risk in handling sulfur is ignition and the potential to produce toxic sulfur dioxide and hydrogen sulfide gas.

Ecological Risks

Sulfur is a natural component of river water and sea water. In its sulfate state, it is present in sea water at about 2,700 parts per million (ppm) and at about 11 ppm in river water. Sulfur does not bioaccumulate or build up in fish, clams or oysters.

Sulfur is dangerous to aquatic life when extremely high concentrations are suspended into the water column. Low levels of sulfur settled into the sediment do not appear to be dangerous to the aquatic environment.

Information about the Prevention and Emergency Response Program

DEC's Prevention and Emergency Response Program is responsible for all ADEC prevention and emergency response activities related to oil and hazardous substance releases statewide. Its objectives are to ensure the safety of all persons involved in an incident, and to protect the public health and the environment.

The Alaska Legislature created the Oil and Hazardous Substance Release Response Fund to enable the state and local governments to cover the costs of oversight and cleanup. These costs are in turn recovered from the responsible party as mandated by state law.

Additional information:
For more information about the Ninilchik River Sulfur Spill, please contact one of the following DEC staff:

Jane Smith, (907) 555-7543
email: jane.smith@alaska.gov

John Doe, (907) 555-7522
email: john.doe@alaska.gov

fax*:* (907) 555-7648

or write:
DEC PERP Program
555 Cordova Street, 2nd floor
Anchorage, AK 99501-2617

Additional Human Health Toxicity

Routes of Entry: inhalation, skin, eyes, ingestion.

Non-Cancer Causing:
According to the National Toxicology Program (NTP), sulfur is not listed as a carcinogen (cancer causing agent).

Acute (short term) Health Effects:
Over exposure can cause reddening of the eyes and skin. Inhalation of dusts can be irritating to the nose and throat.

Chronic (long-term) Health Effects:
Prolonged skin contact can cause the development of allergic reactions.

OSHA:
The Occupational Safety and Health Administration has not established a permissible exposure limit (PEL) for sulfur.

ACGIH:
The ACGIH has not established a threshold limit value (TLV) for sulfur.

Additional Ecological Toxicity Information

Aquatic toxicity:
Freshwater toxicology of sulfur on fish is as follows:

- 16,000 ppm for 5 hr on goldfish resulted in 100% mortality under turbid water conditions;
- 10,000 ppm for 96 hr on mosquito fish resulted in adverse effects in turbid water conditions;
- 1,600 ppm for 3.5 to 5.25 hr on goldfish provide fatal under colloidal sulfur in tap water.
- 200,000 ppm for <1 hr on goldfish proved fatal under colloidal conditions.

Note: colloidal conditions means that the sulfur was kept suspended in the water.

2340.3 – Sample Unified Command Website

IMC • United States Coast Guard • Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

IMC

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
United States Coast Guard

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Unified Command: *M/V Selendang Ayu Grounding*

State of Alaska > DEC > SPAR > Prevention and Emergency Response Program> Incident Home

Spill Response Updates

updated 6/10/2008 -- salvage operations, May 1

>>View latest thumbnails

>>view all

- **USCG Press Release (12/08/2006):** Coast Guard, State Of Alaska, National Academies Of Science Discuss Aleutian Islands Risks
- Grounding of Malaysian-flag Bulk Carrier M/V Selendang Ayu on North Shore of Unalaska Island, Alaska, December 8, 2004. NTSB Report Number: MAB-06-01, adopted on 9/26/2006 [Full Text | PDF Document]
- The Selendang Ayu Oil Spill: Lessons Learned, Proceedings from 2005 Aleutian Life Forum, Reid Brewer, Editor
- Unified Command Memo: Completion of Response and Stand Down
- Unified Command Memo: Final Status of Non-End Point Shoreline Segments
- Unified Command Press Release: Unified Command declares Selendang Ayu clean-up complete (June 23, 2006)
- **Current Situation**
  - Current Situation Report (added 6/26/2005) -- FINAL
  - Press Releases
  - Unified Command Stand Down Letter (added 9/30/2005)
  - Previous Situation Reports and Winter Ops Reports
- Wreck Removal Status, 6/12/2006 (PDF 16K)
- **Current Incident Action Plan** (06 June 2006 to Stand-Down, PDF 9.86MB, added 6/12/2006)
  - Previous Incident Action Plans
- **Response Resumes Spring 2006**: Unified Command Memo: Resumption of Selendang Ayu Response Operations (added 4/28/2006)
- **Spring 2006 Operations Plan** (9/30/2005, PDF 199K) Note: this document is referred to as "reference (a)" in the UC memo above.
- **Waste Management Plan** (05/02 PDF 4.82 MB)
- **Spring-Summer 2005 Operations Plan** (2/4, PDF 1.22MB)
- **Lightering and Salvage** (updated 2/11/2005)
- **Shoreline Cleanup**
  - Non- Endpoint Segments -- Scorecard (6/17/2006)
  - May 24, 2006 Public Presentation: Before and After Segment Comparison Photographs (prepared by Polaris Applied Sciences, PDF 4.25 MB)
  - Endpoint Status Maps (added 9/21/2005)
  - Oiled debris burns
  - Before and After Cleanup (updated 7/19/2005)
- **Wildlife Recovery** (updated 2/10)
- **Shoreline Cleanup Assessment: Pre-Inspection Endpoint Assessment and Final Inspection** (updated 8/10/2005)
- **Soybean Information**

Subsistence Information

- **Health Consultation: Evaluation of Blue Mussel Samples Collected in May 2006, M/V Selendang Ayu Oil Spill, Unalaska, Alaska.** February 11, 2008. US Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (PDF 307K)
- Press Release: Subsistence foods near Selendang Ayu wreck sampled for contaminants (PDF 101 K)
- FACT SHEET: Subsistence Foods Consumption Safety (PDF 24K)
- M/V Selendang Ayu Oil Spill Unalaska, Alaska Public Health Evaluation of Subsistence Resources Collected During 2005, Final Report, April 18, 2006, Scott Arnold, Ph.D. (13 pgs, PDF 597K)
- Appendix A: Methods Used for Collection of Subsistence Fishery Samples and Survey of Subsistence Food Consumption (prepared by Polaris Applied Sciences, Inc., 9 pages, PDF 597K)
- Appendix B: Subsistence Tissue Data - Forensic Review (prepared by Environmental Forensics Practice, LLC, 3 pages, PDF 41K)
- Addtional Reference Documents

Commercial Fisheries Information

- Fisheries Water Quality Sampling Program, Summary of Results (added 11/9/2005)
- ADF&G Announces Reopening of Commercial Fishing in Skan and Makushin Bays (10/6/2005, PDF 86K)
- Removal of ADEC Threatened Water Body Designation (added 10/3/2005, PDF 23K)
- An Overview of the Major Commercial Fisheries in the Unalaska Area that may be Impacted by the M/V Selendang Ayu Oil Spill, Report to Fisheries Work Group (April 15, 2005, PDF 2.05 MB)

2340.4 – Sample Press Release

DEC NEWS RELEASE
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
410 Willoughby Ave. Juneau, Alaska 99801-1795
Phone: (907) 465-5060 Fax: 465-5097
http://www.state.ak.us/dec/home.htm

April 21, 2010 CONTACT: John Doe, State On-Scene Coordinator
ADEC Anchorage, (907) 555-7522
Jane Smith, Information Officer
ADEC, Juneau, (907) 555-5060

PIPELINE SPILL GETS RESPONSE BY ALYESKA, ADEC, AND STATE-FEDERAL JOINT PIPELINE OFFICE

Spill response personnel have formed an incident command system (ICS) in response to an underground spill at Pump Station 10 on the Alyeska Pipeline. The spill has caused manager-company Alyeska Pipeline Service Company to reduce the flow through the pipeline by approximately one-half (from 1.4 million barrels to 700,000 barrels per day) while excavation and repairs are made. The spill is located about 150 miles south of Fairbanks along the Richardson Highway.

It was reported that Alyeska maintenance personnel discovered the spill late Saturday. The company implemented an ICS to address the spill. The Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) personnel joined the ICS on-site at Pump Station 10 to monitor, assist and investigate the spill and response.

Alyeska Pipeline pumped crude oil from storage tanks at Pump Station 10 to make storage available in case the line needs to be evacuated for repairs.

The cause and volume of the spill were not known today, but Alyeska had pumped about 100 gallons from two metal culverts used for accessing flow transducers on the pipeline. The company estimated that crude oil is seeping into the culverts at a rate of about six to eight gallons per hour.

Alyeska organized four task forces to address the spill. They will excavate in the area around “check valve 92," excavate near the metal culvert pipes to locate the leading edge of the spill, establish a contaminated soil stockpile, and provide decontamination of field equipment.

DEC staff are monitoring initial response actions and reviewing cleanup plans, and will review a waste management plan for the response. DEC is working with Alyeska and with the State-Federal Joint Pipeline Office to respond to the spill.

2340.5 – Sample News Advisory

AK Dept of Environmental Conservation • Cook Inlet Pipeline Co • US Coast Guard

USGS science for a changing world | Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation | Cook Inlet Pipe Line Company | U.S. Department of Homeland Security United States Coast Guard

Unified Command: *Drift River Terminal Coordination*

Date: April 6, 2009
Contact: Joint Information Center
Phone: (907) 301.2074

Media Advisory

Unified Command to hold press briefing at the USGS Science Center Monday

Editor's Note: A press briefing will be held at the USGS Alaska Science Center at 1:00 p.m. to provide an update on recent volcano activity and the Drift River Terminal. The media is encouraged to attend. Please address questions about the briefing to the Joint Information Center (907) 301.2074 Mob.

To call into the press briefing please dial 1 (866) 744.4861 and enter code 3986553 followed by the pound sign.
The USGS Alaska Science Center (previously referred to as the Alaska Volcano Observatory) is located on the Alaska Pacific University Campus at 4210 University Drive, Anchorage, Alaska.

ANCHORAGE, Alaska - The Unified Command, Drift River Terminal Coordination, will be holding a press briefing today to provide an update on the Drift River event. USGS staff attached to the Alaska Volcano Observatory will provide an update on Mt. Redoubt's activity.

There have been no injuries to the crews at the facility and there has been no release of oil into the environment.

Approximately 60 percent of the 6.3 million gallons (148,000 barrels) of crude oil stored at the facility has been transferred to the Seabulk Arctic. About 840,000 gallons (20,000 barrels) of water from Cook Inlet using the Seabulk Arctic is being pushed back into the two oil tanks in service to prevent them from becoming buoyant.

Eleven Cook Inlet Pipe Line Company employees remain at the facility and two are located on the Christy Lee platform. Once the transfers are complete the employees will complete some housekeeping and security tasks around the facility prior to leaving. Operations at the terminal will be temporarily suspended once today's transfer is complete until the volcano's eruptive cycle enters a period of continued calm.

Cook Inlet Pipe Line Company and their upstream customers are considering the impacts of temporarily suspending operations and the future of production on the Western Cook Inlet. Questions regarding production and commerce can be addressed to Chevron, Pacific Energy Resources and the Dept. of Labor. Appropriate contacts with in those organizations are forth coming.

For more information please visit: the Coast Guard District 17 website at http://www.uscgalaska.com or the State of Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation Site at http://www.dec.state.ak.us/spar/perp/response/sum_fy09/090324201/090324201_index.htm.

2400 – LIAISON

2410 – Investigators

2420 – Federal/State/Local Trustees

2430 – Agency Representatives

2440 – Stakeholders

2440.1 – Regional Stakeholder Committee

Regional Stakeholder Committee composition may include Regional Citizens Advisory Councils (RCACs), community emergency coordinators, landowners, leaseholders, and special interest groups affected by the spill. The RSC membership may vary from incident-to-incident and from phase-to-phase. Agencies/organizations that are functioning as part of the overall ICS response structure should not provide redundant representation on the RSC.

Unlike the Multi-Agency Coordinating Group (MAC) defined in the NIMS ICS, RSCs do not play a direct role in setting incident priorities or allocating resources. However, an RSC, when activated, can advise the Unified Command (through the Liaison Officer) and provide recommendations/comments on incident priorities, objectives, and the incident action plan. The RSC is not directly involved in response operations, though some of its members may be. The RSC's role is to convey to the Unified Command information relating to the authority, concerns, and expertise of its members. The RSC recommends to the Unified Command overall objectives and priorities and reviews Incident Action Plans. An RSC is normally activated for significant incidents that involve resources under the jurisdiction of several agencies.

During incidents where there is no FOSC, federal agencies with jurisdictional responsibilities for resources at risk could participate as members of the RSC, thus retaining their input on response operations. However, the preferred approach is to include these agencies as part of the overall ICS structure. RSC activities will be coordinated by the Liaison Officer. RSC discussions are documented and their recommendations and dissenting opinions are communicated to the Unified Command through the Liaison Officer.

RSC Chair: RSC Chairpersons will be designated in the subarea contingency plans. In cases where the RSC Chairperson has not been predesignated, RSCs may be chaired initially by the Liaison Officer. The RSC will then elect its own chair.

Senior Leaders of Impacted Communities: An alternative to the RSC for communities affected by a major spill may include the establishment of a group consisting of senior leaders of impacted communities. The group should have direct access to the ADEC Commissioner or his/her representative.

2440.11 Regional Stakeholder Committee Process

Earlier in this plan, it describe the roles of the local and Tribal governments and other potential stakeholders in spill response and the requirement that they be kept closely involved. The Regional Stakeholder Committee (RSC) is intended to fulfill that purpose.

1. General Guidelines for the RSC:

- The term "stakeholder" is so broadly defined, any system dealing with stakeholder issues and information should be designed to accept input from anyone in the spill-affected region.
- Regional and local Tribal leaders and elected officials are the primary representatives for all stakeholders and offer the best access to ensure full local representation.
- There are stakeholders that transcend municipal or Tribal boundaries. There are also non-governmental groups that may be represented by an entity such as the Prince William Sound or Cook Inlet Regional Citizens Advisory Councils (RCAC). Other stakeholders will have the option of going through an RCAC or their local official.
- The members of the RSC need to be empowered by their constituents to make decisions and prioritize.
- The RSC members need frequent contact with their constituents. Frequent public meetings chaired by the RSC members for their respective communities are critical to ensuring all are heard.
- The RSC should have direct access to the Unified Command. Their input needs to be considered during the planning cycle. But the Unified Command can commit limited time (usually less than 1 hour per day) to directly deal with the RSC.
- Many of the RSC issues can be addressed by effective communications with the Unified Command through a process that is incorporated into the planning cycle.
- Support of the RSC is a Unified Command responsibility and can be shown by supporting local meetings, as well as fostering communication and coordination to help organize RSC input, routing it to the proper channels in the response organization or the Unified Command.

2. Regional Stakeholder Committee Coordinators

RSC coordinators in the Unified Command would support RSC members and the Community Liaisons. Coordinators could include representatives from the Unified Command (USCG or EPA, ADEC, RP), and the RCAC (if the RCAC is involved). Each coordinator will administratively work with his or her respective organization.

3. Regional Stakeholder Committee Membership

RSC membership consists of the Tribal council leaders and mayors/city councils, or their designees. Native Corporations would provide a representative as a third member from a convenient community of their choice. If a community leader chooses to be represented by an RCAC designee, the respective RCAC Board member may be a logical choice, if an RCAC exists for the area. These community leaders will appoint a representative to be located with the IMT who will be that community's spokesperson to the Unified Command.

Where an RCAC exists, the RCAC will be invited to appoint a representative on the RSC to collect input from:

- Alaska State Chamber of Commerce
- Alaska Wilderness Recreations and Tourism Association
- Oil Spill Region Environmental Coalition
- Aquaculture Corporations
- Commercial Fishing Organizations
- Other individuals not using their local representative

Environmental groups may either input their information through the nearest community RSC representative or the RCAC representative.

4. Information Flow Process

An organization that best meets the criteria and constraints is one that directly connects each day with the Unified Command. The response organization must be ready and able to accept and consider the input from the Regional Stakeholder Committee.

a. The Unified Command will provide the RSC members and their representatives with:
   - The Incident Action Plan (IAP) on the same day it is approved.
   - All JIC produced information.
   - Responses to information or questions provided by the RSC.
   - Direct access to the Unified Command on a regular basis.
   - Support to the RSC members and their IMT representatives in the conduct of their responsibilities.

b. Using their representatives, the RSC provides the Unified Command the following information obtained during daily meetings with their constituents:
   - Issues of local interest and concern: Of particular concern to the Unified Command are issues of an immediate nature. These should be highlighted.
   - Resources:
     - Available to assist with response activities. These include: workers and support personnel; communications equipment or systems; hotel and berthing facilities; heavy equipment; aircraft support; harbor facilities; machine shops and repair facilities for vessels and equipment.
     - Needed in the local area. For example: spill response equipment (booms, skimmers, etc) and staples and food needed to replace lost subsistence sources or support a large influx of workers. Of particular concern to the Unified Command are resource needs of an immediate nature. These should be highlighted.
   - Cleanup assistance:
     - Available to assist with response activities. These include: personnel with special expertise; and unique spill response equipment. The UC would be particularly interested in contacting personnel with local knowledge to assist with collection tactics, wildlife behavior and safe navigation.
     - Needed in the local area to conduct response operations. Of particular concern to the Unified Command are cleanup needs of an immediate nature and sensitive area identification. These should be highlighted.

c. There will be a need for extensive communication between the RSC coordinators and the representatives of the RSC, as well as between RSC members, as information is compiled and questions are answered. Additionally, the RSC coordinators will assemble and deliver information and requests to the proper sections of the incident management team.

d. The RSC representatives will deliver the information to the Unified Command during an afternoon meeting. If members of the Unified Command must leave before the meeting is complete, or cannot make the meeting, the RSC coordinators will represent their respective part of the UC until the discussion is over.

5. Timeline of Activities

A cycle of work that spans the interface between two adjacent operational periods allows an opportunity for constituent contact; issue reconciliation / prioritization; and optimization of the direct UC contact time. A recommended work cycle is provided as follows:

Time Period	Activity
When approved	RSC coordinators distribute to RSC members and their representatives: the IAP, information from the JIC, and any responses to previously submitted questions or concerns.
Late afternoon or other time as determined within the community	Public meetings or other locally determined method that allows individual stakeholder input to the RSC members for that community. Information from this process is faxed or emailed to the RSC representatives and the coordinators prior to midnight.
AM next day	RSC coordinators work with the RSC representatives to define and resolve issues and answer questions raised by constituents. The coordinators help the representatives prioritize issues, route information to the proper staffs in the IMT and prepare the representatives and the UC for the afternoon meeting. This work will provide rapid feedback to the communities, timely input to the planning cycle for the IAP, and a reduction in the volume of issues to be presented directly to the UC.
PM	The coordinators brief and prepare the UC for the RSC meeting. The meeting with the UC will last approximately 1 hr.

6. Responsibilities:

- Regional Stakeholder Committee Members
  - Establish a system that allows local stakeholders to provide input. Local stakeholders can be landowners and resource users of any description. The goal is to include any and all local interested parties to ensure ideas and concerns are heard. After the first meeting, the system would provide feedback and answers received from the UC.
  - Assemble and prioritize the input into the three areas: issues; resources; and cleanup assistance.
  - Ensure their representative receives the community input.

- RSC Representatives in Communities
  - Receive community information from their RSC member.
  - Work with the coordinators to clarify issues and participate in the UC meeting.

- RSC Coordinators - The coordinators are located at the emergency operations center or incident command post.
  - They support the RSC members and representatives to ensure their needs, concerns and information are passed to the appropriate part of the IMT organization.
  - Issues and information provided by the RSC is inserted into the planning cycle for consideration.
  - The coordinators highlight issues to the Unified Command to ensure appropriate attention is given to critical matters.

- Liaison Officer - The liaison officer will assist the RSC members with the performance of their duties by obtaining resources and coordinating, as necessary.

Type of Information	Coordinators Route to:
Issues of concern	JIC, Unified Command and the Operations and Planning Sections
Resources available	Logistics Section
Resources needed	Operations, Planning and Logistics Sections
Resources needed - urgent	Operations, Logistics Sections
Cleanup assistance available	Operations, Planning and Logistics Sections
Cleanup assistance needed	Operations, Planning and Logistics Sections
Urgent cleanup assistance needed	Operations and Logistics Sections
Sensitive area information	Environmental Unit
Questions on cleanup techniques	JIC, Environmental Unit, Operations Section

A Regional Stakeholder Committee will be activated for significant incidents to advise the Unified Command and provide recommendations or comments on incident priorities, objectives and community concerns. RSCs do not play a direct role in setting incident priorities or allocating resources, however the RSC can advise the Unified Command (usually through the Liaison Officer) and provide recommendations or comments on incident priorities, objectives, and the incident action plan. The RSC is not directly involved in tactical operations, though some of its members may be. Each RSC will be facilitated by a chairperson elected by the RSC members. RSC composition may vary from incident-to-incident and may include community emergency coordinators, local or tribal government representatives, local or private landowners and leaseholders, Native organizations, non-profit and volunteer organizations, and other stakeholder groups affected by the spill. For spills affecting Cook Inlet, RSC Chair may initially be filled by Liaison Officer or designated CIRCAC member until the assembled RSC elects a Chair.

2440.11 – Regional Citizens' Advisory Council

The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) established two RCACs in Alaska: the Prince William Sound RCAC and the Cook Inlet RCAC. The RCACs are independent, non-profit organizations that monitor and advise on oil industry programs to include areas such as spill prevention and response, tanker safety, and environmental impact assessments. During a spill response, RCACs monitor on- water activities and observe and verify spill response and cleanup efforts. RCACs inform local community members and other concerned groups about response activities and provide information on local concerns and priorities to the Unified Command in order to facilitate operational decisions. The normal contribution of the CIRCAC is to provide local knowledge and technical expertise within the ICS structure (e.g., as part of the Operations, Planning Sections, and the Joint Information Center).

Regional Citizens Advisory Councils

Agency	Location	Phone	Alt. Phone
Cook Inlet RCAC http://www.circac.org/	Kenai	283-7222	800-652-7222
Prince William Sound RCAC	Valdez	834-5000	877-478-7221

2440.2 – Environmental

The following website provides a listing of environmental interest groups in the State of Alaska:

http://www.alaska.net/~jrc/alaska.html

2440.3 – Economic (Port operators, tourist hotels, etc.)

2440.4 – Political (local, state, etc.)

2440.41 – Tribal

The Federal On-Scene Coordinator or their representative notifies the tribe following an oil spill or hazardous substance release that has the potential to affect tribal interests. Visit the following website for contact information for Alaska-based federally recognized tribes: https://www.bia.gov/tribal-leaders-directory

2440.5 – Native Organizations

The following table lists information regarding the twelve Native Regional Corporations formed under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. The Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development (located in Juneau, 465-4750) also maintains a list of village and village corporation contacts.

ALASKA NATIVE REGIONAL CORPORATIONS		
NAME OF CORPORATION & GENERAL LOCATION	*ADDRESS*	*TELEPHONE*
Ahtna Incorporated (Copper River Basin)	406 W. Fireweed Lane Anchorage, AK	274-7662
Aleut Corporation (Aleutian Islands)	4000 Old Seward Hwy Anchorage, AK	563-4328
Arctic Slope Regional Corp. (North Slope, Northern Alaska)	Box 129 Barrow, AK 99723	852-8633
Bering Straits Native Corp (Norton Sound/Seward Peninsula)	PO Box 1008 110 Front Street, Suite 300 Nome, Alaska 99762	443-5252
Bristol Bay Native Corp (Bristol Bay/Dillingham)	800 Cordova Anchorage, AK	278-3602
Calista Corporation (Western Alaska)	601 W 5th Ave Anchorage, AK	279-5516
Chugach Alaska Corporation (Prince William Sound, Seward)	560 E 34th Ave Anchorage, AK	563-8866
Cook Inlet Regional Corp (Mat-Su, Anchorage, Kenai)	P.O. Box 93330 Anchorage, AK	274-8638 (fax) 279-8836
Doyon Limited (Interior, Central Alaska)	201 1st St Fairbanks, AK	452-4755
Koniag Incorporated (Kodiak Area)	4300 B St Anchorage, AK	561-2668
Nana Regional Corporation	1001 E Benson Blvd	265-4100

ALASKA NATIVE REGIONAL CORPORATIONS		
NAME OF CORPORATION & GENERAL LOCATION	*ADDRESS*	*TELEPHONE*
(Northwest Arctic Borough)	Anchorage, AK	
Sealaska Corporation (Southeast Alaska)	One Sealaska Plaza Juneau, AK	586-1512

2450 – Natural Resource Trustees

A list of the natural resource trustee emergency contacts is maintained on the Alaska Regional Response Team website, under "Members and Contacts" at http://www.alaskarrt.org

2460 – Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA)

2500 – RESERVED

2600 – RESERVED

2700 – RESERVED

2800 – RESERVED

2900 – RESERVED FOR AREA/DISTRICT

3000 – OPERATIONS

This section refers to the EPA Incident Management Handbook (IMH) and Alaska Incident Management System (AIMS) Guide. These documents are available online:

- https://emp.epa.gov/empadmin/dynamicContent/centralrepo/EMP/Incident%20Management%20Handbook_IMH.pdf
- https://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/docs/AIMS_Guide-Complete(Nov02).pdf

3100 – OPERATIONS SECTION ORGANIZATION

The number and types of branches and divisions/groups are situation-dependent. The Alaska Incident Management System (AIMS) Guide and the EPA IMH identifies the key functions within the Operations Section. The nature and gravity of the incident will dictate the necessary response structure to be established within the Operations Section.

The following lists the AIMS critical functional areas within the Operations Section. The organizational chart in Section 3370 provides a generic ICS structure for oil and hazardous substance releases.

3110 – Organization Options

The AIMS Guide and EPA IMH are an excellent reference for hazard-specific organization options for the Operations Section.

3120 – Considerations for Building the Operations Section

TBD

3200 – RECOVERY AND PROTECTION

3210 – Protection

The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) Spill Tactics for Alaska Responders (STAR) Manual provides guidance for recovery and protection techniques. This information is accessible at the following link: http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/star/docs.htm

3220 – On-Water Recovery

The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) Spill Tactics for Alaska Responders (STAR) Manual provides guidance for recovery and protection techniques. This information is accessible at the following link: http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/star/docs.htm

3230 – Shoreside Recovery

3230.1 – Shoreline Cleanup Options

Shoreline cleanup strategies are diverse and will depend on a number of factors including shoreline type, spilled oil properties, extent of contamination, prevailing weather conditions, tidal fluctuations, sea conditions, accessibility by shoreline cleanup crews and equipment, etc. The Unified Command will determine the best available options for cleaning impacted shorelines based upon these factors.

There are several worthwhile documents that can be used as reference documents for shoreline assessment and cleanup. These include the following:

- "The Arctic SCAT Manual, A Field Guide to the Documentation of Oiled Shorelines in Arctic Regions," Environmental Canada (July 2004)
- "Alaska Clean Seas Technical Manual Volume 1; Tactical Descriptions," Alaska Clean Seas (2016)
- "Alaska Shoreline Countermeasures Manual," NOAA (April 1994)
- "Circumpolar Field Guide for Oil Spill Response in Arctic Waters," Environment Canada (1998)
- "Guide to Oil Spill Response in Snow and Ice Conditions in the Arctic," EPPR (2015)
- "Tundra Treatment Guidelines, A Manual for Treating Oil and Hazardous Substance Spills to Tundra 3rd Edition," ADEC (2010).
- "Shoreline Assessment Job Aid," NOAA, (2007)
- "Characteristic Coastal Habitats - Choosing Spill Response Alternatives," NOAA, (2017)
- "Shoreline Assessment Manual," 4th edition, NOAA (August, 2013)
- Arctic Shoreline Clean-up Assessment Technique (SCAT) Manual, EPPR, 2004. Additionally, this website provides information on useful spill response data as noted below. http://www.asgdc.state.ak.us/maps/cplans/subareas.html
- Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) Maps (which identify shoreline types). ESI Maps (for coastal areas of the State) have been developed for the following geographical zones:
    - Aleutians
    - Bristol Bay
    - Cook Inlet
    - Kodiak
    - North Slope
    - Northwest Arctic
    - Pribilof Islands
    - Prince William Sound
    - Southeast Alaska
    - Western Alaska
- Land Management Maps
- Geographic Response Strategies
- Most Environmentally Sensitive Area (MESA) Maps
- Biologically Sensitive Area Maps
- Aquatic Farms
- Regional Maps (USGS Quadrangles, NOAA Nautical Maps)
- Alaska Oceanographic Circulation Diagrams and Graphics

3230.2 – Pre-Beach Cleanup

TBD

3230.3 – Storage

The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) Spill Tactics for Alaska Responders (STAR) Manual provides guidance for land and marine based storage options. This information is accessible at the following link: http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/star/docs.htm

3240 – Disposal

3240.1 – Waste Management and Temporary Storage Options

The term "waste" is used throughout this document. It is used for the purpose of identifying the types of materials that are generated as the result of a spill and spill clean up, and is not used to define these materials for purposes of state and federal solid waste and hazardous waste statutes and regulations. To formally confirm that these materials are not considered wastes in the regulatory use of that term and to optimize the management of these materials in a safe and environmentally responsible manner (e.g., recycling of recovered crude oil), the following definition is used for purposes of this document: "waste" means materials that are generated as a direct result (e.g., recovered crude oil) and the indirect result (e.g., refuse, sewage, and hazardous wastes) of an oil spill; "waste" for these purposes does not mean "solid waste" as defined by Alaska (AS 46.03.900(5) and 18 AAC 60.910(53) and federal (42 U.S.C. § 6903(27)) laws.

WASTE STREAM IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS	
OILY WASTE	**WASTE STREAM NUMBER***
Fresh Oil	101
Weathered Oil	102
Emulsion	103
Hydraulic Fluids	104
Beach Debris	105
PPE	106
Sand/Soil	107
Sorbents/rags	108
Oily Wastewaters	109
Carcasses	110
OTHER WASTE	
Domestic Wastes	201
Debris	202
Pallets	203
Paperboard	204
Drums	206
HAZARDOUS WASTES	**301**
***Note: The numbering system depicted here is one of several possible methods to categorize waste materials to facilitate tracking and eventual disposal.**	

1. <u>Procedures for Transportation, Storage, and Disposal:</u>

Temporary waste storage areas will be strategically selected and located as points of accumulation and temporary storage for oil spill related wastes. These temporary storage areas can be located at recovery sites, or they make take the form of longer term storage at more permanent facilities. Waste generated by response efforts will be stored at these areas pending waste characterization, final identification of disposal options, and placement of contractual arrangements with approved disposal facilities.

Temporary waste storage areas must be approved by ADEC and the land resource trustee. It will be the

PROCEDURES FOR TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL:

Temporary waste storage areas will be strategically selected and located as points of accumulation and temporary storage for oil spill related wastes. These temporary storage areas can be located at recovery sites, or they make take the form of longer term storage at more permanent facilities. Waste generated by response efforts will be stored at these areas pending waste characterization, final identification of disposal options, and placement of contractual arrangements with approved disposal facilities. Temporary waste storage areas must be approved by ADEC and the land resource trustee. It will be the responsibility of the RP to provide manpower and equipment required to transfer the wastes from the arena of operations to the storage areas and to fully operate these areas.

At the storage areas, wastes will be segregated into waste streams and stored in appropriate containers. In general, waste streams will not be mixed unless specifically directed by the Environmental Unit Leader. Later in the response effort, wastes may be forwarded under manifest directly from the point of generation to the disposal facility without the need for temporary storage.

Liquid Wastes: Liquid wastes recovered through skimming or washing operations will be accumulated in barges, portable tanks, bladders, drums, or other approved means and held pending waste classification and characterization. Each container must be labeled as to contents and provided with an identification number for tracking and accounting purposes. In most cases, water will be decanted (with State approval) to reduce the volumes of liquid wastes. Different classes of liquid wastes should not be mixed in the same containers without approval of the disposal officer.

If the recovered oil has not undergone significant weathering or emulsification and is free of foreign material, it can be transported to a refinery or oil terminal as a product rather than a waste. Oil that cannot be recovered in this way will be deemed a waste oil and subject to additional testing and handling requirements.

On vessels used for decontamination purposes, all oily wash water should be segregated from other wastes and stored on board the vessel for future transport to an identified disposal facility.

Oily water collected at boat cleaning stations should be segregated into the following four categories:

- Bilge waters
- Bottom liquids from cargo compartments or holds
- Oily deck and hull wash waters
- Oily hold wash waters

Oily wash waters from the cleaning of gear, boom, and equipment should also be segregated and stored separately. Used oil from gear and maintenance operations should not be mixed with any other liquids, but collected and stored in marked containers. Other liquid wastes, like hydraulic fluids, antifreeze and contaminated fuels, also should not be mixed, but stored in 55-gallon drums and marked as to their contents.

All unidentified liquid wastes should be labeled as such, segregated, and handled according to hazardous waste management standards (40 CFR 261) pending laboratory analysis for RCRA hazardous waste characteristics.

Solid Wastes:
Solid wastes should be double bagged and placed in portable dumpsters or shipping vans and transported to the temporary storage areas. Basic separation of like wastes should take place at this level. Clear, color-coded plastic bags may be used to segregate solid wastes for different disposal options. Solid waste that is too large for plastic bags will be segregated into properly marked dumpsters or shipping vans. Large spills may require a dedicated solid waste storage barge.

All dumpsters, shipping vans, or other means for storage of oily solid wastes must be lined with plastic sheeting prior to use. To control free liquid accumulation within the containers, an inner lining of oil and water absorbing fabric will be used. Additional granular sorbent material should be added as required to eliminate free liquids. For responses where oily debris is extensive and likely to accumulate rapidly, debris may need to be piled in vacant storage yards with a drainage system to collect any runoff, or in lined earth pits.

Oily PVC waste materials should be bagged and tagged to show contents. These bags should be segregated from other waste streams and transported to a storage area

Bird and animal carcasses should be bagged, tagged, and segregated. Tags should include location of the recovery. Bird and animal carcasses will be handled as directed by the appropriate authority.

Non-Oily Wastes:
Non-oily waste (scrap materials, construction materials, etc.) and domestic garbage and refuse should be collected and segregated (according to the particular requirements of municipal or private waste process and disposal facilities) to prevent oil contamination and transported to storage or final disposal site.

2. <u>Waste Handling and Labeling:</u>
Proper waste handling, manifesting, custody transfer and labeling are important for the proper movement and documentation of all waste materials generated in an oil spill response. Wastes must be segregated according to the various types and must not be mixed. All segregated wastes will be properly labeled showing the type of waste in each container. For all unidentified wastes, they need to be labeled as such and segregated from the other wastes. All unidentified wastes/oils will be assumed hazardous until sample results are available. If a waste turns out to be hazardous, it will be handled and treated in accordance with current hazardous waste regulations.

Records: All waste oils, regardless of type, must be managed by a complete set of records. These records should show the following:

- Where the waste was recovered,
- The type of waste,
- Approximate volume,
- Date collected,
- Date transported to staging or disposal site,
- Date received at temporary storage area or disposal site,
- The number of containers shipped,

- The number of containers received,
- The date, location and method of final disposal.

To aid in the implementation of the records requirements, the following procedures are recommended:

1. Waste management activities should be conducted as secure storage areas set up at strategic locations.
2. Each load of waste departing the point of generation should be inspected and assigned to an internal waste stream matrix and inventory record.
3. A waste tracking form should be completed for each load of waste. Information required on this form includes date and time, transporter name, vessel of truck number, description of waste and generating process, the assigned waste stream number, and destination of the waste.
4. Waste moved to off-site treatment or disposal facilities are transported under the appropriate manifest with copies retained.
5. Once each day, a "waste management summary report" will be completed documenting the following daily and cumulative totals for each waste stream:
    a. Waste received
    b. Waste stored on site
    c. Waste stored off site
    d. Waste disposed by disposal facility

3240.2 – Disposal Options

The RP will be responsible for developing a waste disposal plan that provides the necessary logistical and procedural information for the transfer of wastes to disposal facilities. The disposal plan must comply with existing laws and regulations. Oversight of the waste disposal plan will normally be the responsibility of the ADEC.

An ADEC solid waste permit is required. Consult with ADEC on the landfill status and the current information on the adequacy of landfills. Currently, no approved hazardous waste disposal sites exist in Alaska. Municipal landfills in Alaska either no longer accept oily wastes or accept only lightly oiled soils.

State regulation 18 AAC 75.130 requires that the final disposal of a hazardous substance including oil, be approved by ADEC. Oil spill reporting regulations 18 AAC 75.100 require that disposal information be provided within the oil spill report.

1. Short Term Management and Disposal Options for Liquid Wastes:

If a spill occurs, both oil and non-oily liquid wastes will be generated or collected during cleanup. This section describes short-term management and disposal options for oil and non-oily liquid wastes, including domestic wastewaters.

<u>OILY LIQUIDS:</u>

Recovered oil and oily wastewater from spill-related activities will be stored on board tank vessels, in portable tanks, tank trucks, or in approved shore-side tanks where primary oil/water separation may occur. With State approval, on-site decanting may be allowed. After primary oil/water separation, one of the following disposal options will be used:

- Tender of recovered oil to the contracting vessel for offshore treatment;
- Transportation of recovered oil to a refinery or oil terminal for re-use as a product;

- Barging oily water to the continental U.S. for additional treatment or disposal, unless the spill fluid emanated from oil production facilities and can be recycled or disposed of at the original facility; or
- Barging heavily weathered and emulsified oils to the continental U.S. for treatment, additional oil recovery, and wastewater and solids disposal in a commercial waste management facility. Treatment facilities for these options are described below.

Onshore Treatment Facilities:
Crude oil recovered soon after a spill will generally be suitable for reclamation by a production facility or refinery. Because the chemical make-up of spilled oil changes as it weathers, it is less likely that oil collected during a long-term cleanup operation can be reclaimed. Oil that is emulsified, weathered and mixed with debris from the sea or from beach cleaning operations is a mixture of liquids and solids and requires special handling and treatment prior to disposal. There are currently no appropriate disposal options in Alaska for these emulsified wastes. Therefore, they must be stored on barges and shipped to appropriate waste handling facilities in the continental U.S. for treatment.

Oily wastewater, if associated with oil production or terminal facilities, can be treated and disposed of at those facilities (such as the Ballast Water Treatment Plant at the Valdez Marine Terminal) with the approval of EPA and ADEC. Laboratory analysis of these wastewaters may be necessary so that contaminants do not interfere with the treatment process. If particular oily wastewaters cannot be treated because of incompatible contaminants or inadequate plant capacity, those wastewaters will be taken to alternate treatment facilities (e.g., the tanker owner's refinery in the continental U.S. or a permitted bulk receiving facility). For certain wastewaters, physical chemical treatment methods (e.g., air stripping or granular activated carbon) may be preferred over biological treatment.

Contaminated wastewaters will require sampling, analysis, and possible pre-treatment before potential disposal in a municipal sewage treatment facility. EPA, ADEC, and municipal approval may be required. Any discharge into a municipal sewage system must meet EPA pre-treatment standards. If analysis indicates that wastewaters are hazardous, they will be shipped to a disposal facility in the continental U.S.

In-State Resources for Waste Treatment and Recycling:
There are several facilities in the state that treat oily wastes or related materials. In general, however, operational or permit requirements limit the facilities' ability to handle recovered liquids.

<u>Alaska Pollution Control</u> is an oil recycling facility located in Palmer. The plant is currently accepting a variety of spilled and recycled refinery products, including lubricating oil, gasoline, diesel, and fuel oil. The products must be less than 1000 ppm total halogens and must not be hazardous waste by definition. Exact requirements must be verified prior to use of the facility, and the blended products must meet specifications for heating value. The products are processed and sold for use as industrial fuel. The plant does not accept crude oil for operational reasons, but does accept 10,000 to 20,000 gallons of water per week from spills and tank clean-outs. The water is processed and discharged to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) under pre-treatment limits. Hydrocarbons recovered from the wastewater are processed in the same manner as the other products.

Various portable processes could be used to pre-treat waste before shipping to an oil recycling facility. In addition, it is possible to ship water that meets pre-treatment standards to a POTW. The acceptability of the waste will depend on its source and characteristics, as well as the volume. Each municipality has different requirements.

Other Commercial Oil Recovery Methods:
Other oil recovery methods are being used elsewhere in the U.S. These technologies are not currently commercially available in Alaska, but they may be considered in the event of a spill. These methods include the following:

- Oil is heated to a temperature below its flash point and injected into sludge to dissolve the waxy and gelatinous deposits to facilitate their recovery.
- Gravity separation, chemicals, heat, lighter oils and solvents, and emulsion-breaking chemicals are used to thin heavier fractions.
- Coker units are used at refineries to dispose of certain types of sludge.
- Mixing different oil types to enable their processing may make variable angle mixers more efficient.
- A rotary vacuum filter, consisting of a horizontal drum with a filter media on its outer surface, is partially submerged and rotated in a tank containing sludge. A vacuum pulls liquid inward while retaining solids on the outside, which are then scraped off.
- A scroll-type centrifuge rotating at 75-100 rpm forces solids against an inner bowl and on to discharge. High-feed rate and durability make this a popular item at refineries. The effluent still requires treatment and the solids produced might not be pumpable. Neither heat nor chemicals may be necessary to optimize the performance of two-stage centrifuges. Generally, centrifuges are operated only for 1-3 weeks at a time of 40-60% rated capacity.
- Gravity-belt filters press sludge between two moving belts and force out oil and water. These filters rely on the application of costly high molecular-weight polymers to coagulate sludge. Changes in the sludge, including pH and H_2S emissions, can result in problems. This method, however, has been used for many years on biosludges in Europe.

NON-OILY LIQUIDS:
Oil spill cleanup operations produce large amounts of liquid sewage wastes that originate from domestic sources such as toilets, laundry and shower facilities, cooking, and gathering centers. The volume of such wastes is directly proportional to the number of cleanup workers involved.

Domestic wastewater may be collected and transported to a municipal sewage treatment system for disposal after approval from the municipal government. If the volume of sewage generated by cleanup workers exceeds the additional load handling capacity of the municipal sewage treatment plant, on-site land-based or barge-mounted wastewater treatment plants can be used to treat surplus waste volumes.

If additional wastewater treatment facilities (either land-based or barge-mounted) are to be used, the volume and concentration must be estimated for proper sizing of treatment systems. The RP should consult with the EPA and the ADEC for guidelines and standards for accomplishing this.

The sewage collected from remote areas may originate from non-flushing portable toilets that produce a concentrated waste stream high in BOD, suspended solids, and deodorant chemicals. Domestic wastewater treatment alternatives to municipal treatment facilities include:

- Physical-chemical package plants
- Extended aeration package plants
- Rotating biological contactor package plants

Packaged domestic wastewater treatment plants are recommended because they are portable and can be mobilized quickly, if available. These treatment facilities require plan review, an ADEC wastewater permit, and an EPA NPDES permit. A vessel with a USCG- approved Type II Marine Sanitation Device (MSD) does not need an ADEC or EPA permit for discharges. (All vessels built after January 1980 are required to have a Type II or Type III MSD).

2. Short Term Management and Disposal Options for Solid Wastes:
If a spill occurs, oily and non-oily solid wastes will be collected, segregated, and stored at interim temporary storage areas and, if necessary, at the sites of cleanup operations on beaches. Most solid wastes will be stored in plastic bags after collection. Hazardous wastes will be handled in accordance with RCRA regulations and transported to the continental U.S. for disposal. Non-hazardous wastes will be handled in the most economic manner. Solid waste will be incinerated, if capacity allows; a secondary option is transport to landfills in Alaska or the continental U.S.

***HAZARDOUS OILY SOLID WASTES*:**
RCRA hazardous solid wastes may be generated from oil spill response activities. Potential sources of RCRA hazardous wastes are:

- Spill-related materials that exhibit hazardous characteristics
- Maintenance wastes generated by vessels and vehicles used in response and clean up.
- Laboratory wastes and residues from testing and disposal of spill-related material.

A hazardous waste storage area will be established if hazardous wastes are generated. If necessary, satellite accumulation areas will also be established. Proper container storage and labeling practices will be followed. Assigned personnel will monitor operations throughout the spill area to prevent improper waste disposal and to minimize the creation of hazardous waste through “mixing” (the disposal of small quantities of hazardous waste into solid waste containers, such as used oil tanks or boat washing slop tanks).

Hazardous waste management procedures include the following: ascertaining that response contractors are aware of regulatory requirements, including handling practices; obtaining generator I.D. numbers; proper labeling; storage; and monitoring of operational areas by personnel trained in hazardous waste management.

Hazardous wastes will be disposed of in a permitted hazardous waste facility in the continental U.S. since no permitted waste disposal site exists in Alaska at this time.

***NON-HAZARDOUS OILY SOLID WASTES*:**
Incineration: Waste incineration can be an economical means of destroying organic compounds. Ash generated as a result of incineration will be tested for hazardous characteristics and properly transported for disposal at appropriately permitted facilities.

With approval from the North Slope Borough, up to 15 tons per day of non-hazardous oily solid waste, except sand and gravel, may be shipped to the North Slope Borough incinerator facility at Deadhorse.

Several other state-approved facilities for incineration of response waste exist in Alaska. Use of these facilities for incineration of response wastes requires written approval from ADEC. Consult with the local ADEC Office on the status of approved landfills and incineration facilities.

Disposal at Facilities in the Continental U.S.: Some solid waste is not suitable for incineration (e.g., rain suits and some kinds of boom). These wastes will be shipped to landfill disposal sites in the continental U.S.

Burial: On-site burial may be used at remote locations where oily debris will otherwise have to be transported large distances for centralized disposal. The operation will consist of excavating an on-site disposal pit and burying the oily waste. The advantages of this disposal method are reduced costs for transporting, packaging, storage, and ultimate disposal fees.

Disadvantages of this method include the logistics of transporting excavation equipment and personnel to remote sites and possible future leakage from the uncontained disposal pits.

On-site burial of oily waste requires a solid waste disposal permit from ADEC. Although on- site burial may be permitted in remote locations, the likelihood of it occurring without engineering controls is minimal. On-site burial is not a preferred waste management option because of the technical difficulties involved and public and agency concerns over such disposal.

Waste Sludge Disposal: The sludge resulting from certain treatment facilities will require further treatment or disposal. Sludge treatment may include:

- Fluidized bed incineration
- Steam stripping
- Digestion, dewatering, vacuum filtration, centrifugation
- Controlled land disposal

The quantity of sludge generated by the treatment process will depend on the solid content of the oily wastewaters treated. Steam-stripping can recover oil adhering to the solids and the process can produce a sludge possibly suitable for disposal at a permitted facility.

Depending on the organic content of the sludge, aerobic or anaerobic sludge digestion may be feasible. Heating the contents of the sludge digester will accelerate the rate of biological decomposition of the sludge and reduce the residence time required for sludge stabilization. The water resulting from the sludge dewatering operation may be returned to the wastewater treatment system ahead of the biological oxidation process. The stabilized sludge may be suitable for land disposal at a permitted landfill site.

Non-Hazardous, Non-Oily Solid Wastes: Non-oily solid wastes (refuse) are generated from a variety of sources during oil spill cleanup operations. Care must be taken to separate non-oily solids wastes from oily wastes and to maintain separation until ultimate disposal.

Separate trucks for onshore operations should be maintained for the transportation of non-oily solid wastes. The non-oily waste material may be sent to an appropriate municipal landfill or municipal incinerator with capacity to handle the wastes for disposal, if approved by local officials. Since most towns and cities have municipal landfills, disposal will likely occur at local population centers. The RP should coordinate with municipal officials.

The refuse produced by a large-scale oil spill cleanup operation may have a significant impact on the local landfill. For example, the Exxon Valdez oil spill cleanup operations in Prince William Sound increased local refuse disposal as much as 500%, with a corresponding increase in personnel and equipment at the local landfill operations to meet the higher demand. In such situations, it is important to coordinate with the community to assure that personnel and equipment requirements are met. Disposal of wastes in solid waste sites must conform to the facilities' permit requirements.

3. Long-Term Management and Disposal Options:

Open Burning: On-site burning is a potential disposal method for non-hazardous oil-stained rock and sand mixtures, tar balls, logs, driftwood, and miscellaneous solid wastes.

Remote Stockpile Burning: Open burning may be a feasible method for large quantities of combustible oily wastes that are stockpiled in remote areas, but this method generally requires weather suited for smoke dispersal. Burn residue produced from open burning needs to be collected, tested for hazardous characteristics, and properly transported to disposal sites. Open burn pits designed to facilitate efficient removal of residues can facilitate a smoother cleanup operation.

Open burning in Alaska is regulated by ADEC, and before proceeding with an open burning operation, written approval must be obtained from ADEC. Approval is contingent upon submission of an open burning plan that addresses concerns outlined in the Alaska Air Quality Control Regulations (18 AAC 50). These concerns include the following: air contaminants, location of sensitive population centers, weather considerations, visibility impacts, overall coordination, public information, and other project specifications. In addition, the plan for open burning must include an evaluation of feasible alternatives with a demonstration that open burning is the most feasible choice.

***In Situ* Open Burning:** Combustible materials, such as oiled logs, branches, and other natural materials found along beaches, can be burned in piles where they have been collected. A propane torch can be used to initiate combustion or a burn promoter, such as fuels, can be added to the oiled materials.

Open burning can also be applied to any oily wastewater collected for off-site disposal. However, this disposal method would require a site-specific ADEC Open Burning Permit and an ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit. Burn residue will have to be contained and collected at each site and tested for hazardous characteristics, thus leading to possible logistical problems.

Sustained burns of logs and other large items can penetrate some substrates to a depth of about one foot, thus removing the underlying oil. Oil that has migrated downward into beach materials beyond that depth likely would not be burned.

Other disadvantages or constraints to *in situ* open burning can include:

- Public concerns.
- Threat of spreading (e.g., grass or forest fire)
- Burn residue might be hazardous or otherwise present a pollution problem
- Direct biological impacts from heat may be a concern where an extensive area is fired.
- Smoke plume may not meet regulatory requirements.

Incineration: Incineration can be used to dispose of oily waste materials at the source or at temporary collection and storage areas. The incineration process must be combined with appropriate flue gas cleaning and residue handling in order to complete the overall waste management process. A variety of wet, semi-dry, and dry acid-gas scrubbing processes are available with extensive, successful experience in application to incineration systems. The applicability of a specific process is determined through evaluation of flue gas characteristics, reagent and residue handling costs, need for plume suppression, and other factors. Sensitive instrumentation for detecting pollutant levels within the system is also vital, as is the ability of the equipment to adjust to changing conditions. Two technologies currently dominate the waste incineration industry: rotary kiln incineration and fluidized bed incineration. The advantages and disadvantages of both systems are well known and documented since both technologies are established incineration techniques with several commercial plants currently in existence.

Rotary kiln incineration appears to be the better overall option for necessary permanent incineration capacity. If on-going operations justify use of a permanent incineration system, the following system appears preferable:

- One or more medium-sized, modularized rotary kiln systems on the same site with good access by water and land.
- Necessary feed storage, feed preparation, ash-handling facilities, and other support services as needed for all units, making these common to all incineration units to the extent possible and practical.
- Operation of one unit at a time on locally generated wastes at reduced capacity to maintain the facilities in ready condition and to maintain the skills of the operating crew.
- Delivery of spill wastes and containerized materials to the site by barge for processing. Storage of the wastes most amenable to storage will stretch the processing period and reduce the size, number, and cost of the facilities.

This rotary kiln incineration system can be developed and implemented in a reasonably short time and in compliance with regulatory requirements. Some oil spill cleanup specialists have indicated that there are portable incinerators on the market that provide good backup in an emergency because they can be quickly dispatched to remote sites.

Bioremediation:

a. ***In Situ* Biodegradation:** Bioremediation involves adding nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) to enhance indigenous microbial activity. Successful bioremediation can accelerate the cleanup of a spill and reduce the amount of oily wastes requiring disposal.

   Bioremediation of *in situ* spilled oil is still in the research phase, but holds promise for use under favorable conditions on oiled sand, pebbles, cobble, driftwood, and other natural beach materials. The shoreline configuration must be amenable to this method, but smaller debris does not have to be transported to a remote site for ultimate disposal. Larger items of debris must be dealt with separately and the technique might require several seasons for significant degradation to occur.

b. **Landfarming:** Some oil spill specialists in other parts of the country consider landfarming a feasible alternative to oily waste disposal. In Alaska, however, due to the low temperatures, short summers, high precipitation, and the scarcity of flat soily areas, further research must be done before the plausibility of this method can be determined. In landfarming, oily sludges are spread on a selected site and then combined with soil, moisture, and nutrients in the presence of oxygen to promote

bacterial degradation of the hydrocarbon components. This requires an even application of flowing oily wastes. Smaller items, such as sand, pebbles, short seaweed (less than 6 inches long), sludges, and contaminated soils can also be processed this way. The most suitable sites are large fields with deep, tillable soil and a constant supply of water. Some sites might require the placement of a liner. The soil is prepared, the nutrients and wastes are applied, and then the field is tilled periodically. The soil pH must be controlled and the field must not have a greater than 1% or 2% grade.

Necessary equipment includes backhoes, tractors, rototillers, disc harrow or plows, fencing, pumps, and sprinkler systems. This method requires a permit and monitoring. If a liner is used, it must be removed when the hydrocarbons reach approved levels.

Landfilling: Approximately five permitted landfills that can accept oily wastes are currently in use in Alaska. These landfills are associated with oil fields on the North Slope and are typically reserved exclusively for the company operating the landfill.

At this time, no landfill facility in Alaska will accept significant amounts of oily solid wastes. In the event of a large spill, landfill disposal will be feasible only if ADEC permits disposal of significant amounts of oily waste at existing sites and/or expedites permitting of proposed sites. The advantages of having an in-state oily waste landfill include immediate availability and accessibility, as well as reduced logistical requirements for transportation, packaging and disposal.

WASTE DISPOSAL OPTIONS			
WASTE STREAM	PRIMARY OPTION	FIRST ALTERNATIVE	SECOND ALTERNATIVE
Fresh Oil (101)	Refining	Fuel Blending	In Situ Burning
Weathered Oil (102)	Fuel Blending	Land Treatment	Solidify & Landfill
Emulsions (103)	Fuel Blending	Land Treatment	Solidify & Landfill
Hydraulic Fluids (104)	Refining		
Oil Debris (105)	Incineration	Open Burning	Landfill
Oily PPE (106)	Incineration	Landfill	
Oily Sand/Gravel (107)	In-Situ Burning	Land Treatment	Landfill
Oily Sorbents (108)	Fuel Blending	Incineration	Landfill
Oily Wastewater (109)	Electrocoagulation Treatment		
Animal Carcasses (110)	Offer for Research	Incineration	
Domestic Wastes (201)	Incineration	Landfill	
Non-Oily Debris (202)	Incineration	Landfill	

WASTE DISPOSAL OPTIONS			
WASTE STREAM	PRIMARY OPTION	FIRST ALTERNATIVE	SECOND ALTERNATIVE
Pallets (203)	Recycle/Reuse	Open Burn	Landfill
Paperboard (204)	Recycle/Reuse	Open Burn	Landfill
Drums (206)	Recycle/Reuse	Landfill	
Hazardous Waters (301)	Special Handling, Storage, Treatment		

WASTE DISPOSAL CONTRACTORS Listed are some contractors who can provide disposal or waste management services. These are not the only available contractors, but represent the variety of services available.		
Facility Name	Contact Information	Comments
Recovered Products (gas, diesel, etc.)		
Alaska Pollution Control	907-344-5036 10620 Old Seward Highway Anchorage, AK 96515	Processes oily water, motor oils and recovered fuels
Alaska Soil Recycling	907-349-3333 1040 O'Malley Road Anchorage, AK 96515	Soil burning facility
Basin Oil Company	800-439-2948 8661 Dallas Ave A Seattle, WA 98108	Non-Haz used oils blended for ship bunkers
Petroleum Reclaiming Services	206-587-6206 3003 Taylor Way Tacoma, WA 98421	Waste oil processor, also takes oily water
Philip Environmental	800-228-7872 1011 Western Ave, Ste 700 Seattle, WA 98104	Full service haz-waste disposal contractor
Chemical Waste Management	800-962-4987 17629 Cedar Springs Arlington, OR 97812	Full service has contractor. Landfills located in Oregon and California.
Clean Soils	907-258-7645 2301 Spar Avenue Anchorage, AK 99501	Soil burning facilities in Anchorage and Kenai. Mobile facility also available
Foss Environmental	206-281-3823 7440 W Marginal Way S Seattle, WA 98108	Full service contractor.
Contaminated Soil		
Philip Environmental	800-228-7872 1011 Western Ave, Ste 700 Seattle, WA 98104	Full service haz-waste disposal contractor

WASTE DISPOSAL CONTRACTORS Listed are some contractors who can provide disposal or waste management services. These are not the only available contractors, but represent the variety of services available.		
Facility Name	Contact Information	Comments
Recovered Products (gas, diesel, etc.)		
Chemical Waste Management	800-962-4987 17629 Cedar Springs Arlington, OR 97812	Full service has contractor. Landfills located in Oregon and California.
Oily Contaminated Equipment/Materials & PPE		
DOH Environmental	800-478-1917 10012 Jensine Juneau, AK 99803	Spill cleanup contractor. Can manage waste through appropriate contractors.
Channel Sanitation Services	907-780-4288 5600 Tonsgard Court Juneau, AK 99801	Non-hazardous disposal only
Chemical Waste Management	800-962-4987 17629 Cedar Springs Arlington, OR 97812	Approved landfills.
Decontamination Solutions		
Philip Environmental	800-228-7872 1011 Western Ave, Ste 700 Seattle, WA 98104	Full service haz-waste disposal contractor
Chemical Waste Management	800-962-4987 17629 Cedar Springs Arlington, OR 97812	Approved landfills.
Oily Sorbents		
Channel Sanitation Services	907-780-4288 5600 Tonsgard Court Juneau, AK 99801	Incineration of non-hazardous oily materials.
Basin Oil Company	800-439-2948 8661 Dallas Ave A Seattle, WA 98108	Delivers non-hazardous sorbents to facility for energy recovery.
Spent Chemicals		
Philip Environmental	800-228-7872 1011 Western Ave, Ste 700 Seattle, WA 98104	Full service.
Chemical Waste Management	800-962-4987 17629 Cedar Springs Arlington, OR 97812	Full service.

3240.3 – Decanting Policy

With State approval, on-site decanting may be allowed. The form for gaining SOSC approval for decanting is linked on ADEC's website under Waste Management permits:
http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/response-resources/permits-tool/#nogo

3240.4 – Sample Waste Management Plan

Standing waste management permits may be found in the "Planning" section of this document. The ADEC's STAR Manual provides a checklist for waste management.

3250 – Decontamination

The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) Spill Tactics for Alaska Responders (STAR) Manual provides guidance for vessel decontamination and other tactics related to spill response.

3260 – Alternative Response Technologies

For Alternative Response Technology guidance on Dispersants and In-situ Burning, reference the Alaska Regional Contingency Plan. Additional technical assistance can be found in the ADEC's STAR Manual.

3300 – EMERGENCY RESPONSE

3310 – Search and Rescue (SAR) - TBD

3310.1 – SAR Area Resources -TBD

3320 – Salvage/Source Control

Reference Section 8300 of this document.

3330 – Marine Fire Fighting

Not Applicable in Inland Zone

3340 – HAZMAT

Reference Section 7000 – Hazardous/Radiological Substances for guidance on hazmat responses.

Initial Emergency Contact Checklist **The area code for all phone and fax numbers is *907*, unless otherwise indicated	
Federal	
National Response Center (24 hr.)	1-800-424-8802
FOSC for Coastal Zone USCG – Sector Anchorage	428-4100 1-866-396-1361
FOSC for Inland Zone EPA, Region X Alaska Operation – Anchorage Office	271-5083 271-3424 (fax)
EPA FOSC Carr (cell)	227-9936
EPA FOSC Whittier (cell)	830-7236
EPA Seattle Office (24 hr.)	206-553-1263
State	
SOSC ADEC, Central Alaska Response Team (business hours)	269-3063 269-7648 (fax)
After Hours Spill Number	1-800-478-9300

3350 – Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

Check individual towns and villages in the Section 9770 "Community Profiles" to see what medical facilities may be available. For oil or chemically contaminated victims, check immediately with the hospital for any pre-decontamination requirements.

3350.1 - Aleutians

Clinics within the Aleutians Geographic Zone	
Location	Phone #
Adak - Adak Medical Clinic	592-8383
Akutan - Anesia Kudrin Memorial Clinic	698-2208
Atka - Atka Village Clinic	839-2232
Cold Bay - Livingston Memorial Clinic	532-2000
Cold Bay - Port Moller Medical Clinic (seasonal)	987-2207
False Pass – Anne Hoblet Memorial Clinic	548-2742
Nelson Lagoon - Nelson Lagoon Clinic	989-2202

Clinics within the Aleutians Geographic Zone	
Location	Phone #
Nikolski - Nikolski Health Clinic	576-2204
St. George - St. George Clinic	859-2254
St. Paul - St. Paul Health Clinic	546-8300
Sand Point - Sand Point Medical Clinic	383-3151
Dutch Harbor - Iliuliuk Family & Health Services, Inc.	581-1202
Unalaska - Oonalaska Clinic	581-2742

3350.2 – Bristol Bay

In the Bristol Bay Geographic Zone, only the City of Dillingham has hospital facilities. The Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation operates the hospital and clinics. Two sub-regional clinics, located in Chignik and Togiak, employ mid-level practitioners to provide more extensive patient care. Most of the smaller towns and villages offer medical care through a small clinic with most care provided by health aides. Clinic hours are 0900-1500, Monday through Friday.

Kanakanak Hospital
Location: 6000 Kanakanak Road (Box 130), Dillingham, AK 99576
Phone: 842-5201/ 800-478-5201
Number of Beds: 16
24 hr. Emergency Services: Yes

CLINICS IN BRISTOL BAY GEOGRAPHIC ZONE	
Location	Phone Number
Aleknagik, North	842-5512
Aleknagik, South	842-2185
Chignik Bay	749-2282/749-2283
Chignik Lagoon	840-2218
Chignik Lake	845-2236
Clark's Point	236-1232
Egegik	233-2229
Ekwok	464-3322
Goodnews Bay	967-8128
Igiugig	533-3207
Iliamna	571-1383
Ivanof Bay	669-2213
King Salmon	246-3322
Kokhanok	282-2203
Koliganek	596-3431
Levelock	287-3011
Manokotak	289-1077/289-1011
Naknek	246-4214
New Stuyahok	693-3131
Newhalen	571-1231
Nondalton	294-2238

CLINICS IN BRISTOL BAY GEOGRAPHIC ZONE	
Location	Phone Number
Pedro Bay	850-2229
Perryville	853-2202
Pilot Point	797-2212/797-2248
Platinum	979-8100
Port Heiden	837-2208
Portage Creek	N/A
South Naknek	246-6546
Togiak	493-5511
Twin Hills	525-4326

3350.3 – Cook Inlet

In the Cook Inlet Geographic Zone, only Anchorage, Homer, Seward, Soldotna and Wasilla have hospital facilities. Most of the smaller towns and villages offer medical care through a clinic.

Hospitals within the Cook Inlet Geographic Zone			
Facility	Location	Capacity	Phone
Alaska Native Medical Center	Anchorage	150 beds / Acute Care, major hospital	563-2662
Alaska Regional Hospital	Anchorage	238 beds / Acute Care, major hospital	276-1131
Providence Hospital	Anchorage	326 beds / Acute Care, major hospital	562-2211
US Air Force Elmendorf AFB Hospital	Anchorage	52 beds / most major capabilities	580-6280
South Peninsula Hospital	Homer	47 beds / Acute Care,	235-8101
Providence Seward Hospital	Seward	35 beds / "Critical Access Hospital" (most major capabilities)	224-5205
Central Peninsula General Hospital	Soldotna	49 beds / Acute Care	262-4404
Mat-Su Regional Medical Center	Wasilla	74 beds / Acute Care, major hospital	861-6000

3350.4 – Interior

There are two hospitals, and multiple smaller clinics and medical facilities in Fairbanks and North Pole. In addition, many communities have local clinics.

Hospitals within the Interior Geographic Zone			
Facility	**Location**	**Capacity**	**Phone**
Fairbanks Memorial Hospital (Banner Health)	Fairbanks	152 beds. Major hospital – Can treat most emergencies, but will transfer to Anchorage or Seattle as needed. The facility has the capacity to decontaminate up to 250 patients in three hours during a hazardous contamination event.	452-8181
Bassett Army Hospital	Fort Wainwright	42 beds. Military hospital.	353-5418

3350.5 – Kodiak

In the Kodiak Geographic Zone, only the City of Kodiak has hospital facilities. Most of the smaller towns and villages offer medical care through a small clinic.

Providence Kodiak Hospital/Medical Center
Location: 1915 Rezanof Dr. Kodiak, AK 99615
Phone: 907-486-3050/3281
Number of Beds: 24
24 hr. Emergency Services: Yes

Rockmore-King Clinic
Location: USCG Base
Phone: 907-487-5222/5757
Emergency Services USCG facility not generally available for civilian health care; may be available in cases of extreme emergency.

ADDITIONAL CLINICS IN KODIAK	
Location	Phone Number
Kodiak Island Medical Assoc 1818 E. Rezanof Drive	486-6065
Kodiak Area Native Assoc (KANA) 3449 E. Rezanof Dr.	486-9800
Kodiak Island Ambulatory Care Clinic John M. Koller, MD 202 Center Ave, Suite 102	486-6188
North Pacific Medical Center	486-4183

3350.6 – North Slope

In the North Slope Geographic Zone, only Barrow has hospital facilities. Most of the smaller towns and villages offer medical care through a clinic.

HOSPITALS WITHIN THE NORTH SLOPE GEOGRAPHIC ZONE			
Facility	Location	Capacity	Phone Number
Samuel Simmonds Memorial Hospital (SSMH)	Barrow	14 beds	852-9331
The hospital is a qualified Acute Care facility and State-certified Med-evac Service. Critical patients will be transported to Fairbanks or Anchorage hospitals.			

CLINICS WITHIN THE NORTH SLOPE GEOGRAPHIC ZONE	
Location	Phone Number
Anaktukuk Pass	661-3914
Atqasuk	633-6711
Barrow (NSB Clinic)	852-9248 or 852-0260
Kaktovik	640-6413
Nuiqsut	480-6720
Point Hope	368-2234

Point Lay	833-2526
Prudhoe Bay/ Deadhorse (3) Prudhoe Bay Industrial Clinic BOC Medical MCC Medical	 659-2087 659-4315 659-5239
Umiat (local dispensary, no clinic)	(unavailable at time of publication)
Wainwright	763-2714

3350.7 – Northwest Arctic

In the Northwest Arctic Geographic Zone, only Kotzebue and Nome have hospital facilities. Most of the smaller towns and villages offer medical care through a clinic.

Hospitals within the Northwest Arctic Geographic Zone			
Facility	Location	Capacity	Phone
Maniilaq Health Center 436 5th Avenue, Kotzebue, AK 99752	Kotzebue	17-bed acute care unit; including inpatient and emergency treatment	442-3321, Emergency Dept 442-7209
Norton Sound Regional Hospital 1000 Greg Kruschek Avenue, Nome, AK 99762	Nome	18-bed acute care hospital; including inpatient and emergency treatment	443-3311, *EMS* 443-3306

3350.8 – Prince William Sound

Facility	**Location**	**Capacity**	**Phone**
Cordova Community Medical Center	Cordova	23 bed hospital; treat, stabilize & transfer to Anchorage (acute care and long term care facility)	424-8000
Cross Road Medical Center	Glennallen	4 bed clinic; treat, stabilize & transfer to Anchorage	822-3203
Providence Valdez Medical Center	Valdez	21 bed hospital; treat, stabilize & transfer to Anchorage (acute care and long term care facility)	835-2249
Chistochina Health Clinic	Chistochina	Clinic	822-3280
Chitina Health Clinic	Chitina	Clinic	823-2213
Copper Center Village Health Clinic	Copper Center	Clinic	822-3541
Ilanka Health Center	Cordova	Clinic	424-3622
Gulkana Health Clinic	Gulkana	Clinic	822-3646
Mentasta Village Clinic	Mentasta	Clinic	291-2320
Tatitlek Health Clinic	Tatitlek	Clinic	325-2235
Whittier Medical Clinic	Whittier	Clinic	472-2303

3350.9 – Southeast Alaska

Facility	Location	Capacity	Phone
Bartlett Regional Hospital	Juneau	55 beds in Acute Care Unit. Major hospital – Can treat most emergencies, but will transfer to Anchorage or Seattle as needed. One portable decontamination capsule available (construction underway for permanent unit).	796-8900
Rainforest Recovery Center	Juneau	16 beds for long-term care – Treat, stabilize, transfer to Bartlett Regional Hospital	586-9508 24hr 586-5321
Sitka Community Hospital	Sitka	12 beds in Acute Care Unit (12 beds in long-term care) – Treat, stabilize, transfer to Juneau, Seattle or Anchorage	747-3241
Ketchikan General Hospital	Ketchikan	35 beds in Acute Care Unit (29 beds in long-term care). Major hospital – Level 3 Trauma Center rating.	225-5171
Petersburg Medical Center	Petersburg	25 beds – Treat, stabilize, transfer to Juneau, Seattle or Anchorage	772-4291
Wrangell Medical Center	Wrangell	23 beds – Treat, stabilize, transfer to Juneau, Seattle or Anchorage	874-7000

3350.10 – Western Alaska

In the Western Alaska Geographic Zone, only Bethel has hospital facilities. Most of the smaller towns and villages offer medical care through a clinic. Sub-regional clinics provide preventative and urgent care (including cardiac monitor, defibrillator, IV equipment, oxygen, casting equipment and other advanced life support equipment), diagnostic review, physical exams, prenatal care, minor surgery, laboratory tests, X-rays, and medications.

HOSPITALS			
Facility	Location	Capacity	Phone Number
Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta Regional Hospital	Bethel	50 Bed	543-6300
The hospital is a qualified Acute Care facility. Critical patients will be transported to Anchorage hospitals.			

SUB-REGIONAL CLINICS	
Location	Phone Number
Aniak	675-4556
Emmonak	949-3500
St. Mary's	438-3500
Toksook Bay	427-3500
Hooper Bay	758-3500

3360 – Law Enforcement
Reference Section 9770 "Community Profiles" for town and village law enforcement information.

3370 – Oil Spill
This list assists the IC, either government or RP, and staff in completing the initial response actions associated with a medium to large-sized oil spill. This list is not exhaustive and should be used at the discretion of the IC and the UC.

- ❑ <u>Define Nature of Incident</u>
  a. Determine facts of spill.
     - Responsible Party (name and phone #)
     - Location and time of incident
     - Type of incident (explosion, grounding, operational, etc.)
     - Type of product
     - Movement of spilled product
     - Environmental resources, sensitive areas, and historic properties at risk
  b. Determine whether RP is willing/able to respond.
  c. Classify size of spill.
  d. Notify natural resource trustees
  e. The FOSC (or authorized representative) needs to perform the following:
     - Consult with natural resource trustees on potential resources at risk, including (but not limited to) wildlife on rat-free islands;
     - Conduct Endangered Species Act consultation (contact DOI and DOC to determine the presence of, and potential impacts to, threatened and endangered species and their critical habitat); and
     - Determine whether incident is categorically excluded under the Programmatic Agreement to protect historic properties and, if not, activate an FOSC Historic Properties Specialist.

- ❑ <u>Evaluate Hazards to Human Health/Safety</u>
  a. Determine threat to public health.
  b. Assess fire/explosion hazard.
  c. Assess personnel safety based on potential/existing hazards.
  d. Determine appropriate level of personnel protective equipment for responders.

- ❑ <u>Evaluate Severity of Incident and the Need for Additional Resources</u>
  a. Estimate amount of spilled product and total potential amount.
  b. Estimate duration of spill response efforts.
  c. Assess weather/sea conditions.
  d. Determine the presence (or suspected presence) of invasive species (e.g., rats).

- ❑ <u>Initiate Response Strategy</u>
  a. Protect responders and the public.
  b. Secure or isolate the source of spill.
  c. Protect sensitive areas:
     - Consult with natural resource trustees on the protection of sensitive areas (including rat-free islands) and resources and on potential response options to be taken;

- Develop priorities consistent with environmental sensitivity and protection priorities identified in Sensitive Areas Section of this plan.

d. Initiate containment and recovery of spilled product.
e. Initiate spill tracking.
f. If ballast water discharge is considered as an option for vessel stability or other concerns, the threat of invasive species needs to be addressed by responders.

- ❑ Inform Local Residents, Communities, & Stakeholders
  a. Prepare Press Statement.
     - Report the extent that USCG, EPA, ADEC, RP and local emergency response personnel are responding to discharge event.
     - Give brief details of the discharge.
     - Describe actions taken by the UC.
     - Announce that formal press release will be issued as more information is received.
  b. Contact Local Media. (Local radio, newspaper and television contact information available in the Media Contacts, Section 2330 of this document)
  c. Be forthcoming, and provide as much information as quickly as possible. If no information is available, say so but ensure that information is provided to the media as soon as it is available.
  d. Conduct appropriate briefings via the ICS Liaison Officer.

RAMP UP PROCEDURES

A spill response progresses through a series of steps where the number of personnel and amount of equipment is increased (or decreased) as necessary to meet the demands of the situation. This increase of resources to address response needs is called a "ramp up." USCG will rely on its Incident Management Handbook and State of Alaska personnel will employ the Alaska Incident Management System (AIMS) Guide and well as the Spill Tactics for Alaska Responders (STAR) to direct their staffing of emergency response teams.

The ramp up begins when the spill is first reported and progresses with the sequential and prioritized activation of the response resources of the RP and the local, state and federal responders. Each spill response will differ according to spill size and severity, location, season, and a variety of other factors. Personnel needs will vary accordingly.

The ramp up procedures and personnel requirements presented below are provided as guidance for the UC during the initial staffing of the ICS. The ICS can expand and contract to meet the needs of an emergency response without any loss of effectiveness or control. The goal for any major spill is to have the personnel in place to staff a complete ICS within the first 96 hours of a response. In addition to federal and state responders, various have significant numbers of trained personnel available to help staff an ICS. Contact the local emergency management organizations listed in Part One of this section to recruit local, trained personnel to assist in the response effort.

The ramp up to a full oil spill response generally moves through three staffing levels. The Initial Response Team (Hours 0-6) will consist primarily of first responders who will carry out initial response actions. The Transitional Response Team (Hours 6-96) will form as additional personnel arrive on-scene and ICS functions are added. The Full Response Team (by Hour 96) will be complete when full ICS staffing levels have been reached. Qualified personnel within the ICS will identify resources and equipment necessary for an effective response.

This ramp up guidance outlines the response of federal and State personnel. RP personnel will initiate a concurrent ramp up according to the procedures referenced in their contingency plan. In those incidents where there is imminent threat to life and property, the appropriate local Fire Chief, State Trooper, or Emergency Manager will be the IC. The LOSC will follow the guidance of their local emergency response plan.

Hour 0-6: Initial Response Team

The Initial Response Team will consist primarily of the FOSC and SOSC response officers, natural resource trustees (if available), and local emergency response and RP personnel. The Initial Response Team will carry out initial response efforts, which include notification and equipment mobilization. Depending on the size of the spill, a UC may begin to form as the Initial Response Team carries out these response actions.

Notifications: The RP is ultimately responsible for making notifications to local, state and federal agencies. Notifications will include local officials, police, and fire departments. USCG or EPA will notify the appropriate federal agencies and other points of contact, as necessary. The FOSC will notify appropriate natural resource trustees to begin the consultation process on resources at risk (including threatened and endangered species and their critical habitats), response actions that may affect trust resources, and response actions to protect or reduce the injury of trust resources, including (but not limited to) actions to ensure as appropriate (1) incident related vessels/aircraft are rat-free, and (2) a rat response plan is implemented for the stricken vessel. ADEC will notify the appropriate State agencies.

Initial Response Action: Following these notifications, the initial responders will assess the chemical characteristics of the spilled material and establish a safe level of Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE) prior to dispatching a response team to the scene. Upon arrival, the response team will conduct a site characterization to evaluate environmental hazards. Upon ensuring a safe operating environment, they will attempt to determine the source of the spill, identify the RP, secure the source of discharge, and begin to gather data for the ICS to use to formulate a response strategy or validate the RP's strategies. This initial response team will normally have no containment or product removal means with them at this time, unless provided by the RP. If local authorities or federal/state responders identify an immediate threat to public health and safety, appropriate action shall be initiated. If the situation warrants, an evacuation may be implemented according to the procedures referenced in the local emergency response plan.

The response team will contact the FOSC and/or SOSC, report the details of the spill, and initiate a preliminary investigation into the cause of the spill. The FOSC/SOSC or other response team personnel will advise the RP regarding the legal requirement to initiate containment and recovery actions. The FOSC will be advised of the severity of the spill and will activate the ICS. The FOSC and/or SOSC will brief the federal, state and local government agencies regarding the spill status and ramp up procedures. The FOSC will continue to consult with natural resource trustees on actions to be taken that may affect trust resources. The FOSC will activate an FOSC Historic Properties Specialist unless the FOSC determines that the incident is categorically excluded from the National Programmatic Agreement to protect historic properties.

ADEC will select any available State resource agency personnel to serve as a local contact until ADEC responders arrive on-scene. ADEC will request that ADNR and ADFG identify environmental priorities for protection. ADNR and ADFG will use the environmental sensitivities information in this plan as a primary

source for this information. NOAA may also be contacted for initial environmental sensitivity and wildlife concentration information. ADEC will forward these priorities to the IC and the UC.

The RP is responsible for deploying appropriate privately owned pollution response equipment as quickly as possible, regardless of whether federal/state equipment has been deployed in the interim. The FOSC/SOSC may assist the RP and arrange for initial delivery of pollution response gear via the most expedient mode of transportation.

Command Center Establishment: A field command post will be assembled to coordinate efforts until the FOSC, SOSC, LOSC and RP can establish the command center. The location of this field command post will depend upon the location and severity of spill, time of year, weather, and other considerations.

State, federal, and local personnel arriving on-scene should realize that workspace, telephone lines, and other office resources might be quite limited during the initial response. Individuals are encouraged to bring cellular phones to communicate with their respective home offices (realizing that cellular phone capabilities also may be severely limited or non-existent at the incident location).

Staging Areas: In Section 9770 "Community Profiles," potential staging areas may be identified for a specific community.

Hour 6-96: Transitional Response Team

The Transitional Response Team forms as additional federal, state and local response personnel arrive on-scene. After the initial response, the scope and size of the spill can be gauged, and the UC will convene and ICS staffing will increase. In a government-led spill response, the UC will designate an IC. In a RP-led response, the IC will be a representative of the RP. The IC will designate appropriately trained personnel as Section Chiefs for the Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration Sections of the ICS. As the response develops, appropriate ICS functions will be added until a full response team is in place.

Hour 96: Full Response Team

A full ICS response team should be assembled by Hour 96 of the spill response. Staffing-depths and positions-filled will vary with the response, as will the order in which these positions are filled. The Full Response Team will follow the command structure referenced in the Alaska Incident Management System (AIMS) Guide and/or the USCG Incident Management Handbook. Response personnel may include federal, state and local agency personnel, employees of the RP, and independent contractors, or other organizations' personnel, as appropriate.

ADDITIONAL RESPONSE POLICIES:

Health and Safety: For most spills, a Safety Officer will be designated by the IC. The Safety Officer will be responsible for ensuring that the spill site is properly characterized, the hazards identified, and personnel properly equipped and adequately briefed prior to allowing entry into the spill area. The Safety Officer will also be responsible for ensuring site security and establishing emergency procedures for decontamination and evacuation in the event of injury or change in conditions. The Safety Officer answers directly to the IC and will have the authority to suspend any operation deemed unsafe or in violation of safety regulations.

Once the emergency response is under way, the Safety Officer will develop a Site Specific Health and Safety Plan that will address all the required elements in OSHA's Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Regulations (29 CFR 1910.120), including but not limited to:

- Organizational Structure
- Training Requirements
- Risk and hazard analysis for each planned cleanup activity
- Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Site Security and Control
- Air Monitoring, Medical Surveillance
- Decontamination
- Emergency Response Plan
- Emergency Communications
- Sanitation and Lighting

In Situ Burning, Dispersants and Other Chemical Countermeasures: Decisions regarding the use of in situ burning and/or dispersants or any other chemical response tactic will be made according to the guidelines presented in the Regional Contingency Plan, as referenced in Section 3260 of this document.

Waste Removal and Disposal: The ICS Planning Section Chief will be responsible for developing a waste removal and disposal plan that provides the necessary logistical and procedural information to ensure a fast and efficient transfer of wastes to disposal facilities. The disposal plan must comply with existing laws and regulations.

Oversight of the waste disposal plan will normally be the responsibility of the State of Alaska. Alaska law (18 AAC 75.319 & 18 AAC 75.327) requires that cleanup and waste disposal plans for hazardous substances, including oil, be approved by ADEC. For information and guidelines on procedures for transporting, storage, and disposal of wastes and a listing of disposal related permits, reference Section 3240 and Section 4800.

Cost Recovery/Documentation: Reference Section 6000 of this document.

Public Affairs: The IC/UC will direct all media inquiries to the Public Information Officer(s). The Public Information Officer position may be filled jointly by regulatory agency and RP representatives. A Joint Information Center (JIC) may be established. Consult Section 2300 for additional guidance.

3370.1 – Disaster/Emergency Declarations

A natural disaster may cause an oil or hazardous substance discharge. When a State disaster emergency declaration and/or a federal major disaster or emergency declaration has been issued, additional procedures are necessary to coordinate the spill response effort with the overall disaster/emergency response effort. These procedures are also used in cases where the spill itself is determined to be a disaster under State law and/or results in a federal emergency declaration.

State operations are affected when the governor finds that a disaster has occurred or that a disaster is imminent or threatened and, by proclamation, declares a condition of disaster emergency. In such cases, the State's spill response organization will fall under the State Emergency Coordination Center, Operations Section. The Incident Commander of the disaster response is the State Area Commander

appointed by the Governor. As such, the State Area Commander would set priorities to make the best use of available resources. Within these constraints, the SOSC would command the spill component of the disaster response to effect containment and cleanup.

The State of Alaska Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Spill Prevention and Response (DEC/SPAR) and the Department of Military and Veteran's Affairs, Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DMVA/DHSEM), effective January 8, 1992, explains how a spill response will be managed by the State during a declared disaster. Under the MOA, the Commissioners of the DEC and the DMVA will coordinate to determine that a release constitutes a disaster emergency under AS 26.23 and may request the Governor to declare a disaster emergency. (Reference the Alaska Regional Contingency Plan).

The National Response Framework (NRF) establishes the basis for the provision of federal assistance to a State and its affected local governments impacted by a catastrophic or significant disaster or emergency that results in a requirement for federal assistance. The NRF is based on the fundamental assumption that a significant disaster or emergency will overwhelm the capability of State and local governments to carry out the emergency operations necessary to save lives and protect property. Consequently, resources of federal departments and agencies are used to provide federal response assistance to the State. The NRF uses a functional approach to group the types of federal assistance that a State is most likely to need into fifteen Emergency Support Functions. Responses to oil spills or hazardous substance releases resulting from natural disasters are provided through Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10, Oil and Hazardous Materials Response.

Under the NRF, the President appoints a Principal Federal Official as the President's representative to coordinate the overall delivery of federal assistance. Federal departments and agencies will provide response assistance directly to the State, under the overall direction of the Principal Federal Official and based on priorities identified by the State Coordinating Officer (SCO).

A figure below shows the location of ESF #10 within the entire State/Federal response structure. The organizational framework for responding to oil spills and hazardous substance releases within ESF #10 stays the same for spills or releases that occur in the absence of a natural disaster. However, during a State-declared disaster emergency, OSCs report to the SCO. During a federal major disaster or emergency declaration, the SOSC ultimately reports to the SCO, and the FOSC ultimately reports to the Principal Federal Official. When either a State or federal disaster results in conflicting demands for scarce resources (e.g., aircraft) the SCO is responsible for making resource allocation decisions.

In some cases when a federal major disaster or emergency declaration has been issued, response costs incurred by local and State agencies may be eligible for reimbursement under Public Law 93-288. In such cases, agencies must meet additional accounting requirements established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The SCO will provide guidance on these requirements.

Generally, the Governor's proclamation of a disaster emergency is a prerequisite to a federal major disaster or emergency declaration. However, the President may determine that an emergency exists for which the primary responsibility for response rests with the United States.

Figure 3-1: Spills Resulting from Natural Disasters that Do Not Have a Presidential Declaration

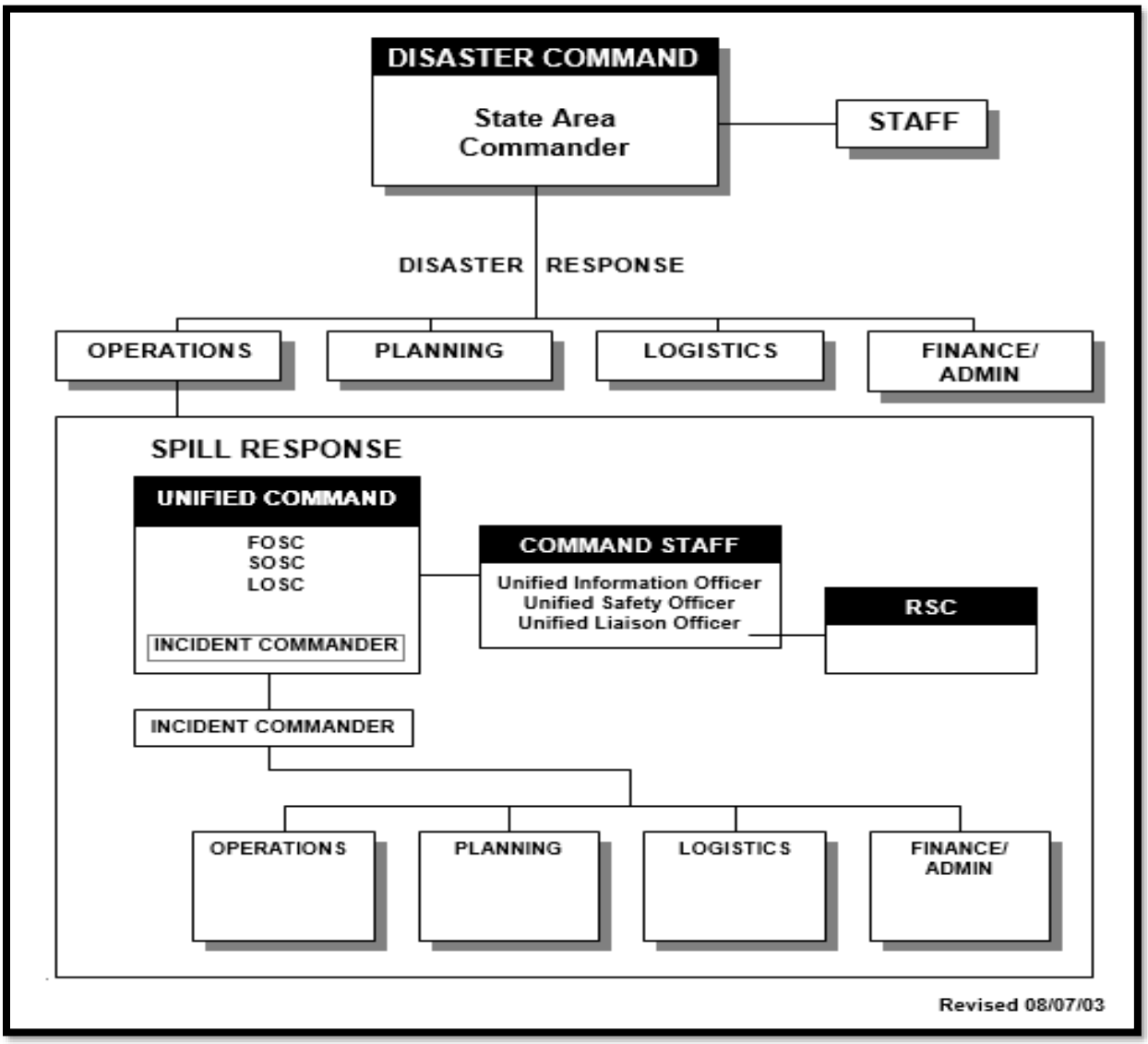
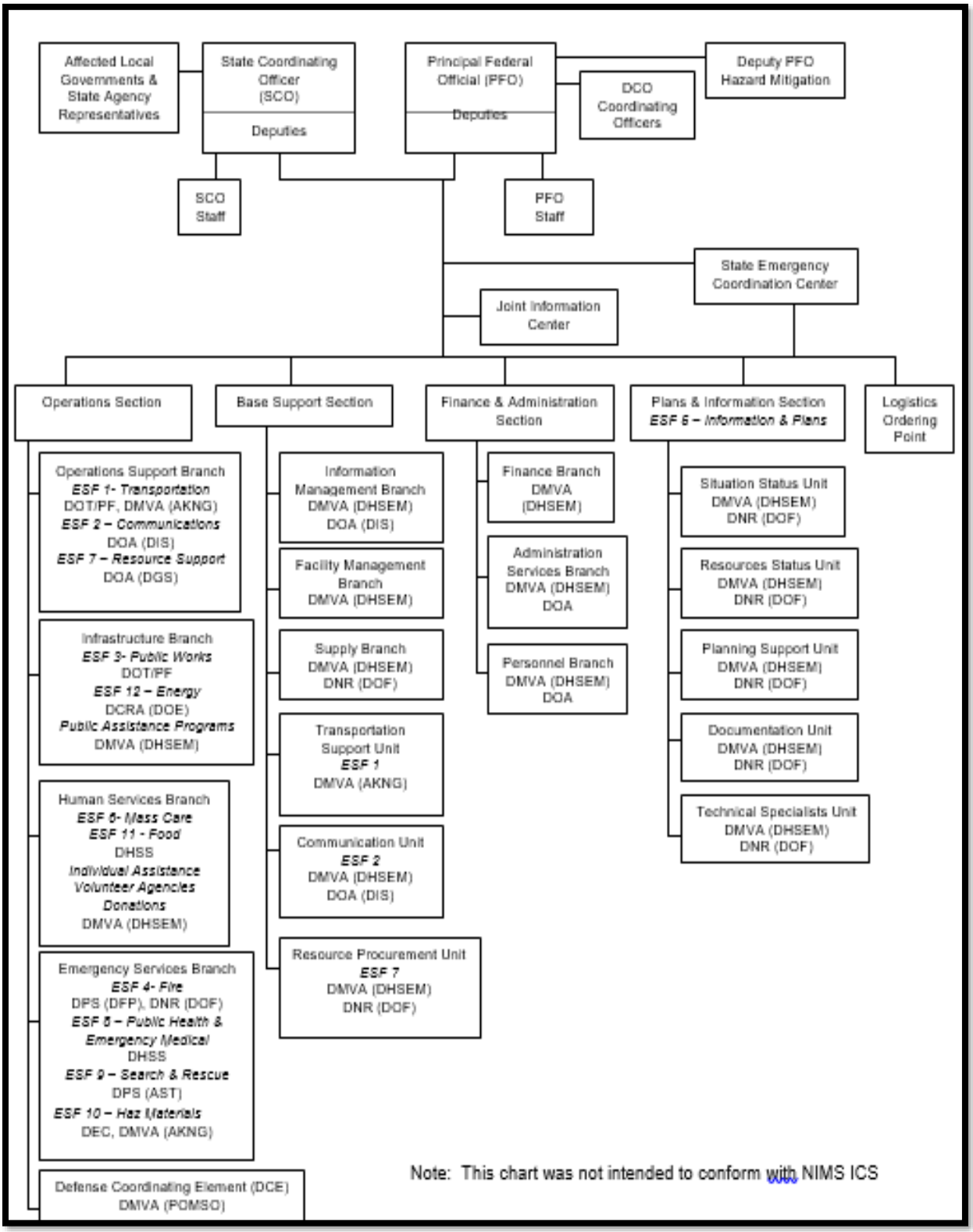


Figure 3-2: Spills Resulting From Natural Disasters that Have a Presidential Disaster Declaration



3400 – AIR OPERATIONS

3410 – Air Tactical

3440.1 – Aerial Surveillance

TBD

3440.2 – Aerial Dispersant Application

Reference Appendix III of the Alaska Regional Contingency Plan for the Oil Dispersant Guidelines for Alaska. Additional technical assistance for dispersant application can be found in the ADEC STAR Manual at the following link: http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/PPR/star/docs.htm

3440.3 – Procedures for Temporary Flight Restrictions

FAA can be requested to impose flight restrictions, and FAA controllers can be deployed and operate from a Coast Guard WHEC or WMEC.

3440.4 – Permanent Area Restrictions

FAA can be requested to impose flight restrictions, and FAA controllers can be deployed and operate from a Coast Guard WHEC or WMEC.

3420 – Air Support

Consult with the Alaska Supplement to the NOAA Flight Information Publication, or the FAA on airport and runway specifics. In general, runways are paved in locations serviced by the major commercial airlines including Alaska, United, and Delta. Commuter airlines service the smaller communities, and charter flights aboard light aircraft and helicopters are available. During summer months when tourist traffic is heavy, charter flights may be limited. Weather may close the airports for days at a time. High winds and low visibility often ground small planes. Airplane crashes are common. For a major response, local air traffic will dramatically increase. FAA can be requested to impose flight restrictions, and FAA controllers can be deployed and operate from a USCG WHEC or WMEC.

Websites Providing Aviation/Airport Information:

- Airline Data Inc.
- AirNav.com Offers information and useful details on various airport aspects and services availability.
- AirportIQ 5010: Airport Master Records and Reports: This *GCR & Associates, Inc.* website provides unedited information with data derived from the National Flight Data Center FAA Airport Master Record (Form 5010).
- The Alaska DOT, Division of Statewide Aviation provides rural airport information, including a link to diagrams and aerial photos of selected airports.
- The Federal Aviation Administration Alaska Region website offers airport diagrams and aerial photographs.

3420.1 – Airports/Landing Strips

Reference Section 5220.7 of this document for a listing of Airports and Landing Strips across the Alaska Inland Area. For current runway status, Reference the latest edition of the AK Supplement to the NOAA flight information publication. Additional local information may be available by checking specific community information located the Section 9770 “Community Profiles.”

3420.2 – Helospots – TBD

3420.3 – List of Certified Helicopter/Aircraft Providers

A listing of air service companies providing services is located under each community in Section 9770 "Community Profiles." This information was extracted from the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development's Community Database at https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/dcra/dcraexternal/.

3420.3.1 – Aleutians

Air Service Companies		
Airline	Phone	Website
Alaska Airlines	800-252-7522	www.alaskaair.com
PenAir	243-2323	www.penair.com/

3420.3.2 – Bristol Bay

Aircraft: Charter, Rental, & Leasing			
Carrier	Regional Hub Location	Phone	Comments
Scheduled & Charter Flights			
Grant Aviation	Dillingham	842-2955 (Dillingham) 888-Fly-Grant	Scheduled And Charter Flights
Pen Air	Dillingham, King Salmon	842-5559 (Dillingham) 771-2500 (Anchorage) 246-3372 (King Salmon)	Scheduled And Charter Flights
Cargo Carrier (Cargo Only)			
Lynden Air Cargo	King Salmon	246-8342	Cargo
Air Taxi/ Charter Flights			
Aleutian Specialty Aviation	King Salmon	246-3030	
Bay Air, Inc.	Dillingham	842-2570	Air Taxi/Charter; Primarily Hunting, Fishing, And Recreation Travel
Branch River Air Service	King Salmon	246-3437	
Bristol Bay Air	Dillingham	842-7181	Air Taxi/Charter
Egli Air Haul Hangar		246-3554	Air Taxi/Charter; Fixed Wing And Helicopter
Fresh Water Adventures	Dillingham	842-5060	Air Taxi/Charter; Primarily Hunting, Fishing, And Recreation Travel
Iliamna Air Guides, Inc.	Iliamna	746-1261 (Oct - Jun) Or 571-1251	
Iliamna Air Taxi Inc.	Iliamna	571-1248	

Aircraft: Charter, Rental, & Leasing			
Katmai Air Services	King Salmon	800-544-0551	Charter Company; Serving Lodges And Camps Within Katmai National Park
King Salmon Guides	King Salmon	246-3675 Or (800) 976-2202	
Mulchatna Air	Dillingham	842-7166	Air Taxi/Charter
Naknek Aviation	Naknek	246-3385	
Nushagak Air Service	Dillingham	842-1656	
Renew Air Taxi	Dillingham	842-3440	Air Taxi/Charter
Shannon's Air Taxi	Dillingham	842-2735	Air Taxi/Charter
Tikchik Airventures	Dillingham	842-5841	Air Taxi/Charter; Primarily Hunting, Fishing, And Recreation Travel
Yute Air Alaska	Dillingham	842-5333	Air Taxi/Charter; Cessna 206 Amphibian For Land Or Water

Government-Owned Aircraft		
Agency	Phone	Comments
Alaska Department Of Fish & Game	486-1825	Spotter Planes
Alaska State Troopers	486-4121	Spotter Planes
National Park Service	486-6730	
Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge	487-2600	
USCG Air Station Kodiak	487-5888	C-130 Cargo Planes; Helicopters
Dept. Of Defense (Alaska Command)		Available Through FOSC
Alaska National Guard		Available Through SOSC

3420.3.3 – Cook Inlet

Air Service Companies Available for Transportation				
Airline	Contact	Phone	Location	Aircraft /Capabilities
Air Cargo Express	Todd Petersen	334-5100 888-722-0232	Anchorage	C-46 and DC-6 cargo charter service
Alaska Air Taxi			Anchorage	
Alaska Airlines		800-252-7522	Anchorage	Regular jet service to Anchorage from Lower 48
AK Air National Guard		249-1105 249-1131	Anchorage	(8) C-130H; (4) C-130; (6) HH-60
AK Army National Guard		428-6631 428-6325 428-6310	Anchorage	(2) UH-60L; (8) C-23; (1) C-12

Air Service Companies Available for Transportation				
Airline	Contact	Phone	Location	Aircraft /Capabilities
Dept. of Defense	ALCOM/3rd Wing Command Post	552-3000	(ALCOM) Elmendorf AFB	C-130s, CH-47D, UH-60, UH-1P, C-12
ERA Helicopters		550-8600	Anchorage Kenai	Passenger & cargo service; Sikorsky Heavy lift (S92) helicopters scheduled for availability Spring 2016
Erickson Aviation		257-1500	Anchorage	Astar B2/B3, Bell 206, Bell 212, Bell 412, Bo105, S-64 (heavy-lift)
Grant Aviation		888-359-4726	Anchorage Kenai	Scheduled and charter passenger/freight service throughout Southcentral and Western Alaska
Lake and Pen Air		345-2228	Anchorage Kenai	Scheduled and charter passenger/freight service throughout Southcentral and Western Alaska
Lynden Air Cargo		243-7248 877-243-7248	Anchorage	Regional cargo transport – scheduled & charter service; HAZMAT transporter
Northern Air Cargo	Murray Fitzhugh	243-3331 800-727-2141	Anchorage	DC-6 and B727 charter service; HAZMAT transporter
Ravn Alaska				Scheduled and charter passenger/cargo service throughout Southcentral Alaska
Rusts Flying Service		243-1595 800-544-2299	Anchorage	CE-206, Beaver, single-engine Otter; passenger charter service
Ryan Air	Ben Ryan	562-2227	Anchorage	Scheduled and charter passenger and cargo service throughout Alaska; Cessna 207, CASA 212, Pilatus PC-12
Air Service Companies – Kenai Peninsula				
Company	Contact	Phone	Location	Aircraft /Capabilities
Beluga Air		235-8256	Homer	Beaver
High Adventure Air Charter		262-5237	Soldotna	Beaver
Maritime Helicopters, Inc.		235-7771	Homer	Bell-206, 407 and BO 105
Scenic Mountain Air	Laura Kingsford	288-3646	Moose Pass Seward	Cessna 206 on floats
Talon Air Service		262-8899		

Air Service Companies Available for Transportation				
Airline	Contact	Phone	Location	Aircraft /Capabilities
Air Service Companies – Mat-Su Valley				
Company	Contact	Phone	Location	Aircraft /Capabilities
AK Bush Float Plane Service	Elbert Sturgis	733-1693	Talkeetna	CE-206
Meekin's Air Service		745-1626	Palmer	Super Cub
Talkeetna Air Taxi		733-2218 800-533-2219	Talkeetna	CE-185; Helicopter Robinson R44

3420.3.4 – Interior

3420.3.5 – Kodiak

Aircraft: Charter, Rental, & Leasing			
Carrier	Location	Phone	Comments
Maritime Helicopters	Kodiak	487-4400	
Alaska Airlines	Anchorage	243-3300	
Andrew Airways	Kodiak	487-2566	
Cub Air	Kodiak	486-5851	
ERA Aviation	Kodiak	487-2663	
Harvey Flying Service	Kodiak	487-2621	
Island Air Services	Kodiak	487-4596	
Kingfisher Aviation	Kodiak	486-5155	
Paklook Air, Inc.	Kodiak	487-9797	
Sea Hawk Air, Inc.	Kodiak	486-8282	
Servant Air.	Kodiak	487-4444	
Northern Air Cargo	Kodiak	487-4926	fixed wing, cargo transport

Government-Owned Aircraft		
Agency	Phone	Comments
Alaska Department of Fish & Game	486-1825	spotter planes
Alaska State Troopers	486-4121	spotter planes
National Park Service	486-6730	
Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge	487-2600	
USCG Air Station Kodiak	487-5888	C-130 cargo planes; helicopters
Dept. of Defense (Alaska Command)		Available through FOSC
Alaska National Guard		Available through SOSC

3420.3.6 – North Slope

Air Service Companies In Hub Communities	
Barrow	Prudhoe Bay
Alaska Air Frontier Flying Service	Alaska Air Everts Air Alaska

Air Service Companies In Hub Communities	
Barrow	Prudhoe Bay
Cape Smythe Air Service (operated by Frontier Flying) Hageland Aviation Northern Air Cargo Northwest (codeshare)	Frontier Flying Service Northern Air Cargo Shared Services Aviation (BP & ConocoPhillips)

3420.3.7 – Northwest Arctic

Air Service Companies Available for Transportation				
Airline	Website	Phone	Location	Aircraft /Capabilities
Air Arctic/ Warbelow's Air	http://www.warbelows.com/	474-3550	Fairbanks	
Alaska Air Taxi	http://www.alaskaairtaxi.com	243-3944	Anchorage	Charter, including SC-7 Skyvans
Alaska Airlines		800-252-7522	Kotzebue Nome	Regular jet service from Anchorage, Fairbanks and Lower 48
Arctic Air Alaska	http://www.arcticairalaska.com	452-1115	Fairbanks	Charter services
Bering Air	http://www.beringair.com	443-5464	Kotzebue Nome	Charter, passenger & cargo service
ERA Helicopters	http://www.erahelicopters.com	550-8600	Anchorage	Charter, passenger & cargo service; including Sikorsky Heavy lift (S92) helicopters
Erickson Aviation	http://ericksoninc.com/global/alaska/	257-1500 443-5334	Anchorage Nome	Astar B2/B3, Bell 206, Bell 212, Bell 412, Bo105, S-64 (heavy-lift)
Everts Air Cargo	http://www.evertsair.com	243-0009 442-3702 450-2300	Anchorage Kotzebue Nome	Scheduled and charter, passenger and cargo. (Scheduled cargo, Anchorage & Fairbanks to Nome and Kotzebue). HAZMAT transporter
Lynden Air Cargo	http://www.lynden.com/lac/	243-7248 442-3701 443-4671	Anchorage Kotzebue Nome	Scheduled and charter, cargo. (Scheduled cargo, Anchorage to Nome and Kotzebue) scheduled & charter service; HAZMAT transporter
Maritime Helicopters	http://www.maritimehelicopters.com	452-1197	Fairbanks	Charter, Passenger & cargo helicopters service, statewide Bell 206, 407, 412, BO-105-CBS-4
Northern Air Cargo	http://northernaircargo.com/	243-3331 800-727-2141	Anchorage	Scheduled and charter, cargo. (Scheduled cargo, Anchorage to Nome and Kotzebue) scheduled & charter service; HAZMAT transporter

Air Service Companies Available for Transportation				
Airline	Website	Phone	Location	Aircraft /Capabilities
Northwestern Aviation	http://www.alaskaonyourown.com/aboutus.html	442-3525	Kotzebue	Charter only
PenAir	http://www.penair.com/	800-448-4226	Anchorage	Seasonal flights to Unalakleet
Ravn Alaska	http://www.flyravn.com	248-4422 442-3020 443-2414	Anchorage Fairbanks Kotzebue Nome	Regional/village passenger, charter, & air freight service – DHC-8-100 (37 seats) to Cessna C208 (9 seats)
Ryan Air	http://ryanalaska.com	562-2227 442-3347 443-5482 624-3200	Anchorage Kotzebue Nome Unalakleet	Scheduled and charter passenger and cargo service throughout Alaska; Hubs in Anchorage, Kotzebue, Nome and Unalakleet
Security Aviation	http://securityaviation.biz/	248-2677 800-478-7880	Anchorage	Statewide, 24-hour charter service, HAZMAT transporter;

3420.3.4 – Prince William Sound

AIRCRAFT COMPANIES AVAILABLE FOR TRANSPORTATION				
COMPANY	CONTACT	PHONE	LOCATION	AIRCRAFT /CAPABILITIES
Alaska Airlines	Reservations	800-252-7522	Anchorage	Daily service to Cordova
ERA Aviation	Reservations	855-850-7359	Anchorage	Daily service to Cordova, Valdez
AK Air National Guard	Lt. Col. Graybeal	249-1105 249-1131	Anchorage	(8) C-130H; (4) C-130; (6) HH-60
AK Army National Guard	Col. Stigar Lt. Col. Kidrick Lt. Col. Williams	428-6631 428-6325 428-6310	Anchorage	(2) UH-60L; (8) C-23; (1) C-12
Dept. of Defense	ALCOM/3rd Wing Command Post	552-3000	(ALCOM) Elmendorf AFB	C-130s, CH-47D, UH-60, UH-1P, C-12
ERA Helicopters	Lash Larew	550-8600 659-2465 550-8653	Anchorage Deadhorse Kenai	ASTAR 350 B2, AGUSTA A 119 (Koala), AGUSTA A 119 MKII, AGUSTA A 109 POWER, EC145, EC 135 CPDS P2+, AgustaWestland AW 139, Sikorsky S76 A++, Sikorsky S76 C++, EC 225

AIRCRAFT COMPANIES AVAILABLE FOR TRANSPORTATION				
COMPANY	**CONTACT**	**PHONE**	**LOCATION**	**AIRCRAFT /CAPABILITIES**
Bristow Group Alaska	Tom Mays	452-1197 835-4501	Fairbanks/Valdez	BO-105CBS-4, CEU206G (Stationaire 6), HB-206B (Jetranger III), HB-206L-3 (Longranger)
Cordova Air Service	Davis Erbey	424-3289	Cordova (Eyak Lake)	Cessna 206, Beaver, Scout, Piper PA-12

3420.3.4 – Southeast Alaska

Air Service Companies Available for Transportation				
Airline	Contact	Phone	Location	Aircraft /Capabilities
Air Excursions	800-354-2479	789-5591 697-2375	Juneau Gustavus	Piper Cherokee Six & Navajo Chieftain; Cessna 206 & 206 Amphibian
Admiralty Air	Gary	796-2000	Juneau	Cessna
Alaska Sea Planes	Mike Stedman	789-3331	Juneau	Cessna 180 (1); Beaver(3)
Coastal Helicopter		789-5600	Juneau	Bell 206B (2); AS 350D
Columbia Helicopter		225-7879	Ketchikan	Columbia 107 II, Columbia 234 UT
Era Helicopters	Michael Cooney	586-2030	Juneau	Bell 206B; Astar 350B (2); Astar 350-2 (5)
Harris Air		966-3050	Sitka	Beaver , Cessna 185, Piper Chieftan
Ketch Air Service			Ketchikan	Cessna 185; Cessna 206; Cessna 207; Beaver (5, turbo 1); Otter (3, turbo 1)
Nordic Air	Doug Reimer	772-3535	Petersburg	Cessna 185
Pacific Wing Air	Tyler Robinson	772-9258	Petersburg	Cessna 185 (2); Beaver (2)
Pro Mech Air.	Anne Roberts	225-3845	Ketchikan	DHC 3 Otter; DHC2 Beaver (3); Cessna 185; DHC6TWIN Otter
Skagway Air Service			Skagway	Cherokee PPR (7); Cherokee ARC (2); Senaca Twin; Norman Island
Sunrise Aviation	David Galla	874-2319	Wrangell	Beechcraft; Cessna 185
Tal Air	Jacques	789-6968	Juneau	Cessna 206 (2)
Taquan Air	Candi Scudero	225-1010	Ketchikan	Cessna 185 (3); Beaver (6); Otter (2); Turbo 207
Temsco Helicopter		789-9501	Juneau	Hughs 500D (4); Astar 350BA (5); Bell 212
Temsco Helicopter	Joseph Hicks	225-5141	Ketchikan	Hughs 500 D (11); Astar 350B (2); Bell 204B; Bell 212; Bell 206 (2)
Temsco Helicopter	Joseph Hicks	225-5141	Petersburg	Hughs 500 (2)

Air Service Companies Available for Transportation				
Airline	Contact	Phone	Location	Aircraft /Capabilities
Temsco Helicopter		983-2900	Skagway	Bell 214B1, Bell 212
Ward Air	Randy Kiesel	789-9150	Juneau	Cessna 185; Beaver (2); Otter
Wings of Alaska		766-2030	Haines	Single Engine (36); Piper 180; Cherokee 6 (3); Navaho Chief; Cessna 182
Wings of Alaska	Rich Cole	789-0790	Juneau	Cessna 207 (5); Cessna 206 (4); Beaver (5)

3420.3.7 – Western Alaska

Air Service Companies In Hub Communities	
Bethel (Primary Transportation Hub)	
Alaska Airlines ERA Alaska Everts Air Cargo (Cargo Only) Grant Aviation Ryan Air Service (Cargo Only) Yute Air Northern Air Cargo (Cargo Only) Lynden Air Cargo (Cargo Only)	
Sub-regional Transportation Hubs (with connecting flights to Bethel and Fairbanks)	
McGrath	**Galena** (not in Geographic Zone, but serving Western Interior Alaska)
Peninsula Airways Tanana Air Service	ERA Alaska Warbelow's Air Ventures Wright Air Service
Large Cargo Carriers	
Alaska Airlines (Bethel) Northern Air Cargo (Aniak, Bethel, McGrath, St. Mary's) Everts Air Cargo Lynden Air Cargo	

3420.4 – Fuel/Maintenance Sources

Fueling Facilities: Fueling facilities for land, marine and air equipment will be limited in remote regions. For an extended response, remote fueling sites will need to be established to assure maximum operating and flight time on scene. Land based fueling sites will require approval from State and resource trustees and will need to provide provisions for spill prevention.

Maintenance Facilities: Maintenance facilities will need to be provided by the equipment owner/ operators. In general, self-contained maintenance facilities are required in all areas outside the major population centers.

See Section 9770 "Community Profiles" for village and small town facilities.

3420.5 – Air Traffic Control Procedures

TBD

3500 – STAGING AREAS

3510 – Pre-Identified Staging Areas

See Community Profiles for pre-identified staging areas.

3520– Security

TBD

3600 – WILDLIFE

3610 – Wildlife Points of Contact

Questions regarding oiled or potentially-oiled wildlife preparedness and response activities should be directed to:

Contact	Phone
U.S. Department of the Interior- Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance	271-5011
U.S. Department of Commerce- National Marine Fisheries Service	271-5006
Alaska Department of Fish and Game Habitat Division	267-2342 (Anchorage) 459-7289 (Fairbanks)

3620 – Wildlife Protection Guidelines for Alaska

See the Wildlife Protection Guidelines for Alaska, compiled by the Alaska Regional Response Team, Wildlife Protection Committee at the following link:
http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/PPR/plans/uc/Annex%20G%20(Oct%202012).pdf

3700 – RESERVED

3800 – RESERVED

3900 – RESERVED FOR AREA/DISTRICT

4000 – PLANNING

4100 – PLANNING SECTION ORGANIZATION

TBD

PLANNING SECTION UNIT AND INCIDENT MANAGERMENT TEAM RESPONSIBILITIES DESCRIPTIONS:

- EPA Incident Management Handbook, Chapter 9 "PLANNING SECTION"
- The Alaska Incident Management System Guide, Appendix B AIMS – Position Descriptions
- The Alaska Incident Management System Guide, Appendix D" IMT Meeting Guidelines

4110 – Planning Section Planning Cycle Guide

TBD

- Refer to the *EPA Incident Management Handbook*, Chapter 4 "PLANNING CYCLE, MEETINGS, BRIEFINGS, AND THE PLANNING CHART"
- Several ICS forms are referenced below. Blank ICS forms and boilerplate documents are available on the EPA On-Scene Coordinator Website, under "Forms and Boilerplate Docs" at https://response.epa.gov/main/forms_docs.aspx.

4200 – SITUATION UNIT

TBD

4210 – Map of Area

TBD

This section should be developed further by the Area Committee, identifying best mapping resources for Inland Alaska, acknowledging the much the available maps have been marine in focus.

4220 – Weather/Tides/Currents

TBD

4220.1 – Major seasonal patterns

This section should be revised to include inland seasonal weather patterns. The content included is coastal and marine in focus.

4220.1.1 – Aleutian Islands

The following information (graphs and illustrations) were extracted from a NOAA provided at the National Academy of Science Aleutian Islands Oil Spill Risk Assessment Scoping meeting held in Anchorage on October 29-30, 2007.

The following information gives an overview of wind, tide and current conditions in the southern Bering Sea. Much of the available data is general in nature and should be supplemented by area-specific

updates and information from local residents. Included in this section are maps of net surface currents. In addition, if the user obtains a current edition of the NOAA tide current tables for the Pacific Coast of North America, it will be possible to predict the times of ebb and flood tides for several points within the Bering Sea.

1. Current Data:

   - **North Aleutian Shelf**: The primary flow of water into the Bering Sea originates at Unimak Pass. The source of this flow is the Alaskan Coastal Current, from south of the Aleutians. Typically, this current flows to the northeast into Bristol Bay in the direction of the prevailing wind. At times, the north Aleutian coastal current will undergo a reversal in direction due to changes in the large scale and mesoscale wind direction.

   - **Central Bering:** West and northwest of the North Aleutian Basin and Yukon Delta lies St. George Basin, the Central Bering Sea, and still further west, the Navarin Basin. Circulation in these regions is not as well understood as in the coastal basins. Data is site-specific and sporadic over decades. No consistent flow patterns have emerged as representative of the regional circulation.

   - **Aleutian Islands:** The accompanying current diagram shows the Alaska coastal current which joins the Alaska stream in flowing west along the southern boundary of the Aleutian Islands. Most of the exchange of water through the Aleutian passes is from the North Pacific ocean to the Bering Sea during both summer and winter, although local reversals are known to occur.

2. Tidal Current: Although tidally induced currents are factors in determining net surface currents, tidal currents are not usually important in long distance transport since they are oscillatory in nature. Wind and freshwater runoff are additional variables which must be taken into account when estimating spill trajectories. In some cases, tidal currents will be counteracted by these variables and will not be the deciding factor in spill transport.

3. Spill Trajectory: The trajectory of a spill is the result of the interaction of these several forces. This interaction is often complex and difficult to predict. NOAA is capable of generating sophisticated spill trajectory models and has had considerable experience in this area. Requests for this service should be directed to the NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator

4. Ice: In the Bering Sea, the sea ice generally begins as fast ice formation along the shores of the Seward and Chukotsk peninsulas in October. As the season progresses and waters in the more open portions of the Bering Sea cool, the pack ice generally begins its seasonal southward formation in November. An estimated 97% of the ice in the Bering Sea is formed within the Bering Sea; very little is transported south through the Bering Strait. During periods of increasing ice and prevailing northerly winds, the ice apparently is generated and moves southward with the wind at as much as 1 knot before melting at its southern limit. During periods of southerly winds, ice coverage generally decreases in the Bering Sea, causing a wide variation in ice cover from month to month and from year to year. No seasonal ice develops along the Aleutian Islands, and there is a 25% probability that the Bering Sea ice edge may extend south to the Pribilof Islands during the months of February through April.

   Structural icing of ships and port facilities due mostly to freezing ocean spray during the winter can cause problems.

5. Data Sources:

- Hood and Zimmerman (eds). Gulf of Alaska: Physical Environment and Biological Resource.
- LaBelle, J.C. and J.L. Wise. 1983. Alaska Marine Ice Atlas.
- National Climatic Data Center (NDC) and Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center (AEIDC). 1988. Climatic Atlas, Volume II: Bering Sea. (wind roses, tidal range data and map)
- U.S. Department of Commerce (NOAA). 1989. Tide Current Tables 1990: Pacific Coast of North America and Asia. (tidal current data and information).
- Alaska Oceanographic Circulation Diagrams and Graphics

4220.1.2 – Bristol Bay

The following is an overview of, tide, current, and ice conditions for the Bristol Bay geographic zone. Much of the available data is general in nature and should be supplemented by area-specific updates and any information available from local residents. Included herein are tidal ranges, and data on ice conditions and surface currents. Using the current edition of the U.S. Department of Commerce National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration tide current tables for the Pacific coast of North America, it is possible to predict the times of ebb and flood tides for points within this region.

1. Currents: General current patterns in the Bristol Bay geographic zone are illustrated in the following figures. Tides in the region are predominantly mixed, i.e., there are two high and low waters each day.

2. Winds: In many cases, spill trajectory is determined primarily by winds, especially when currents are weak. Winter winds are typically from the north with an average velocity of 9 to 11 knots. Summer wind speeds are similar, but winds are typically from the south.

3. Sea Ice Conditions: Ice begins forming in the sheltered lagoons of Bristol Bay between late October and November. The pack ice generally begins its southward migration in November. In some years the southern edge of the pack ice may extend into parts of Bristol Bay by January; the ice typically recedes northward by March or April. Ice clears from shorelines first, but remains in bays longer than the open sea.

4. Spill Trajectory Modeling: The behavior of spilled oil on water is the result of the complex interaction of the forces described above. Accordingly, trajectory modeling can be difficult. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration is capable of generating computerized spill trajectory forecasts. Requests for this service should be directed the NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator.

5. Data Sources
   - LaBelle, J.C. and J.L. Wise. 1983. Alaska marine ice atlas.
   - National Climatic Data Center (NDC) and Arctic Environmental Information Center (AEIDC). 1988. Climatic atlas. Volume I: Gulf of Alaska.
   - National Climatic Data Center (NDC) and Arctic Environmental Information Center (AEIDC). 1988. Climatic atlas. Volume II: Bering Sea.
   - U.S. Department of Commerce National Oceanic And Atmospheric Administration. 1989. Tide current tables 1990: Pacific Coast of North America and Asia. (tidal current data and information).

4220.1.3 – Cook Inlet

The following information gives an overview of wind, tide and current conditions in the Cook Inlet Region. Much of the available data is general in nature and should be supplemented by area-specific updates and information from local residents. Included in this section are maps of net surface currents.

Physical Features: Cook Inlet is a large, elongated body of water oriented in a southwest to northeast direction in southcentral Alaska. It is approximately 150 miles long, and its width ranges from about 10 miles between the East and West Forelands in the north, to approximately 80 miles between the Kenai Peninsula and the mouth of the McNeil River in Kamishak Bay, toward the south. The inlet experiences the second largest tidal fluctuations in the world, frequently exceeding twenty feet, with tidal current velocities as fast as 8 knots (Sienkiewicz et al, 1992). Tidal flats are a dominant coastal feature along Cook Inlet, although marshes, rocky shores, sand and gravel beaches, and wave-cut platforms are also quite common.

Climate: The Cook Inlet area climate is generally transitional, having properties of both a maritime and a continental climate. As moisture-laden air masses from the Gulf of Alaska are lifted by the Kenai Mountains, condensation forms rain or snow. Most of the precipitation is deposited on the windward side and tops of the mountains. The Cook Inlet area receives an average of 24.81 inches of precipitation a year, with an annual average of 16 inches in Anchorage. Snow is likely from October through April. The driest period is typically April through June.

A 1995 Minerals Management Service report on the Cook Inlet area noted that, generally, an inland high-pressure cell characterizes winter with frequent storm progressions from the west along the Aleutian chain. During summer, low pressure develops over the inland area, with reduced storm passage. Summer and fall are characterized by a transition between these generalized patterns (MMS, 1995).

Air temperatures are generally mild for these latitudes and reflect the influence of the land and sea. Without the moderating effects of the Gulf of Alaska, air mass temperatures of the upper Cook Inlet Geographic zone are more extreme, as noted in a 1977 NOAA study. Occasionally during the winter months, this area will experience short periods of extreme cold and/or high winds when strong pressure gradients force cold air southward from interior Alaska. January is usually the coldest month, and temperatures in the continental location such as Anchorage and Kenai see temperatures below 0 F for 10 to 15 days that month. Temperatures warm noticeably starting in April.. Figure E-14 shows the maximum, minimum, and mean temperatures throughout the year for four locations around Cook Inlet: Anchorage, Nikiski, Flat Island Light (at the tip of the Kenai Peninsula), and East Amatuli Island Light (in the Barren Islands). The graphs are based on shore station data for 2007-2011.

The prevailing winds in Cook Inlet are generally from the north and northeast during the fall, winter, and spring, with common speeds between 0 and 11 knots. Conversely, southerly winds are more frequent during the summer months (NOAA, 1977), with prevailing storm tracks from the southeast. Storms and williwaws (which blow down from the mountains) can cause gales, particularly in early winter. Figure E-15 summarizes the average and maximum wind speeds for four locations around Cook Inlet (Anchorage, Kenai, the Homer Spit, and East Amatuli Island Light in the Barren Islands) for each month.

The surrounding mountains influence wind patterns. On the western side of Cook Inlet are the Alaska and Aleutian (Alaska Peninsula) Ranges; on the eastern side are the Talkeetna, Chugach, and Kenai

Mountains. The strongest surface winds occur in the coastal area. Offshore winds average between 12 and 18 knots; the winds are slightly less onshore because of surface friction. Extremes of 50 to 75 knots are common in the winter and can exceed 100 knots when channeled. Channeling occurs when surface features constrict winds. For example, water may flow in a wide ocean channel at a speed of five knots. If the channel narrows, the speed of the current increases in order to carry an equal volume of water in an equal amount of time. Wind reacts the same way. Valleys or mountain passes form narrow channels.

Under conditions common in the coastal mountains of Southcentral Alaska, wind speed may double or triple in narrow mountain channels. Ships traveling in the Gulf of Alaska have reported narrow bands of extremely strong winds flowing out of the valleys perpendicular to the Chugach Mountains. The strong winds found in the Turnagain Arm and Matanuska Valley are also examples of channeled winds.

Geology: Sporadic periods of glacial advance and retreat have resulted in complex geologic strata and horizons in the Kenai lowland, the west side of Cook Inlet, Susitna Valley, and west Anchorage. Glaciers are responsible for many distinctive land features such as alpine troughs, scraped and scoured valley floors, and broad outwash plains. Drainage patterns and glaciers often follow faults, carving out valleys and exposing ancient layered plains. The complex mixture of gravel, sand, silt, and clay deposited by glaciers is called till. The most common glacial deposits found in the region are moraines that are composed of glacial till laid down in fairly regular, low, linear hills at the edges of glaciers.

The coastal lowlands from Point Possession to the head of Kachemak Bay, including Kenai, Soldotna, and Homer, generally include low rolling glacial moraines and depressions filled by lakes and muskeg. Many rivers and streams flow through this area. Soils range from gravely clay loam to gravely sand mantled with silty material and bands of volcanic ash.

On the west side of Cook Inlet the coastal lowlands between Tuxedni Bay and Granite Point consist of nearly level, poorly drained outwash plains deposited by large glaciers in the Aleutian Range and Chigmit Mountains. The outwash plains are braided with meandering and shifting stream channels. Most soils consist of sandy glacial outwash, silt, tidal sediments, and gravelly riverwash. The water table is high in most of this area with the exception of a few well-drained natural levees and ridges. North of Granite Point, soils and topography are similar to the coastal lowlands on the east side of Cook Inlet, with glacial moraines and depressions, pothole lakes, and soils formed from gravely clay, sand and silt.

Geologic Hazards: Cook Inlet is tectonically active, and prone to earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and landslides. The largest historic earthquake in the area was the magnitude 9.2 Good Friday Earthquake in 1964. It is unlikely another earthquake like this will happen in the next 100 years – smaller but potentially equally damaging earthquakes from shallow faults are more likely. The Castle Mountain Fault generated its last large earthquake about 650 years ago, and on average produces an earthquake every 700 years. This fault is the largest known fault breaking the surface of the earth near Cook Inlet, and could produce violent shaking throughout Cook Inlet. Smaller faults, including those that created traps for oil in Cook Inlet, could also produce very destructive earthquakes. Loss of glacier ice may be increasing the risk of earthquakes on unknown faults near those glaciers, as the changing weight adds stress to faults that aren't very active.

Volcanic eruptions are a frequent occurrence along the shores of Cook Inlet. Mt. St. Augustine, Mt. Redoubt, and Mt. Spurr have all produced eruptions in the past few decades, each with ash fall-out in populated areas. In 1989 and 2009 eruptions on Mt. Redoubt caused mud flows that impacted the Drift

River Facility. In the recent geologic past, these volcanoes have been prone to larger eruptions and mud slides than we have seen historically, and there is a chance similar very large eruptions could happen again. The Alaska Volcano Observatory monitors and studies the volcanoes on Cook Inlet, working to anticipate eruptions and provide advice about volcanic hazards.

Large landslides pose hazards in some areas of Cook Inlet. In the past few thousand years, the coastline of Cook Inlet has been impacted by at least three giant landslides, one resulting from failure of ancient rock layers near Chinitna Bay, one from collapse of high bluffs near Homer, and one from the collapse of a side of Redoubt Volcano during an eruption. More recently, earthquakes have triggered numerous smaller slides, at least one of which produced a damaging tsunami at the tip of the Homer Spit. Glacial retreat caused a large landslide at Grewingk Lake in 1967, which produced a tsunami nearly 200 feet tall in the lake, flattening forests for miles beyond. Landslides are a potential concern anywhere where there are very steep slopes, especially with loose sediment or weak rocks."

a. Data Sources:

- Alaska Oceanographic Circulation Diagrams and Graphics
- Cape International. 2012. Cook Inlet Vessel Traffic Study. Cook Inlet Risk Assessment.
- Mulherin, N.D., W.B. Tucker, O.P. Smith, W.J. Lee. 2001. Marine Ice Atlas for Cook Inlet, Alaska. U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center and U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.
- The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. 2014. Assessment of Marine Oil Spill Risk and Environmental Vulnerability for the State of Alaska.
- Nuka Research and Planning Group, LLC. 2013. Consequence Analysis. Cook Inlet Risk Assessment.
- Nuka Research and Planning Group, LLC and Pearson Consulting, LLC. 2015. Cook Inlet Risk Assessment Final Report.

WEATHER CHARACTERIZATION IN THE COOK INLET

Winds near the coast are only slightly less variable than over the open sea. As this coastline is irregular, with many islands, channels, and inlets, and is often steep, there are strong local effects to both wind speed and direction. In general, prevailing winds set parallel to the coastline, while speeds are increased by funneling effects or decreased by blocking.

The gale frequencies of less than one percent at the Port of Anchorage can be misleading since they are usually much more sheltered than their approaches. This is reflected in the frequencies of calms, which range from 12 to 40 percent during the winter season. Storms and williwaws are responsible for the gales that are most likely in early winter. Williwaws, which blow down from the mountains in winter, occur along most of the coast; they are particularly severe at Seward. Extreme sustained winds have reached 66 knots at Anchorage. Gusts of 60 knots or greater occur almost monthly during the winter season.

In general, northeasterlies and easterlies prevail in Cook Inlet. In Cook Inlet, winds are most frequent from the north, with topography causing deflections to the northwest and northeast in some sections. At Anchorage, winter northerlies give way to southeasterlies and southerlies from May through September. At Kenai, northerlies prevail in winter, although gales are often out of the east in early winter and southeast later on; summer winds blow out of the south through southwest. At Homer, winter northeasterlies give way to summer southwesterlies.

Precipitation along this coast is also greatly influenced by topography. The annual average is 16 inches (406 mm) at Anchorage. Snow is likely from October through April. At Valdez, an average of 67 inches (1702 mm) falls in January compared to 7 inches (178 mm) at Kenai. April through June is often the driest period.

Poor visibilities are mainly caused by advection or sea fog in the summer, and land fog or precipitation in winter. In general, sea fog affects exposed ports, while land fog is more of an influence at sheltered spots. However, visibilities are most likely to drop below one-half mile on winter mornings, even at exposed ports. Land fog can be very dense for short periods. Fog banks frequently hang over open waters after the harbors have been cleared. Occasionally in winter, if extremely cold air moves over the water, a steam fog or frost smoke may be experienced as relatively warm water evaporates into much colder air.

Air temperatures are mild for these latitudes and reflect the influence of the land and the sea. The more continental ports have a wide daily and annual temperature spread compared to those exposed to the sea. A noticeable cooling begins in September, when daytime highs average in the low to middle 50's °F (11° to 14°C), with nighttime lows in the lower forties (5° to 6°C). January is usually the coldest month and is the time when the difference between exposed and sheltered locations is most noticeable. In the sheltered Cook Inlet, average maximums are in the low twenties (-6° to -4°C), while minimums drop to about 5°F (-15°C) or less. At Seward, daytime highs average 30°F (-1.1°C), with nighttime lows of 18 F (-7.8°C). At continental locations like Kenai and Anchorage, temperatures fall below 0°F (-17.8°C) on an average of 10 to 15 days in January, compared to 3 days at Seward. Freezing temperatures, also more frequent at sheltered locations, are common from October through April. Extreme low temperatures range from a -24°F (-31.1°C) at Homer to a -48°F (-44.4°C) at Kenai. A noticeable warming begins in April, and the difference between the two types of locations becomes less noticeable. Daytime highs in the low to mid forties (5° to 8°C), and nighttime lows in the upper twenties to low thirties (-2° to 1°C), are common. July and August are usually the warmest months. Maximums average in the low to middle sixties (16° to 19°C), while minimums are frequently in the mid– to upper forties (7° to 9°C). It is often warmest at the more sheltered ports. Extreme highs reach the mid– to upper eighties (29° to 32°C).

Ice is most often a problem along this coast in Cook Inlet. The upper end is usually closed by ice to all but heavily-built vessels, from December until late March. Elsewhere in the rivers and bays, waters partially freeze after December 1, and some floating ice is seen through May. This ice usually does not interfere with navigation.

4220.1.4 – Interior

The subarea is in the Arctic/continental climatic zone and temperatures are generally extreme during both summer and winter, while precipitation and wind are normally light. Temperatures can reach 95° F in summer, and occasionally plunge to -60° F and colder in winter.

Spills in the Arctic environment require careful preplanning to overcome the effects imposed by the environment. Resources at risk during the summer months are much greater in species and number than those in the winter months. Summer daylight increases the available work hours to allow almost continuous operations. The extended daylight does not, however, increase the number of hours a particular individual can safely perform his task. The severe stresses imposed by operating in winter conditions in periods of darkness will seriously reduce individual efficiency over a given period. The severe weather does not always produce a negative effect, but can produce a positive effect at times.

Ice and snow can act effectively as barriers to impede the spread of oil and can be used effectively to hold and contain oil. Techniques for organizing spill response in arctic environments have been developed and numerous reference documents detail these procedures.

4220.1.5 – Kodiak

Oceanographic conditions for the Kodiak Archipelago can be slit into two regimes. Areas inside the continental shelf break, such as Shelikof Strait and Cook Inlet, are dominated by local runoff, winds and tides. The offshore areas beyond the continental shelf break are dominated by the Alaska Stream, a permanent current fixture flowing to the southwest between one to two knots off the Kodiak shelf. It is the northern branch of a large counterclockwise cell, the Pacific Subarctic Gyre. The gyre extends seaward off the shelf break from British Columbia north to Alaska and westward along the south side of the Aleutian chain. (See figures below)

The major current feature on the shelf is the narrow, intense Alaska Coastal Current (ACC). For most of the year this is driven by the large volume of fresh water that enters the system from Southeast Alaska and the Gulf of Alaska. The largest current velocities occur during the fall when runoff is at a maximum. Off the Kenai Peninsula the ACC is 20 to 30 km wide and constrained by bottom topography to traverse an arcuate, east-west path across lower Cook Inlet. Off Cape Douglas, this flow merges with a weaker, southward current generated by the freshwater input to upper Cook Inlet, creating a convergence zone and a particularly intense southward flow off Cape Douglas.

The resulting flow through Shelikof Strait is southwesterly, with the ACC inducing a strong mean flow on the Alaskan Peninsula side with speeds of 0.2 to 0.5 knots. This flow continues to the southwest in a well-defined channel bounded by relatively shallow banks. Current observations suggest that the ACC bifurcates near the Semidi Islands, with one branch flowing along the Peninsula and the other merging with the Alaska Stream some 220 km southwest of Kodiak Island.

Unlike Cook Inlet to the north, tidal current effects in Shelikof Strait and on the southeast, or outer, side of Kodiak Island are minimal. The spring high-tide level throughout Shelikof Strait attains a coastal height of 13 to 16 feet and does so all within a 30-minute timeframe. Similarly, the coastal spring high tide on the outer Kodiak coast is 8 to 10 feet, occurring within approximately 40 minutes. As a result, no significant water-height gradients develop parallel to the length of Kodiak Island on either its Shelikof or outer side. The tidal currents throughout Shelikof Strait and the outer Kodiak Island coasts are thus small.

The semi-diurnal movement of water into and out of Shelikof Strait, though, creates some very significant tidal currents in the passes through and around the ends of the Kodiak archipelago. These areas, whose tidal velocities range 3 to 5 knots, include Kennedy Entrance, Stevenson Entrance and Shuyak, Kupreanof and Sitkinak Straits.

Historical wind data for the marine area east, west, and north of Kodiak Island show no dominant direction prevailing for more than one month of the year. However, at the town of Kodiak, northwest winds dominate for eleven months of the year, particularly from September through April. During the summer, northeasterly and northwesterly winds appear to be roughly equally dominant. Mountains throughout this region often create localized, channeled winds that may be at large angles to the regional climatic winds.

In 2009, NOAA's National Current Observation Program completed a major current meter survey in Alaska, which oversaw the deployment of acoustic Doppler current profilers around the islands of Kodiak, Afognak and Sitkinak, Shuyak and Kupreanof Straits, Larsen Bay, and Geese Channel. This data provides information to enhance safe and efficient navigation, resource protection, and incident prevention and response and is published annually in the U.S. Tidal Current Tables.

Updated predictions for all occupied stations can be found at:
http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/curr_pred.html

Additional NOAA tides and Currents available at: http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov

4220.1.6 – North Slope

1. **Winds:** In many cases, spill trajectory is determined primarily by winds, especially when currents are weak. Winds are typically from the east and northeast in the Chukchi Sea, with an average velocity of 5 to 35 knots. Winds are typically from the east and northeast in the western Beaufort Sea and from the east or west in the eastern Beaufort Sea. Taku winds, which typically occur in the winter along the mountains, are generally from the north or the east and are much stronger, with an average velocity of 30 to 70 knots, gusting to 100 knots. Taku wind conditions generally last from 3 days to 3 weeks.

2. **Spill Trajectory Modeling**: The behavior of spilled oil on water is the result of the complex interaction of the forces described above. Accordingly, trajectory modeling can be difficult. NOAA is capable of generating computerized spill trajectory forecasts. Requests for this service should be directed to The NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator

3. Data Sources
   - Hood and Zimmerman (eds). Gulf of Alaska: Physical Environment and Biological Resource. (Gulf of Alaska net surface currents
   - LaBelle, J.C. and J.L. Wise. 1983. Alaska Marine Ice Atlas.
   - National Climatic Data Center and Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center (AEIDC). 1988. Climatic Atlas, Volume III: Beaufort Sea. (wind roses, tidal range data and map)
   - U.S. Department of Commerce National Oceanic And Atmospheric Administration. 1989. Tide Current Tables 1990: Pacific Coast of North America and Asia. (tidal current data and information)

4220.1.7 – Northwest Arctic

The following is an overview of wind, tide, ice, and current conditions from the Bering Sea to the Chukchi Sea, including the Bering Strait, Norton Sound, and Kotzebue Sound. Much of the available data is general in nature and should be supplemented by area-specific updates and any information available from local residents. Included herein are wind data, tidal ranges, data on a variety of ice conditions and maps of net surface currents. Using the current edition of the U.S. Department of Commerce National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration tide current tables for the Pacific coast of North America, it is possible to predict the times of ebb and flood tides for points within this region.

Current Data: Tides in the Bering Sea are considered to be the result of co-oscillation with large oceans. Once inside the Bering Sea, each tidal constituent propagates as a free wave subject to Coriolis Effect and bottom friction. The tide wave propagates rapidly across the deep western basin. Part of it then propagates onto the southeast Bering shelf where large amplitudes are found along the Alaska

Peninsula and in Kvichak and Kuskokwim Bays. Another part propagates northeastward past St. Lawrence Island and into Norton Sound. Over most of the Eastern Bering Shelf region the tide is mainly semi-diurnal, but in Norton Sound diurnal tides predominate. Over the remainder of the Bering Sea tides tend to be mixed.

Norton Sound: As indicated in the following figures, the currents in Norton Sound are dominated by regional wind and surface pressure patterns. The highest observed flow was measured at about 50 centimeters/second (cm/s). Flow decreased with increasing depth. Oceanographic data from the mouth of Norton Sound indicate a net northward water transport, with strong seasonal differences in movement rates. Currents between the mouth of the sound and St. Lawrence Island to the west are characterized by pulsive north-south flow events having speeds of 50-100 cm/s. A typical feature is westerly flow of water mass, varying in extent and intensity over time, along the northern coastline. The tidal component in the sound is on the order of 50 cm/s and reverses either diurnally or semi-diurnally. Reversals are roughly north-southeast/southwest within Norton Sound. The upper- and lower-layer circulation is decoupled in the eastern sound, but less so in the western sound, where there is a monotonic decrease in speed along with a slight rotation of flow as depth increases. In summer, easterly flow enters the sound along its southern shore, curves cyclonically to the north, and is deflected west at the north coast, roughly following the bathymetry.

Bering Strait: Near St. Lawrence Island, the Bering Sea narrows into two straits, the Shpanberg and Anadyr. North of the island the two straits merge to form the Bering Strait. Circulation here is dominated by a northward mean flow ranging from 4 to 15 cm/s, with very small tidal influences. Flow in both the Anadyr and Shpanberg is to the north, approximately parallel to the bathymetry. The flow appears to come from around both ends of St. Lawrence Island. Frequent reversals are coincidental with meteorological events. The presence of ice appears to dampen the impact of wind stress. The major driving force for the northward flow through the Bering Strait is the sea surface sloping down to the north. The normal condition is, thus, one in which sea level in the southern Chukchi Sea (in summer) is about 0.5 meter lower than in the northern Bering Sea. South flow events are driven by strong north winds, strong atmospheric pressure cells, and a change in sea-level slope to the south. These conditions apparently require about one day to develop. Northward transport stands in contrast to the southerly transport events. Periods of northerly flow tend to be more persistent and not so great in magnitude.

Chukchi Sea/Kotzebue Sound: As indicated in the following figures, a warm current enters the Chukchi Sea via Bering Strait. In the Chukchi, this current concentrates near the surface and overlies dense, relict bottom water trapped by the shallow depths. It has a fairly uniform velocity which averages 45 cm/s in the summer and 10 cm/s in winter. This flow has many meanders and eddies and is slowed somewhat by dominant northeasterly winds. To the east, in deeper waters, the warm water mass descends to mid-depths. Maximum temperatures are observed in 30- to 50-meter depths. Water movement from the Bering Strait to Cape Lisburne takes 10-15 days in the summer. Tidal currents are rotary and very weak in the Chukchi. They vary from .3 to .9 cm/s depending on the location and tidal stage. Nearshore, the tidal currents appear to be small, on the order of 1 cm/s. Kotzebue Sound currents are mostly tide- and wind-induced. Velocities through and within the sound are very slow, averaging less than 0.1 cm/s.

Winds: In many cases, spill trajectory is determined primarily by winds, especially when currents are weak. Throughout the Bering the wind is fairly strong year-round but blows the hardest in winter.

Prevailing summer winds blow from the south or southwest at 7 to 10 knots. Winter winds generally come from the east or northeast at 10 to 15 knots, and can persist in one direction for weeks at a time causing a wide variety of water and ice movement. Winds are usually stronger at St. Lawrence Island (averaging 15.5 knots) than along the mainland. Maximum recorded sustained wind speed at Nome is 78 knots and 92 knots at Unalakleet. Even strong winds offshore may reach speeds of 100 knots and create large waves in Norton Sound.

Physical Features: The Northwest Arctic Geographic zone has an irregular shaped coast line, with many sounds, inlets, bays, lagoons, islands, rivers, peninsulas, spits, points, and capes. There are many rivers that flow out of the following mountain ranges: the southwest end of the Brooks Range, Delong Mountains, Baird Mountains, Schwatka Mountains, Waring Mountains, Selawik Hills, Purcell Mountains, York Mountains, Kigluaik Mountains, Bendelben Mountains, Darby Mountains, Kaiyuh Mountains, and Nulato Hills. The majority of these rivers empty into the salt waters of this geographic zone. The primary orientation of these mountain ranges are east to west.

Most of the communities of this geographic zone are located on the coast or can be found inland on river ways. The major river ways associated with the communities of this geographic zone are the Noatak River, Kobuk River, Selawik River, Buckland River, and Koyuk River.

The geographic zone has many small lakes that are mainly found in the lowlands within watersheds and just inland of coastal regions. The three largest lakes within the Geographic zone are Selawik Lake, Inland Lake, and Imuruk Lake.

Climate: Most of the communities in the geographic zone are coastal and experience a maritime climate while the surrounding waters are ice-free around May through October. During these ice-free months cloudy skies are common, daily temperatures are fairly uniform, the predominate wind direction is from the west, humidity is higher, and fog is common due to the temperature difference of the water and the surrounding land mass. Most of the precipitation that falls occurs during these months. See Figure E-18.

When the water in coastal regions freezes the climate changes to be more like that of a continental climate, with large fluctuations in temperature. See Figure E-19. As more and more open water freezes the shift to a continental type environment becomes more pronounced. During these months cyclonic storms are more abundant and accompanied by high winds and blizzard conditions. Most of these months have light snow falls, but the fallen snow is often reactivated and windblown long distances away from where it originally fell.

The mountain ranges in the geographic zone are for the most part oriented west to east and do little to block the year round westerly winds. The mountains in the area provide a barrier from the cyclonic storms coming from the south to the communities located proximally to their northern edges. The mountains also provide a barrier to arctic storms coming from the north for the communities that lie to their south.

Geology: Most of the communities in this area are located in lowlands near the coast and rivers. The lowlands in this area are covered in vegetation growing on unconsolidated sands, gravels, and muds, that are associated with fluvial, glaciofluvial, colluvial, and eolian deposits. These unconsolidated sediments were deposited in the Quaternary, Pleistocene, and uppermost Tertiary time periods. Some of these sediments such as those found around Nome are associated with placer gold deposits.

This area has many mineral resources associated with bedrock outcrops in the mountainous regions of this area. Communities have sprung up and disappeared with the mining of these resources. Due to the remoteness of this area, and lack of infrastructure like roads and deep water ports, it is economically difficult to extract these mineral resources. Currently Red Dog Mine, a zinc and lead mine located on the southern foothills of the Delong Mountains, is the largest operating commercial mine in this area. Red Dog Mine is located approximately 90 miles north of Kotzebue. Red Dog Mine also has a port site, to import supplies and fuel for the mine and export zinc and lead ore concentrate, that is located about 16 miles south east of Kivalina.

Oceanography: The primary water bodies associated with this area is the Chukchi Sea to the northwest and the Bering Sea to the west and south. The next largest water bodies are the Kotzebue Sound located to the North of the Seward Peninsula and the Norton Sound located to the south of the Seward Peninsula. The waters in the coastal regions of this area are too shallow to support a deep water port. Deep draft vessels that bring supplies and fuel to the communities of this area must anchor out in the deeper waters offshore and lighter their cargo to smaller more shallow drafted vessels and barges for transport to shore or up rivers. In the case of Kotzebue, one of the largest hub communities in the area, deep drafted vessels must anchor 15 miles off the coast due to the shallowness of coastal waters.

Data Sources:

- Hood and Zimmerman (eds). Gulf of Alaska: Physical Environment and Biological Resource. (Gulf of Alaska net surface currents) LaBelle, J.C. and J.L. Wise. 1983. Alaska Marine Ice Atlas.
- Minerals Management Service. 1985. Final Environmental Impact Statement, Proposed Norton Basin Lease Sale 100. Volume 1. OCS EIS/EA MMS 85-0085. USDI:MMS. Anchorage.
- National Climatic Data Center and Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center (AEIDC). 1988. Climatic Atlas, Volume II: Bering Sea. (wind roses, tidal range data and map)
- National Climatic Data Center and Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center (AEIDC). 1988. Climatic Atlas, Volume III: Beaufort Sea. (wind roses, tidal range data and map)
- NANA. 1985. NANA Coastal Resource Service Area Coastal Management Plan. Volume 2, Background Report.
- Northern Resource Management and Yeti Map Studio. October, 1984. Bering Straits Coastal Management Program: Volume One-Resource Inventory. (wind information)
- U.S. Department of Commerce National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. 1989. Tide Current Tables 1990: Pacific Coast of North America and Asia. (tidal current data and information)
- Northwest Arctic (NWA) Geographic zone Potential Places of Refuge Risk Factor Maps http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/PPR/nwappor/110627NWAPart1riskmapsHR.pdf
- Nuka Research and Planning Group, LLC. Bering Sea Vessel Traffic Risk Analysis, December 2016.
- Historical Temperature and Precipitation Information from Ralph Wien Memorial Airport, Kotzebue, Alaska, https://toolkit.climate.gov/tools/climate-explorerDALTON HIGHWAY, YUKON RIVER TO PRUDHOE BAY, ALASKA Bedrock geology of the eastern Koyukuk basin, central Brooks Range, and east central Arctic Slope Edited by Charles G. Mull and Karen E. Adams Artwork and production coordinated by Ann-Lillian Schell Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys Guidebook 7 Volume 1
- Generalized Geologic Map of the Brooks Range and Arctic Slope, Northern Alaska, C.G. Mull 1989, Alaska Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys

- IÑUUNIAŁIQPUT ILILUGU NUNA—UANUN Documenting Our Way of Life through Maps, Northwest Arctic Borough Subsistence Mapping Project, January 28, 2016.

4220.1.7 – Prince William Sound

There are significant challenges for forecasting weather regimes in PWS. Even from weather system to weather system, though they look similar, there can be large differences in what is reported at any one station compared to another in any particular part of PWS. One of the reasons for this is that while the east-west distance of PWS that opens into the Gulf of AK (including islands) is only about 100 miles, the number of islands and fjords push its actual coastline to over 3750 miles. BLIA2, POTA2 & MRKA2 stations are all in Port Valdez, Valdez Narrows and Valdez Arm and the southwest portion of PWS does not have any weather observation. PWS can be characterized as two distinctly different orientations, predominantly dominated by east northeast to west to southwest oriented bays and channels in eastern PWS, and north northeast to south southwest oriented bays and channels in western PWS.

4220.1.8 – Southeast Alaska

TBD

4220.1.9 – Western Alaska

The following is an overview of wind, tide, ice and current conditions in the Bering Sea and Kuskokwim Bay. Much of the available data is general in nature and should be supplemented by area-specific updates and any information available from local residents. Included herein are wind data, tidal ranges, data on a variety of ice conditions and maps of net surface currents. Using the current edition of the U.S. Department of Commerce National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration tide current tables for the Pacific coast of North America, it is possible to predict the times of ebb and flood tides for points within this region.

1) **Sea Ice Conditions:** Sea ice generally forms off the Yukon River beginning in mid October. Between mid December and mid April, sea ice coverage ranges from 70 to 100 percent. Shorefast ice reaches offshore from 15 to 60 km. In deeper waters beyond the shorefast ice, sea ice persists until April or May. By mid June or by early July, the delta area is ice free.

An estimated 97% of the ice in the Bering Sea is formed within the Bering Sea; very little is transported south through the Bering Strait. During periods of increasing ice and prevailing northerly winds, the ice apparently is generated along the south-facing coasts of the Bering Sea and moves southward with the wind at as much as 1 knot before melting at its southern limit. During periods of southerly winds, ice coverage generally decreases in the Bering, causing a wide variation in ice cover from month to month and year to year.

In the Bering Sea a wind-induced polynya immediately south of St Lawrence island is a frequent but undependable feature. Northerly winds cause the polynya to form in the lee of the island as sea ice is advected to the south. A polynya can form on any side of Nunivak Island, depending upon prevailing wind direction. Usually the feature is located to the north or south, under southerly or northerly winds, respectively. Like the polynya off St. Lawrence Island, the appearance of this polynya is variable, but it is usually observed at least once a year, often more. Its extent is variable, and thin ice commonly covers the polynya quickly during cold, northerly wind storms.

2) **Current Data:** Tides in the Bering Sea are considered to be the result of co-oscillation with large oceans. Once inside the Bering Sea. Each tidal constituent propagates rapidly as a free wave subject to the Coriolis effect and bottom friction. The tide wave propagates rapidly across the deep western basin. Part of it then propagates onto the southeast Bering shelf where large amplitudes are found along the Alaska Peninsula and in Kvichak and Kuskokwim Bays. Circulation in the northern Bering Sea and near the Yukon River Delta, is dominated by a northward mean flow paralleling the local bathymetry.

3) **Tidal Ranges: T**ides in the Yukon River delta area exhibit a high degree of spatial variability in amplitude and phase because of the delta's complex topography. The tides are a mixture of diurnal and semi-diurnal tides depending on the location and time of year. The diurnal tidal range at the face of the delta is about 1 to 2 m. Storm surges may occur in the area during the ice-free period, particularly during autumn.

4) **Winds:** In many cases, spill trajectory is determined primarily by winds, especially when currents are weak Throughout the Bering the wind is fairly strong year-round but blows the hardest in winter. Prevailing summer winds blow from the south or southwest at 7 to 10 knots. Winter winds generally come from the east or northeast at 10 to 15 knots, and can persist in one direction for weeks at a time causing a wide variety of water and ice movement. Winds are usually stronger at St. Lawrence Island (averaging 15.5 knots) than along the mainland. Maximum recorded sustained wind speed at Nome is 78 knots and 92 knots at Unalakleet.

5) **Spill Trajectory Modeling**: The behavior of spilled oil on water is the result of the complex interaction of the forces described above. Accordingly, trajectory modeling can be difficult. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration is capable of generating computerized spill trajectory forecasts. Requests for this service should be directed to the NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator.

6) Data Sources

- Hood and Zimmerman (eds). Gulf of Alaska: Physical Environment and Biological Resource. (Gulf of Alaska net surface currents)
- LaBelle, J.C. and J.L. Wise. 1983. Alaska Marine Ice Atlas.
- National Climatic Data Center and Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center (AEIDC). 1988. Climatic Atlas, Volume II: Bering Sea. (wind roses, tidal range data and map)
- Thorsteinson, L.K., P.R. Becker, and D. A. Hale. 1989. The Yukon Delta: a synthesis of information. Outer Continental Shelf Environmental Assessment Program. OCS Study MMS 89-0081. USDC:NOAA and USDI:MMS. Anchorage, Alaska. 89 pp.
- U.S. Department of Commerce National Oceanic And Atmospheric Administration. 1989. Tide Current Tables 1990: Pacific Coast of North America and Asia. (tidal current data and information)

4220.2 – Sources for up to date information

NWS SPOT weather forecast for incident and events. *https://www.weather.gov/spot/* Contact Incident Meteorologist at 907-790-6824

4230 – Situation Unit Displays

TBD

For additional information, refer to the Alaska Incident Management System Guide, Chapter 4.0 Incident Management System: IMT, Section 4.2.5 Incident Situation Display *and Appendix F: Incident Situation Display Status Boards.*

4240 – On-Scene Command and Control (OSC2)

During the initial response phase, on-scene Command and Control (OSC2) will be initiated by the first on-scene or Initial 'IC' and the Sector Command Center. If deemed that there should be an IC/UC and IAP developed, Command and Control (as well as relevant situational updates) will transfer to the Command and General Staff, within the ICP. Furthermore, the Planning Section Chief (PSC) may opt to deploy Field Observers (FOBs) to better enhance OSC2 and situational awareness.

4250 – Required Operational Reports

See Section 4800 for additional Required Correspondence, Permits, Consultation and Reports that might be required during or after an incident.

4250.1 – ICS Form 209 – Incident Status Summary

For additional information, refer to the Alaska Incident Management System Guide, Appendix E: general Purpose and Description of ICS Forms, Page E-6 "Incident Status Summary."

4250.2 – Pollution Reports (POLREP's) & Situation Reports (SITREP's)

In general, the EPA and ADEC issue SITREPS, while the USCG produces POLREPS, however the terms refer to similar reports. SITREPS and/or POLREPs are prepared for pollution events of significance/ potential significance and whenever the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund has been opened.

The EPA uses the website https://response.epa.gov to produce and disseminate SITREP's and related information.

ADEC disseminates information on ongoing emergency spill response activities through the issuance of periodic Situation Reports (SITREPs). The number and frequency of these reports, which follow a standard format, depends upon the severity of the incident and the size and scope of ADEC response activities associated with the incident. ADEC SITREPs are routinely distributed to ADEC management, the Governor's Office, and other State agencies, as well as to all appropriate stakeholders depending on the specific incident. Additional SITREPs are generated during the cleanup and recovery phase to keep interested parties informed on the progress of this aspect of the response.

4250.4 – After Action Report

In order to better evaluate the response methods used by ADEC and ensure that any problems encountered are adequately addressed, an "after action" summary report (i.e., a lessons learned report) is produced for each significant spill incident involving ADEC and other State response staff. After Action Reports are prepared through consolidating ADEC internal inputs as well as inputs from other responding State agencies.

4250.5 – Federal On-Scene Coordinator's Report

The FOSC will submit an FOSC report as determined necessary by the ARRT for a particular incident.

4300 – RESOURCE UNIT

TBD

4310 – Resource Management Procedures

4310.1 – Check-in Procedures

TBD

4320 – Volunteers

The use of volunteers has been an item of increasing interest following several incidents of note in the United States.

The possible use of volunteers is recognized in 40 CFR 300 (the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan [NCP]), part 185 (c) as follows: Area Contingency Plans (ACPs) shall establish procedures to allow for well-organized, worthwhile, and safe use of volunteers, including compliance with 300.150 regarding worker health and safety. ACPs should provide for the direction of volunteers by the on-scene coordinator, remedial project manager, or by other federal, state, or local officials knowledgeable in contingency operations and capable of providing leadership. ACPs also should identify specific areas in which volunteers can be used, such as beach surveillance, logistical support, or bird and wildlife treatment. The definitions section of the NCP includes "volunteer" as follows: **Volunteer** means any individual accepted to perform services by the lead agency that has authority to accept volunteer services (examples: See 16 U.S.C. 742f(c)). A volunteer is subject to the provisions of the authorizing statute and the NCP.

Within the State of Alaska, the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) does not embrace the concept of the use of volunteers for oil and hazardous substance response for a number of reasons, including insurance and liability issues and general accountability (the need for a dedicated work force to meet specified performance standards, availability to work as scheduled, and not as time permits, etc.).

In the case of a major spill event, the ADEC will direct the responsible party (RP) to train and hire an additional work force (volunteers may be considered, but will be hired only as paid employees) as necessary. If no RP exists (or the RP refuses to hire needed additional workers), then the ADEC will use its term contractors and proceed with emergency hiring of additional workers, as necessary. The agency will bill the RP and cost recover for any and all costs involved in the response, including the agency's costs to bring on additional workers (e.g., paid employees, not volunteers).

General Guidelines on the Use of Volunteers:
The National Response Team developed guidelines for the use of volunteers in support on an oil or hazardous substance response:

- **Use of Volunteers Guidelines For Oil Spills (2012)**
- **Use of Volunteers for Oil Spills Memorandum of Understanding**

The Pacific States/British Columbia Task Force for Oil Spills has developed a document entitled ***Planning Guidelines for Convergent Volunteer Management***, which may be viewed at the following website: **http://www.oilspilltaskforce.org/docs/planning_for_volunteer_management.pdf**

4320.1 – Assistance Options - TBD
4320.2 – Assignment - TBD

4400 – DOCUMENTATION UNIT

TBD

Minimum Requirements - Each agency shall immediately implement document control and collection procedures. In all cases telephone logs, correspondence, reports, time records, and field notes shall be considered part of documentation. Numerical document control by all participating agencies and a mechanism for centralized document control and retention shall be instituted at the agency level. All staff shall be subject to a "Check In - Check Out" process through the Resource Unit of the Planning Section to ascertain that vital records are retained onsite.
Additional documentation and data management requirements shall vary by incident. ADEC, in conjunction with the Department of Law, shall establish the documentation and data management requirements for each incident. Attention shall be paid to cost recovery requirements. Each participating agency shall be provided written instructions by ADEC for documentation requirements in excess of minimums.

4410 – Services Provided

- Establish duplication service; respond to requests;
- File all official forms and reports;
- Review records for accuracy and completeness; inform
- appropriate units of errors or omissions;
- Provide incident documentation as requested;
- Store files for post-incident use; and
- Maintain Unit/Activity Log (ICS 214 form).

4420 – Administrative File Organization

TBD

4500 – DEMOBILIZATION UNIT

TBD

4510 – Sample Demobilization Plan

4600 – ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT

TBD

Refer to EPA IMH Chapter 10: Environmental Unit for detailed information on the Environmental Unit responsibilities.

4610 – Geographic Response Strategies

Reference Section 9740 of this document for Geographic Response Strategies.

Geographic Response Strategies for the Inland zone have been developed for the Chena River in Fairbanks, Alaska (Interior Subarea) and for rivers and lakes on the Kenai Peninsula (Cook Inlet Subarea). These are available online on ADEC's website at

- http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/grs/int/home.htm and
- http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/grs/ci/home.htm

4620 – Fish & Wildlife Protection Strategies

- Reference the following documents for various fish and wildlife protection information across the Alaska Inland area. ·
- Wildlife Protection Guidelines for Alaska ·
  Sensitive Area Plans (See table in Section 9760 of this plan)

4630 - Potential Places of Refuge

Not Used

4700 – TECHNICAL SUPPORT

4710 – Hazardous Materials - TBD
4710.1 – Toxicologist
4710.2 – Product Specialist
4710.3 – Certified Marine Chemist
4710.4 – Certified Industrial Hygienist
4710.5 – Chemist or Chemical Engineer
4710.6 – Sampling

See ADEC's Prevention Preparedness and Response webpage for detailed information on water quality sampling methods and procedures to determine the presence/absence of oil contamination that could potentially impact the commercial fisheries of Alaska via the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Water Quality Sampling Methods & Procedures Manual.

4720 – Oil
4720.1 – Scientific Support Coordinator

NOAA Scientific Support Coordinators (SSC) are the principal advisors to the U.S. Coast Guard FOSC for scientific issues, communication with the scientific community, and coordination of requests for assistance from State and federal agencies regarding scientific studies. The SSC strives for a consensus on scientific issues affecting the response, but ensures that differing opinions are communicated to the FOSC. At the request of the FOSC, the SSC leads the scientific team during a response and is responsible for providing scientific support for operational decisions and for coordinating on-scene scientific activity. The SSC leads the synthesis and integration of environmental information required for spill response decisions in support of the FOSC, while coordinating with State representatives, appropriate trustees and other knowledgeable local representatives. The SSC is supported by a scientific support team that includes expertise in environmental chemistry, oil slick tracking, pollutant transport modeling, natural resources at risk, environmental tradeoffs of countermeasures and cleanup, and information management. At the request of the FOSC, the NOAA SSC may facilitate the FOSC's work with the lead administrative trustee for natural resources to ensure coordination between damage assessment data collection efforts and data collected in support of response operations.

4720.2 – Lightering
Not Used

4720.3 – Salvage
Not Used

4720.4 – Shoreline Cleanup Assessment
Reference Section 3230.

4720.5 – Natural Resource Damage Assessment
NRDA activities, which are performed under the direction of natural resource trustees, typically are conducted concurrently with response activities, which are under the direction of the Unified Command. If necessary, trustees will make a NRDA representative available to the Unified Command at the incident command post to coordinate NRDA field actions with response activities. The role of this NRDA liaison is to provide a linkage between NRDA activities being conducted by trustee representatives and response activities being conducted by Federal, State, Local, and RP OSCs.

4720.6 – Response Technologies
Reference Section 3200 of this document for information on the various response technologies.

4720.7 – Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies (SMART)
TBD

4720.8 – Decontamination
Within the State of Alaska, hospital decontamination stations have been established at a few hospitals. Field decontamination is critical prior to transporting injured workers to a medical facility. Reference the Community Profiles for the closest EMS/Hospital resources available on an incident specific basis.

4720.9 – Disposal
Reference Section 3240 of this document for disposal instructions and resources.

4720.10 – Dredging
The **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)** can provide expertise in all disciplines of engineering. USACE can provide assistance in the areas of dredging, surveying, supply vessels, and manpower. Their expertise can also be used for clearing channels and locating obstructions. The USACE also has authority for emergency removal of obstructions to navigation. Activation of USACE resources in support of an RRT activity would be in the form of a written mission assignment that outlines the parameters of work to be done and estimates dollar authority to accomplish the mission.

4720.11 – Deepwater Removal
TBD

4720.12 – Heavy Lift
TBD

4730 – General

4730.1 – Cultural & Historic Properties

Reference Section 9220.4.1 for technical support on historic properties.

4730.2 – Legal

TBD

4730.3 – Chaplain

Not Used

4730.4 – Public Health -

Reference the Personnel and Services Directory, Section 9200.

4730.5 – Human Resources

TBD

4730.6 – Critical Incident Stress Management

TBD

4740 – Law Enforcement

Reference the Community Profiles, Section 2700 of this document.

4750 – Search and Rescue (SAR)

Reference the Community Profiles, in the Inland Zone, Search and Rescue is under the jurisdiction of the Alaska State Troopers.

4760 – Marine Fire

Not Used.

4800 – REQUIRED CORRESPONDENCE, PERMITS & CONSULTATION

4810 – Administrative Orders

TBD

4820 – Notice of Federal Interest

The FOSC is required to inform the responsible party (RP) of the U.S. Government's legal requirements when a pollution incident occurs. This function is achieved by issuing a “Notice of Federal Interest” to any and all suspected responsible parties. The U.S. Government's role in an incident is primarily oversight unless the RP fails to take adequate removal action.

4830 – Notice of Federal Assumption

The FOSC is required to notify the RP if their actions to abate the threat and remove a hazardous substance are unsatisfactory. The FOSC then assumes response management, and the RP is liable for costs incurred by the federal government. The document by which this is communicated is called a “Notice of Federal Assumption.”

4840 – Letter of Designation

The FOSC is responsible for notifying the NPFC of the source of an actual of potential discharge. The NPFC must also be notified if the source is not identified. Notification may be made by letter, rapidraft, or message. The NPFC should be contacted for procedural guidance and with any questions.

Further information on "designation of source" can be found at the NPFC website:
https://www.uscg.mil/Mariners/National-Pollution-Funds-Center/URG/#Designation

4850 – Permits

This section contains a list of the various permits that could be required during oil or hazardous substance response and recovery. The Alaska Oil Spill Permits Project (AOSPP) workgroup developed a Permit Tool, which contains electronic versions of permits that may be required by State and federal agencies, listed below. It allows users to create a file with incident-specific information and exports that information into each permit form using the Adobe Acrobat® forms function. The Permit Tool also provides an example of a completed version of each form for a hypothetical incident.

If an incident occurs within the boundaries of a municipality, additional municipal permits may be required. Appropriate local government officials should be contacted to determine local permitting requirements. Some forms, authorizations, and instructions in the Permit Tool are not required by regulation, but are recommended formats for particular response activities.

The Alaska Spill Response Permits Tool is available on ADEC's Prevention Preparedness and Response web page.

Permits can be accessed within the Permit Tool either by the agency that requires the permit or by response activity type.

NOTE: None of the permit applications that appear on ADEC's website will cover permission granted by ADF&G to haze wildlife. This activity requires that an applicant contact ADF&G directly to obtain a hazing permit.

For the most current version of the following ADF&G permits, please refer to the website provided.

Mammal, Bird & Reptile Permits
http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=otherlicense.collection
http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=otherlicense.wildlife_overview

Fish, Amphibian, & Aquatic Plants Permits:
http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=otherlicense.aquatic_resource

Special Area Permit application:
http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=uselicense.mainhttp://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/license/uselicense/pdfs/specareapermit.pdf

Fish Habitat Permit application:
http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=uselicense.mainhttp://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/license/uselicense/pdfs/fhpermitapp.pdf

The following table contains a master list of permits, authorizations, forms, and instructions in the Permit Tool.

Permit, Authorization, Form, or Instruction	Agency	Response Activities								
		Historic Properties Protection	Notification & Reporting	Land Access	Non-mechanical Response	Logistics	Waste Management	Mechanical Response	Wildlife Response	Places of Refuge
Decanting Plan Information	ADEC				X		X	X		
Oil and Hazardous Materials Incident Final Report	ADEC		X							
Food Service Permit for >10 people	ADEC					X				
Food Service Permit for <10 People	ADEC					X				
In-Situ Burn Guidelines	ADEC				X		X			
Open Burn Application	ADEC						X			
Oil and Hazardous Substance Spill Notification Form	ADEC		X							
Scientific and Educational Permit (birds and mammals)	ADF&G								X	
Scientific and Educational Permit (fish)	ADF&G								X	
Title 16 Special Area Permit	ADF&G			X				X	X	
Title 16 Fish Habitat Permit	ADF&G							X	X	

Permit, Authorization, Form, or Instruction	Agency	Response Activities								
		Historic Properties Protection	Notification & Reporting	Land Access	Non-mechanical Response	Logistics	Waste Management	Mechanical Response	Wildlife Response	Places of Refuge
Land Use Permit (Upland & Tidelands)	ADNR			X						
Alaska Coastal Management Program, Coastal Project Questionnaire	ADNR							X		
Burning Permit (Forestry)	ADNR					X	X	X		
Alaska Field Archaeology Permit	ADNR	X								
Special Park Use Permit	ADNR			X						
Temporary Water Use Permit (fresh water only)	ADNR							X		
Driveway/ Approach Road Permit	ADOT					X				
Lane Closure Permit	ADOT					X				
Permit for Oversize Vehicle	ADOT					X				
Permit for Oversize/ Overweight Vehicles with Bridge Condition Attachment	ADOT					X				
In-situ Burn Application	ARRT				X					
Oil Spill Response Checklist: Wildlife Capture, Transportation, Stabilization & Treatment	ARRT								X	

Permit, Authorization, Form, or Instruction	Agency	Response Activities								
		Historic Properties Protection	Notification & Reporting	Land Access	Non-mechanical Response	Logistics	Waste Management	Mechanical Response	Wildlife Response	Places of Refuge
Oil Spill Response Checklist: Wildlife Hazing	ARRT								X	
Places of Refuge Guidelines	ARRT									X
Permit to Discharge Pollutants into Surface Waters (NPDES)	EPA						X			
Marine Mammal Protection Act Instructions	NOAA - NMFS								X	
NMFS Endangered Species Act Permits	NOAA - NMFS								X	
Decanting Plan	UC				X		X	X		
Decontamination Plan	UC				X		X	X		
Health and Safety Plan	UC				X			X		
Recovered Oil Plan	UC				X		X	X		
Waste Management Plan	UC				X		X	X		
Nationwide Permit 20: Oil Spill Recovery Conditions	USACE				X	X		X		
National Response Center Report	USCG		X				X			
Local Notice to Mariners	USCG		X			X				
Report of Marine Accident, Injury, or Death	USCG		X							

Permit, Authorization, Form, or Instruction	Agency	Response Activities								
		Historic Properties Protection	Notification & Reporting	Land Access	Non-mechanical Response	Logistics	Waste Management	Mechanical Response	Wildlife Response	Places of Refuge
Special Use Permit for National Forest System	USDA-FS			X						
Archaeological Investigations Permit	DOI	X								
Access to Federal Lands managed by DOI (other than National Park System Units or National Wildlife Refuges)	DOI			X						
CITES/ESA Take Permit	DOI-FWS								X	
Endangered Species Act Permits	DOI-FWS								X	
Marine Mammal Protection Act Permit	DOI-FWS								X	
Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act Collection Permit	DOI-FWS								X	
Migratory Bird Treaty Act Collection Permit	DOI-FWS								X	
Migratory Bird Treaty Act Rehabilitation Permit	DOI-FWS								X	
Migratory Bird Treaty Act Special Purpose Salvage Permit	DOI-FWS								X	

Permit, Authorization, Form, or Instruction	Agency	Response Activities								
		Historic Properties Protection	Notification & Reporting	Land Access	Non-mechanical Response	Logistics	Waste Management	Mechanical Response	Wildlife Response	Places of Refuge
DOI-Fish and Wildlife Service Special Use Permit	DOI-FWS			X						
DOI-National Park Service Special Use Permit	DOI-NPS			X						
Notice to Airman Request	USDOT/ FAA		X			X				
Land Access – Municipal Lands	Varies			X						
Land Access – Private Lands	Varies			X						
Land Access – Native Corporation Lands	Varies			X						
Land Access – Unknown Ownership	Varies			X						

4860 – ESA Consultations

Endangered Species Act (ESA) Consultation Guidance can be found at the following websites:

In 2014 and 2015, in accordance with the applicable Memorandum of Understanding, USEPA Region 10 and USCG D17 conducted formal consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. FOSC's will act in accordance with the Biological Opinions of the USFWS (https://private.alaskarrt.org/Files/USFWS BiOp 27Feb2014.FINAL.pdf) and NOAA Fisheries (https://alaskarrt.org/Files/NMFS%20BiOp%205_15_15.pdf) that resulted from this consultation.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:
https://www.fws.gov/alaska/fisheries/fieldoffice/anchorage/endangered/consultation.htm

National Marine Fisheries Service: https://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/pr/esa-consultations

4870 – Disposal

Reference Section 3240 of this document for disposal instructions and resources. Additional guidance can be found by following the above table.

4880 – Dredging - TBD

4890 – Decanting
See Section 4850 for permitting instructions.

4900 – RESERVED FOR AREA/DISTRICT

5000 – LOGISTICS

5100 – LOGISTICS SECTION ORGANIZATION

The following are helpful resources for establishing a case specific logistics section organization:

- The EPA Incident Management Handbook
- The Alaska Incident Management System (AIMS) Guide for Oil and Hazardous Substance Response.

Note: None of these guides (AIMS Guide, USCG FOG/IMH, or EPA's IMH) are specifically prescribed by this plan, and none are mandated for use by response plan holders or potential responsible parties. Federal and State On-Scene Coordinators will work with the response organization established by the responsible party in responding to and managing oil or hazardous substance releases as long as their organization is compatible with ICS principles

5200 – SUPPORT

5210 – Supply

5210.1 – Federal

5210.11 - EPA

The **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency** incident response equipment is based out of the EPA Emergency Response Warehouse in Anchorage, AK. Additional equipment in Region 10 is also located in Seattle, Washington and Portland, Oregon. Equipment maintained at the Anchorage Emergency Response Warehouse consists of the following:

- Monitoring equipment for multiple hazardous materials and chemicals;
- Sampling equipment;
- Level A & B response gear and PPE;
- Personnel Decontamination equipment;
- Minor containment and clean-up equipment;
- Mobile command post trailer with satellite communication capability, including a T-1 internet connection;
- Response trucks; two equipment trailers, and an all-terrain vehicle with equipment bed; and
- Gasoline and diesel generators for remote power.

5210.12 - USCG

The **U.S. Coast Guard** maintains twenty pre-positioned oil pollution response equipment depots in Alaska. Locations of these depots are Ketchikan, Sitka, Juneau, Petersburg, Valdez, Cordova, Anchorage, Kenai, Seward, Homer, Kodiak, Attu, King Cove, Klawock, Metlakatla, Whittier, Port Graham, St George, St Paul and Dutch Harbor. Except for Anchorage, the basic equipment package consists of harbor boom (mainly Kepner Sea Curtain), anchor/towing support, various sorbents, generators, emergency lights, and limited personnel protection equipment (see map provided in this annex). In Anchorage, one vessel of opportunity skimming system (VOSS) and 5,000 ft of offshore boom (seas to 4 ft.) are pre-positioned on four flatbed trailers for quick transport to the scene. The equipment is located at Fort Richardson. A

response trailer with sorbent materials is maintained at Seward. Contact the FOSC or the Supervisor of the District Response Team (DRAT) for access to the pre-positioned equipment. For additional details regarding USCG District 17 DRAT resources, visit the following website:

http://www.uscg.mil/d17/d17response/drat/dratpage.asp

5210.13 - DOD

The **Department of Defense (DOD)** has various military facilities, vehicles, equipment, and in some cases aircraft which can be made available in the event of critical incidents. In addition, construction related equipment may be locally available. Requests for DOD support shall be made through the RRT.

5210.14 – NAVY SUPSALV

The **U.S. Navy, Supervisor of Salvage (NAVSUPSALV)** is the Federal agency most knowledgeable and experienced in ship salvage, shipboard damage control and diving. They also have extensive knowledge in oil spill response. They have equipment depots in Williamsburg, Virginia, Port Hueneme, California, Anchorage, Alaska, and Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. These depots have an extensive array of specialized equipment and personnel for use in oil spill response and ship salvage operations. Equipment is available to FOSC's, with operators and maintenance support, on a cost reimbursable basis. Requests for NAVSUPSALV support shall be made through the RRT. Contact (907) 384-2968 (Anchorage) or (703) 602-7527 (24-hour) for current inventories and equipment availability. Early alert "heads-up" calls are encouraged, appreciated, and invaluable even if the extent of the response has not been determined.

5210.2 – State

Although emergency spill response equipment depots have not been established as required by law, the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) has established nearshore response packages and pre-positioned spill response equipment caches as directed by the State legislature.

5210.2.1 - Term Contractors

ADEC maintains Term Contracts for emergency response to both oil and hazardous material spills. These contracts can be activated by the issuance of a *Notice to Proceed* by the Contract Manager or State On-Scene Coordinator.

ADEC CONTAMINATED SITES TERM CONTRACTORS

Contractor	Contact Name	Phone Numbers		Address
		Office	Fax	
AMEC Earth & Environmental	Keri DePalma	479-7586	479-0193	431 Old Steese Hwy, Suite 200, Fairbanks, AK 99701
BGES	Robert Braunstein Keith Guyer	696-2447	696-2439	P.O. Box 110126 Anchorage, AK 99511-0126
Bristol Environmental & Engineering Services Corp.	Joe Terrell Mike Torpy	563-0013	563-6713	2000 W International Airport Rd, C-1 Anchorage, AK 99502-1116
Carson Dorn	Tom Carson	586-4447	586-5917	712 West 12th Street, Juneau, AK 99801
ChemTrack	Chuck Ronan	349-2511	522-3150	11711 S.Gambell St, Anchorage, AK 99515-3444

Contractor	Contact Name	Phone Numbers		Address
		Office	Fax	
CH2Mhill	Don Turner	278-2551	257-2000	301 W. Northern Lights Blvd, Ste 601 Anchorage, AK 99503-2648
Ecology and Environment	Vivian Melde	257-5000	257-5007	3301 C Street, Suite 209, Anchorage, AK 99503
Emerald Alaska	Blake Hillis	258-1558	258-3049	2020 Viking Drive, Anchorage, AK 99501
Hart Crowser	James D. Gill	276-7475	276-2104	2550 Denali St, Suite 705, Anchorage, AK 99503
ICRC	William E. Humphries	694-4272	694-4271	11901 Business Blvd, Suite 202, Eagle River, AK 99577
Michael L. Foster & Associates	Michael L. Foster	696-6200	696-6202	13135 Old Glenn Hwy, Suite 210, Eagle River, AK 99577
Nortech	John Hargesheimer	222-2445	222-0915	206 E Fireweed Lane, Suite 200, Anchorage, AK 99503
		452-5688	452-5694	2400 College Road, Fairbanks, AK 99709
Northwind Environmental	Kim Kearney	277-5488	277-5422	235 E 8th Avenue, Suite 210, Anchorage, AK 99501
Oasis Environmental	Max Schwenne	258-4880	258-4033	807 G Street, Suite 250, Anchorage, AK 99501
Shannon & Wilson	Rohn Abbott	479-0600	479-5691	2055 Hill Road, Fairbanks, AK 99709
		561-2120	561-4483	5430 Fairbanks St, Anchorage, AK 99518
SLR	Andrew Dimitriou	222-1112	222-1113	2525 Blueberry Road, Suite 206, Anchorage, AK 99503
URS	Paul Dworian	562-3366	562-9688	2700 Gambell St, Anchorage, AK 99503
R.F. Weston	Mark Goodwin	276-6610	276-6694	425 G Street, Suite 300, Anchorage, AK 99501

ADEC OIL SPILL RESPONSE TERM CONTRACTORS

Contractor	Address	Phone/ Fax	Contact name & after-hours number
Carson Dorn	712 West 12th Street Juneau AK 99801	586-4447 586-5917	Tom Carson Hm: 789-0034; Cell: 723-9769
Phillip Services	1813 E. 1st Ave, # 101 Anchorage AK 99501	272-9007 272-6805	Tom Poliquin 227-1928 Cell
Pacific Environmental Corp. (PENCO)	6000 A Street Anchorage AK 99518	562-5420 562-5426	Rick Wilson 244-6069 Matt Melton 242-2186

Contractor	Address	Phone/ Fax	Contact name & after-hours number
Shannon & Wilson	5430 Fairbanks St. # 3 Anchorage AK 99518 2055 Hill Road Fairbanks, AK 99709	561-2120 561-4483 479-0600 479-5691	Stafford Glashon 441-6672 Matt Hemry 229-1064
Alaska Chadux Corporation	2347 Azurite Court Anchorage, AK 99507	346-2365 348-2330	24 Hr. # 348-2365 Bob Heavilin 529-2530
Ecology & Environment	3301 C Street, Suite 209 Anchorage AK 99503	257-5000 257-5007	Vivian Melde
BGES, Inc.	750 West 2nd Ave. Anchorage, AK 99501	644-2900 644-2901 696-2437 696-2439	24 Hr. # 644-2900 Robert Braunstein Cell: 830-9560
Environmental Compliance Consultants	1500 Post Rd. Anchorage, AK 99501	644-0428 677-9328	24 Hr. # 751-4493 Ask for Mike Anderson
Nuka Research and Planning Group	P.O. Box 175 Seldovia, AK 99663	234-7821 399-3598	Tim Robertson 234-7821 Elise DeCola 508-454-4009
Emerald Alaska, Inc.	425 Outer Springer Loop Palmer, AK 99645	258-1558 746-3651	24 Hr. # 258-1558
Oasis Environmental	807 G. Street, Suite 250 Anchorage, AK 99501	258-4880 258-4033	Max Schwenne 694-7070
Aware Consulting	P.O. Box 526 Soldotna, AK 99669	260-2030 260-2035	Denise Newbould 262-8320 John Coston 283-8139 Rick Warren 262-4740
North Wind	235 East 8th Ave. Suite 210 Anchorage, AK 99811	John Costello 277-5488 (W) 277-5422(F)	John Costello 360-5383 (C) 929-1071 (H)
Trident Services, Inc.	7926 Old Seward Highway Suite B-2 Anchorage, AK 99518	Mark Sienkiewicz President 929-9414 (W) 770-2986 (F)	Mark Sienkiewicz 929-9414

Contractor	Address	Phone/ Fax	Contact name & after-hours number
AHTNA Construction	240 East Tudor Rd. Suite 200 Anchorage, AK 99503	John Wiese Operations Manager 771-5311(W)	John Wiese 746-5383 (H) 832-3371 (C) Sharon Sadlon 745-4194 (H) 227-4022 (C)
TC Enterprise Inc.	P.O. Box 2338 Kodiak, AK 99615	Ryan Sharratt Project Manager 486-3755(W) 486-5573 (F)	Ryan Sharratt 486-3755

5210.2.2 – **Community Spill Response Agreements and Spill Response Containers**

ADEC has entered into formal community spill response agreements with several local communities for the purposes of oil and/or hazardous materials response. Refer to http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/response-resources/local-response/ for information on these communities. ADEC will reimburse the community for costs incurred in responding to the spill and any containment and recovery actions involved. These local response agreements are intended to maximize the use of existing local resources, provide proper reimbursement, and, where appropriate, provide training in the use of response equipment. Also, Reference the ADEC Call-out Directory (current edition) for the contact persons and telephone numbers for activating these response agreements.

ADEC, as the State of Alaska's lead agency for responses to oil and hazardous substance spills, has developed a network of response equipment packages positioned in at-risk areas throughout the state. Many Alaskan communities are isolated from the larger population centers and the spill response equipment that is likely to be available there. To enhance the State's response capability and to assist these remote communities, ADEC has pre-staged across the state packages of spill response materials and equipment stored in steel containers of the "conex" type, which are air transportable. These local equipment response packages provide an immediate on-site response capability that can be accessed by trained personnel in a timely manner. Most of the packages are designed to assist in the initial response and cleanup of non-persistent oil spills in harbor areas. Conex inventory information is available at the following link: https://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/lra/Conex_Map.htm

A map of communities with spill response agreements, emergency towing packages, and state response equipment is available online at ADEC's website at http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/local_resp.htm and in Figure 5-1 below.

Table 5-1 Communities with Spill Response Agreements		
Akhiok	Hoonah	Ouzinkie
Anchorage	Hydaburg	Petersburg
Angoon	Juneau	Pilot Point
Aniak	Kake	Port Alexander
Bethel	Kenai (City)	Port Lions
Bristol Bay Borough	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Seldovia

Table 5-1 Communities with Spill Response Agreements		
Chignik Bay	Ketchikan	Sitka
Cordova	King Cove	Skagway
Craig	Kodiak (City)	Tenakee Springs
Dillingham	Kotzebue	Thorne Bay
Dutch Harbor	Larsen Bay	Toksook Bay
Fairbanks	Mat-Su Borough	Valdez
Goodnews Bay	Mekoryuk	Whittier
Haines	Mountain Village	Yakutak
Homer	Old Harbor	

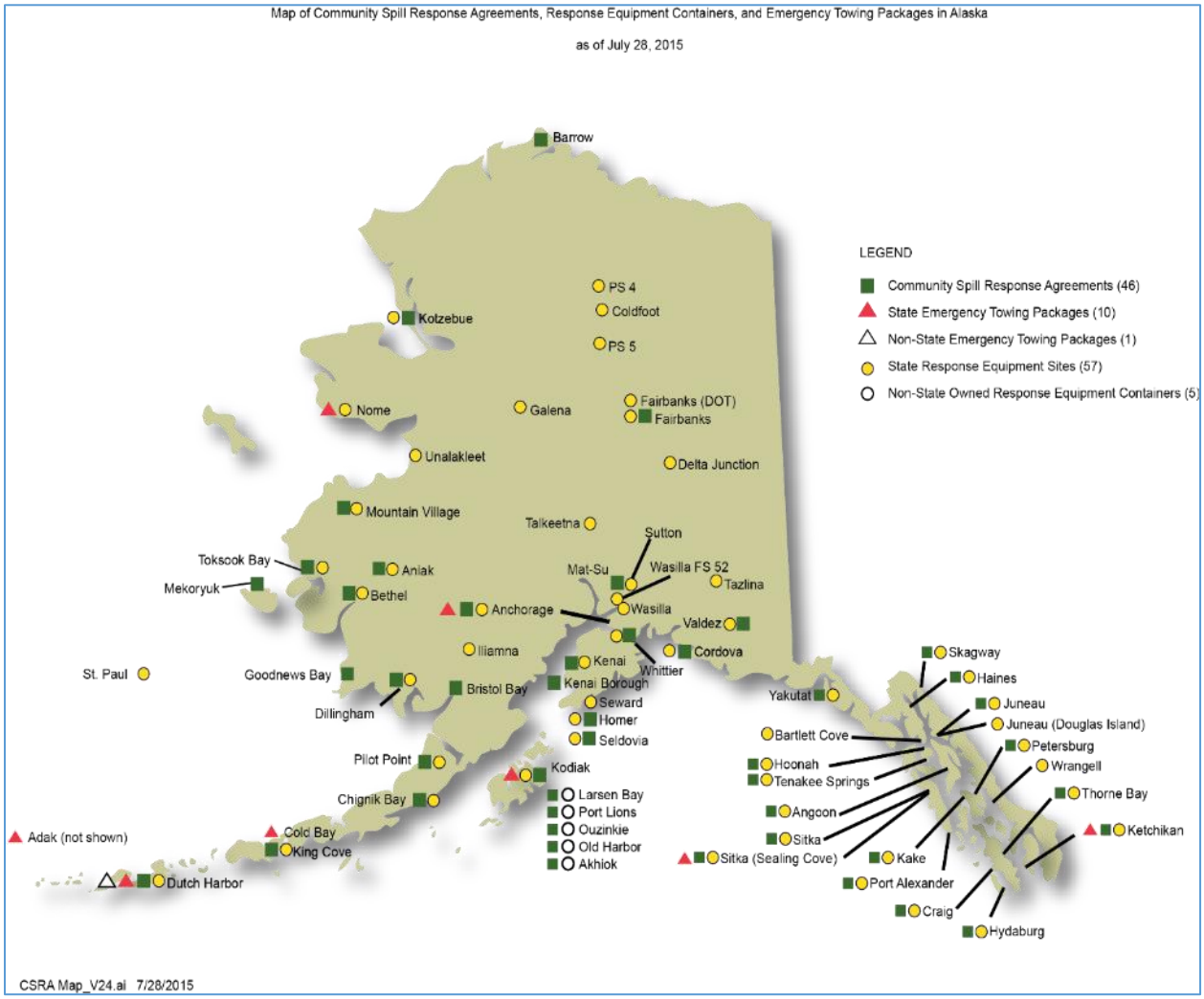


Figure 5000-1 Map of Community Spill Response Agreements and Response Equipment Containers in Alaska (2015)

5210.2.3– State Ferries

An important response asset is the State "response" ferry, which provides an expanded communications capability as well as an excellent platform to manage a significant spill response. Other State ferries may also be called upon in a major spill response to provide berthing and forward staging platforms for work crews. Other State vessels may be available from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the Alaska Department of Public Safety.

5210.2.4 – Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) Vessels

The following information is provided for ADF&G vessels that may be available to support an oil spill response operation. Two other vessels, the R/V Kittiwake and the R/V Solstice are also part of the ADF&G vessel inventory. These are ADF&G research vessels and may be out at sea on research missions most of the time, so their availability for spill response is limited.

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME VESSEL INFORMATION TABLE				
Home Port	R/V Medeia	R/V Kestrel	R/V Pandalus	R/V Resolution
	Juneau	Petersburg	Homer	Kodiak
Vessel Specs				
Length (feet)	110	106	65	81
Beam (feet)	25	26	20	25
Service Speed (SS) (knots)	9.5-10	10	9.5	10
Fuel Consumption (GPH at SS)	50	N/A	19	17
Fuel Storage Capacity	26,500	12,600	7,000	14,000
Tankage aboard for servicing skiffs	None	None	Drums	1 Tank
Clear Deck Space	40	24X30	20X35	20X40
Crew	4	3	2-3	3
Berthing (incl. crew)	16	13	7	10
Galley and Food Service	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Compressed Air	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Satellite Communications	Yes	N/A	No	Yes
SSB Radio	Yes		Yes	Yes
Sonar	Side Scan	Side Scan	Side Scan	180 degree
D-GPS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Days at Sea (w/ full complement)	30+ days	20	30	30-40 days
Onboard shop	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Daily Cost	$3,800	$3,600	$2,500	$3,100

5210.3 – Industry

Five industry response cooperatives currently exist in the State to provide oil spill response capability for certain facilities located together in a specific region.

- Alaska Clean Seas serves the North Slope region;
- Cook Inlet Spill Prevention and Response Inc. (CISPRI) serves the Cook Inlet region;
- Alyeska Pipeline Service Company/ Ship Escort/Response Vessel System (SERVS) serves the Trans Alaska Pipeline System and tankers in Prince William Sound region;
- Southeast Alaska Petroleum Resources Organization, Inc. (SEAPRO) serves Southeast Alaska; and

- Alaska Chadux Corp serves the non-crude industry.

Organization	Telephone Number		Address	Fax Number
	Office	24-Hour		
Alaska Chadux Corp	348-2365	348-2365	2347 Azurite Court Anchorage, AK 99507	348-2330
Alaska Clean Seas (ACS)	659-3202	659-2405	Pouch 340022 Prudhoe Bay, AK 99734	659-2616
Alyeska Pipeline Service Company/ Ship Escort/Response Vessel System (SERVS)	834-6620	834-6620		
Cook Inlet Spill Prevention & Response (CISPRI)	776-5129	776-5129	P.O. Box 7314 Mile 26.5 N. Spur Nikiski, AK 99635	776-2190
Southeast Alaska Petroleum Resources Organization, Inc. (SEAPRO)	225-7002	1-888-225-7676	540 Water St, Suite 201 Ketchikan, AK 99901	247-1117

5220 – Facilities

5220.1 – Incident Command Post (ICP) Options

5220.1.1 – Location

Regardless of the spill volume, the FOSC and SOSC will initially operate from their normal offices. Likewise, the resource agency representatives will likely do the same, although they may join one of the OSCs at their offices if space is adequate. For significant spills, these offices may prove inadequate and a joint command center will be required. Potential outlying command posts and staging areas are listed, when provided, by community under the Section 9770 Community Profiles. In general, a command post would likely be established in the closest community that has the services and support facilities to maintain a command center. Command Posts may be established in regional hub communities, and in particular Anchorage, Fairbanks or Juneau.

5220.1.1.1 – Aleutians

In **the Aleutians**, large response may be utilize Dutch Harbor or Cold Bay as regional hubs, due in large part to is facilities and air transportation resources.

5220.1.1.2 – Bristol Bay

In **the Aleutians**, large response may be utilize Dillingham, Naknek or King Salmon as regional hubs, due in large part to is facilities and air transportation resources.

5220.1.1.3 – Cook Inlet

In **Southcentral Alaska**, large response may be based out of Anchorage.. Incident Commanders may consider the Denaina or Egan convention centers or one of the large hotels in Anchorage with expandable meeting/banquet rooms that offer the space and utilities required for a command post. The

State Emergency Coordination Center at JBER (Camp Denali). The Municipality of Anchorage, Matanuska-Susitna Borough and Kenai Peninsula Borough may also be alble to provide command center or emergency operations center facilities for responses in their jurisdiction.

5220.1.1.4 – Kodiak

For the **Kodiak** Geographic Zone, a command post would likely be established somewhere in the City of Kodiak, since this is the one location in the region that could meet the command post and staging area requirements of a large response operation. The Kodiak Island Borough School District Superintendent serves as the primary contact for coordinating the use of local schools in the Kodiak Island Borough.. The KIB Assembly Chambers is currently the designated EOC for borough-wide emergency responses, with the Alaska Army National Guard Armory the designated backup facility, but a new dedicated-EOC will be housed in the new police station, which is under construction on Mill Bay Road.

5220.1.1.5 – Interior Alaska

In **Interior Alaska**, large response may be based out of Fairbanks. Potential facilities in Fairbanks include the Alyeska Pipeline Service Company IMT (for response associated with the TAPS), state and federal offices, University of Alaska Fairbanks and the Pipeline Training Center, as well as several private facilities such as hotel conference rooms.

5220.1.1.6 – North Slope

For a response to a major oil spill in the Prudhoe Bay area, the responsible party will normally establish a command post at existing facilities, and a Unified Command will be formed consisting of Federal, State, Local On-Scene Coordinators and the Responsible Party. Spills extending over a large area may require the establishment of forward command posts as well. For offshore incidents, land-based incident command posts (supported by on-water field command posts) will likely be activated.

The Mayor of the Borough will serve as the primary contact for coordinating the use of local schools in the North Slope Borough. The NSB School District (852-5311) should also be contacted on the use of a school as a potential command post. In most cases, all items for support (food, berthing, communication, etc.) at the field command centers will have to be provided from outside the community.

5220.1.1.7 – Northwest Arctic

In **Northwest Alaska**, large response may be based out of Kotzebue or Nome. The Mayor of the Northwest Arctic Borough (442-2500) will serve as the primary contact for coordinating the use of local schools in the borough, and the NWAB School District (442-3472) should also be contacted on the use of a school as a potential command post. For locations in the Northwest Arctic Geographic Zone outside of the borough, contact the town/village government offices or school directly.

5220.1.1.8 – Prince William Sound

In **the Prince William Sound geographic zone**, large response may be utilize Valdez as a regional hub, due in large part to is facilities and air transportation resources..

5220.1.1.9 – Southeast Alaska

In **Southeast Alaska geographic zone**, large response may be utilize Juneau as a regional hub, due in large part to is facilities and multiple State and Federal government agencies, potentially involved in a response, also located in Juneau. Ketchikan and Sitka also have 'hub' facilities.

5220.1.1.10 – Western Alaska

In **Western Alaska**, large response may be based out of Bethel or Nome.

5220.1.2 – Procedures for Establishment

For a federally-funded response, the General Services Administration (GSA) and the EPA will locate and contract for the command center. For Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) responses, the spiller/responder will be required to provide an adequate command center.

5220.1.3 – Equipment

The amount of equipment to outfit the command post will be determined by the size of the response. In general, the following will be required equipment for every command post (any items not already available will be rented or purchased locally):

- Telephones and phone books
- Appropriate number of copiers and computer printers, including large format printers or plotters.
- Desktop and portable computers with printers and fax/modem capability
- Internet and email access
- Office furniture
- Portable radios and marine communications base station
- Cameras and Video recording/playback capability
- Office supplies (pens, pencils, paper, flash drives, blank CDs and DVDs, etc.)
- Chart paper with easels and status boards (dry-write)
- Overhead and computer projectors
- Applicable maps and GIS data, including Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) maps and Most Environmentally Sensitive Area (MESA) maps
- Copies of any applicable industry contingency plans
- Copies of any appropriate local emergency response plans
- Copies of the Area Contingency Plan
- Copies of the Alaska Incident Management System (AIMS) Guide
- Copies of the USCG Incident Management Handbook (COMDTPUB P3120.17)
- Copies of the Spill Tactics for Alaska Responders (STAR) Field Guide

5220.2 – Lodging

A number of commercial lodging facilities are available across the Inland Alaska. But during the summer tourist season, most lodging facilities are booked at capacity and availability will be limited. The smaller communities have very limited lodging facilities or no facilities at all. Some possible alternatives to traditional lodging may be the use of RVs, mobile homes, portable work camps/shelters, National Guard Armories, school gyms, etc. But in some of these cases, if the incident is no longer deemed an emergency, specific zoning rules may prohibit use.

On-water berthing facilities for response personnel may be required. Chartered passenger vessels, constructed “hotel” barges, or US Navy vessels might be utilized to provide berthing. All “berthing” type vessels must meet current Coast Guard licensing requirements.

Reference the Section 9770 Community Profiles for additional information.

5220.3 – Port/Dock Facilities/Capacities

Inland Alaska has only one community with a port authority, the city of Nenana (907-832-5441)**.** Docking facilities and barge landing areas are available at many communities on the major rivers of Inland Alaska. A complete listing of ports and harbors (in the coastal zone) is available on the Alaska Association of Harbormasters and Port Administrators website at http://www.alaskaharbors.org

5220.4 – Staging Areas

Staging areas for spill response are those locations where equipment from all sources is assembled and held pending deployment to the spill site. Ideally, staging areas should be large enough for interim storage of all equipment, and in close proximity to the spill site to minimize transit time for equipment to the scene. During prolonged spill control operations, equipment maintenance may be accomplished in the staging areas, and staging areas may likely have to be away from the water.

See the Section 9770 Community Profiles for community specific staging area options, as available.

5220.5 – Security Providers

See the Section 9770 Community Profiles for community specific law enforcement details, as available.

5220.6 – Airports/Heliports

Please see the Airport IQ 5010 online database for airport facilities, searchable by airport location/city at: http://www.gcr1.com/5010web/advancedsearch.cfm

See the Section 9770 Community Profiles for community airports and landing strips by Geographic Zone.

5220.7 – Temporary Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDs)

See the Section 9770 Community Profiles for community specific storage/disposal details, as available.

An ADEC solid waste permit is required. Consult with ADEC on the landfill status and the current information on the adequacy of landfills. Currently, no approved hazardous waste disposal sites exist in Alaska. Municipal landfills in Alaska either no longer accept oily wastes or accept only lightly oiled soils.

5220.8 – Maintenance and Fueling Facilities (land/water)

Fueling Facilities: Fueling facilities for land, marine and air equipment will be limited in remote regions. For an extended response, remote fueling sites will need to be established to assure maximum operating and flight time on scene. Land based fueling sites will require approval from State and resource trustees and will need to provide provisions for spill prevention.

Maintenance Facilities: Maintenance facilities will need to be provided by the equipment owner/operators. In general, self-contained maintenance facilities are required in all areas outside the major population centers.

See the Section 9770 Community Profiles for community specific maintenance and fueling facility details, as available.

5220.9 – Fish and Wildlife Response Facilities and Resources

Questions regarding oiled or potentially-oiled wildlife preparedness and response activities should be directed to:

Contact	Phone
U.S. Department of the Interior- Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance	271-5011
U.S. Department of Commerce- National Marine Fisheries Service	271-5006
Alaska Department of Fish and Game Habitat Division	267-2342 (Anchorage) 459-7289 (Fairbanks)

Guidance for determining how to deal with oiled or potentially-oiled wildlife is found in the Wildlife Protection Guidelines for Alaska:
http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/PPR/plans/uc/Annex%20G%20(Oct%202012).pdf

5230 – Vessel Support

5230.1 – Boat Ramps/Launching Areas

Boat ramps are typically found in developed communities located on major rivers within each geographic zone. Refer to Section 9770 Community Profiles regarding the vessel support capabilities at a specific community or contact the village coordinator for specific information and capabilities.

5230.2 – Vessel/Boat Sources

VESSEL OPERATORS					
Company	**Types of Vessels Available**	**Home Port(s)**	**Coverage Area**	**Phone**	**Transport HazMat?**
Crowley Alaska, Inc. (AKA Yukon Fuel Co. & Yutana Barge Line)	Tugs, Barges, CATCOs	Anchorage	Inland Alaska - along the Kuskokwim and Yukon rivers.	278-4978	Yes

5230.3 – Maintenance

Scattered maintenance and repair facilities exist throughout Alaska. Extended operations not in the immediate vicinity of maintenance facilities will require that self-contained facilities be brought on scene. Limited maintenance facilities may be available locally. The responsible party will need to provide self-contained facilities aboard barges or other means.

5240 – Ground Support

5240.1 – Vehicle Sources

See the local Phone Book/Yellow Pages for up-to-date listings of companies that commercially rent or lease trucks and automobiles. For geographic zone/community specific information, reference Section

9770 Community Profiles. Include truck and automobile rental company and local heavy equipment availability. The Alaska National Guard and the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities also may be able to provide resources.

5240.1.1 – Aleutians

Company	Phone	Location	Equipment Capabilities
Island Services	581-1538	Unalaska/Dutch Harbor	School buses/passenger services
Williwaw Services	581-1538	Unalaska/Dutch Harbor	Waste Disposal services
Horizon Lines	581-7900	Unalaska/Dutch Harbor	Container movement
Sea Land	581-1283	Unalaska/Dutch Harbor	Container movement
Peterkin Distributors Inc	581-3525	Unalaska/Dutch Harbor	Wholesale Food Distributor

5240.1.2 – Bristol Bay

Name/Location	Phone	Comments
Alaskan Expresso Gift & Car Rental, Dillingham, AK	842-1261	Car rental

5240.1.3 – Cook Inlet

PUMP TRUCKS (trucks capable of taking oil in tanks)		
A-2 Septic	Palmer	745-7867
Northland Septic Service	Anchorage	344-7146
Town & Country Pumping	Kenai	283-7366

5240.1.4 – Interior

Company	**Phone**	**Location**	**Equipment Capabilities**
A-1 Recovery	452-4940	Fairbanks	Heavy Hauling
Airland Transport	456-2496	Fairbanks	Motor Freight
Alaska West Express	452-4355	Fairbanks	Heavy Hauling, Motor Fright & Liquid/Dry Bulk
Avis Ren-A- Car	474-0900	Fairbanks	General Renting
Becker Trucking	457-2961	Fairbanks	Dump & Contract Hauling
Big State Logistics	452-8600	Fairbanks	Heavy Hauling, Motor Freight & Liquid/Dry Bulk
Black Gold Express	490-3222	Fairbanks	Motor Freight
Carlile Transportation Systems	451-7155	Fairbanks	Motor Freight & Liquid/Dry Bulk
CJ Dew It	488-3861	North Pole	Dump
Consolidated Freightways	474-0701	Fairbanks	Motor Freight
CSX Lines of Alaska	456-7704	Fairbanks	Motor Freight
Four Star Terminals Inc	474-9050	Fairbanks	Heavy Hauling
Goldstream Valley Construction	455-6250	Fairbanks	Dump
Great North Pilot Car Service	488-5006	Fairbanks	Heavy Hauling
Hertz Rent-A-Car	452-4444	Fairbanks	General Renting
Husky Haulers	458-8600	Fairbanks	Motor Freight
J K Trucking	588-6390	Fairbanks	Contract Hauling
Jazper Enterprises Ltd	452-1251	Fairbanks	Heavy Hauling
Johnson Trucking Inc	479-2642	Fairbanks	Heavy Hauling & Liquid/Dry Bulk
Lynden Transport Inc	456-5535	Fairbanks	Heavy Hauling & Motor Freight
McKinley Motors	451-4488	Fairbanks	General Renting

Company	Phone	Location	Equipment Capabilities
Midnight Sun Enterprises	452-2619	Fairbanks	Heavy Hauling & Motor Freight
Midnight Sun Transportation	474-9225	Fairbanks	Motor Freight
Northstar Trucking Inc	374-5075	Fairbanks	Contract Hauling & Dump
Pacific Alaska Freightways	452-7971	Fairbanks	Motor Freight
Payless Car Rental Inc	474-0177	Fairbanks	General Renting
Rainer Equipment	457-2000	Fairbanks	Heavy Hauling
Roadrunner Expediting	457-2182	Fairbanks	Motor Freight
Rocha Transport Inc	452-5090	Fairbanks	Motor Freight
Sourdough Express Inc	452-1181	Fairbanks	Motor Freight
Sterling Western Star of Alaska	479-0834	North Pole	Motor Freight
Totem Ocean Trailer Express	452-1022	Fairbanks	Motor Freight
U-Haul Co	459-0374 488-5551	Fairbanks North Pole	General Renting
Viking Freight Systems Inc	456-1847	Fairbanks	Motor Freight
Weaver Brothers Inc	456-7704	Fairbanks	Motor Freight
WTW Trucking	452-5905	Fairbanks	Heavy Hauling

5240.1.5 – Kodiak

Name/Location	Phone	Comments
Anderson Construction	486-5551	Construction, trucking & excavating equipment
Arc and Spark 308 Shelikof, Kodiak	486-3652 486-4223	24-hour: 486-1478 Boom trucks & cranes; also, welding
Avis Rent-A-Car Kodiak State Airport	487-2264	Automobiles
Brechan Enterprises Kodiak	486-3215	Trucking & construction equipment, heavy machinery, concrete
Budget Rent-A-Car Kodiak State Airport	487-2220	Automobiles & small trucks/vans
Horizon	486-4200	Cranes, forklifts; container port, dock space
Kodiak Auto Rental Kodiak State Airport	487-2272	Automobiles
Kodiak Rental Center 101 Center Ave, Kodiak	486-3662	Construction equipment
Kodiak Honeywagon Kodiak	486-3330	Pump trucks
Lash Corporation 2705 Mill Bay Rd., Kodiak	487-2104 486-3215	Cranes, warehouses, trucking equipment, terminal services, dock space
Rent-A-Heap Kodiak State Airport	486-5200	Automobiles & small trucks/vans
TC Enterprises Kodiak	539-2500	Construction equipment rental
GOVERNMENT:		

Name/Location	Phone	Comments
City of Kodiak Harbormaster	486-8080	Truck, offloading equipment, dock space
City of Kodiak Public Works	486-8060	Trucking equipment
State Dept. of Transportation	487-4952	Trucking equipment

5240.1.6 – North Slope

Company	Phone	Location	Equipment Capabilities
Lynden Transport Inc (dba Alaska West Express – trucking)	659-2438 279-9515 452-4355	Prudhoe Bay Anchorage HQ Fairbanks HQ	Heavy Hauling/ Motor Freight; Haul Chemicals and Hazmat (Transport also via air, rail and water)
Carlile/K & W	659-2398 276-7797 451-7155	Prudhoe Bay Anchorage HQ Fairbanks HQ	Heavy Hauling/ Motor Freight; Haul Chemicals and Hazmat (Transport also via air, rail and water)
CATCO (Subsidiary of Crowley Marine)	659-2526	Deadhorse	Long Haul Trucking; Off Road Vehicles; Remote Camps
Kuukpik Carlile Transportation	480-6375	Nuiqsut	Motor Freight

5240.1.7 – Northwest Arctic

Company	Phone Number	Location	Equipment Capabilities
KIC/ Kotzebue Rental Car outlet	442-3165	Kotzebue	Car and truck rental
Dredge No. 7 Inn/ Car Rentals	304-1270	Nome	Car and truck rental (must have room reservation)
Q Trucking Co.	443-2388	Nome	Trucks for hire, General freight and construction related hauling
Stampede Car Rentals (Aurora Hotel/ Bering Straits Native Corp.)	443-3838 800-354-4606	Nome	Car and truck rental

Note: No road connects the Northwest Arctic geographic zone with the rest of the state, and only a few towns or villages are connected to each other by any roads. Overland travel is more common in the winter when frozen trails allow the use of snowmachines, dog sleds and four-wheelers.

5240.1.8 – Prince William Sound

Name/Location	Location	Phone
TRUCK RENTING & LEASING:		
U-Haul Co.	Valdez	835-5230
	Tok	883-4251
	Glennallen	822-4090

Valdez U-Drive	Valdez	835-4402
Cordova Auto Rentals	Cordova	424-5982
JB Car Rentals	Cordova	424-3272
Chinook Auto Rentals	Cordova	424-5279
TRUCKING - MOTOR FREIGHT:		
Copper Basin Distributors	Glennallen	822-3278
Copper Valley Construction Co. Inc.	Glennallen	822-3252
Eyak Trucking	Cordova	424-7420
Hoover's Movers Inc.	Cordova	424-7420
Lynden Transport Inc.	Cordova	424-4780

5240.1.9 – Southeast Alaska

Trucking - General Renting & Leasing		
Anthill Enterprises	Ketchikan	
Arrowhead Transfer	Ketchikan, Craig	225-4313, 826-3419
C & E Bradley's Inc.	Ketchikan, Wrangell	225-5551, 874-2361
Alaska Marine Trucking	Skagway	983-2281
U-Haul	Ketchikan Juneau Petersburg	247-2461, 523-0563, 772-9366
Lynden Air Freight	Juneau	789-1490
Lynden Inc.	Juneau, Ketchikan, Petersburg	586-6600, 225-5550, 772-9318
Reliable Transfer Corp.	Juneau	789-1490
Rent-A-Wreck	Juneau	789-4111
Service Transfer Inc.	Sitka	747-3277
TEMSCO Airlines	Ketchikan	225-5141
Valley Transfer	Ketchikan	225-0821
Trucking – Dump		
Gastineau Sand & Gravel Inc.	Juneau	
Phillips Construction	Juneau	
Phillips Trucking	Juneau	
Simpson & Son Trucking	Juneau	789-6356
T.W. Hall	Juneau	789-3725
Trucking - Heavy Hauling		
Kirkevold Trucking	Juneau	
Trucking - Local Cartage		
Arrowhead Transfer Inc.	Craig	826-3419
Atlas Van Lines Agent	Juneau	586-1642
Douglas Trucking Inc.	Juneau	789-0950
Northland Services	Craig	826-3984
Reliable Transfer Corp	Juneau	789-1490
Trucking - Motor Freight		

Trucking - General Renting & Leasing		
Arrowhead Transfer Inc.	Sitka, Craig	747-8647, 826-3419
C & E Bradley Inc.	Ketchikan	225-5551
Douglas Trucking Inc.	Juneau	789-0950
Ireland Transfer & Storage Co.	Ketchikan	225-2121

5240.1.10 – Western Alaska

Company	Location	Telephone
Bethel Car Rental	Bethel	543-3058

Very few communities in this geographic zone are connected to other villages via year-round roads, although many seasonal roads or trails connect communities. None of the communities are accessible by road system and ground transportation and vehicle rental opportunities are limited. Several communities offer auto rentals and off-road vehicle rentals. If no vehicle rental business are listed in the community profiles, arrangements to rent a vehicle, snowmachine or ATV may be available or facilitated by the city office, tribal office or village corporation.

5240.2 – Maintenance

Scattered maintenance and repair facilities exist across the Alaska Inland area. Extended operations not in the immediate vicinity of maintenance facilities will require that self-contained facilities be brought on scene. Limited maintenance facilities may be available locally. The responsible party will need to provide self-contained facilities aboard barges or other means.

For geographic zone or community specific information, reference Section 9770 Community Profiles.

5300 – SERVICES

5310 – Food

A major response will require significant quantities of food and the associated equipment necessary for properly handling, storing, preparing and disposal. These tasks would require contract support from the local area as long as the requirements did not exceed local capability. Anchorage has numerous construction support organizations that could provide portable field kitchens and catering support complete with portable shelters; this support can be provided in air-transportable "packages." It is recommended that food and other basic supplies be purchased from stores most immediate to the incident, when possible. Larger responses will require purchases from vendors outside the area. High-speed vessel transport or small aircraft may be needed deliver food to on-scene personnel.

5320 – Medical

All medical resource information can be found in Section 3350 of this document., or in Section 9770 Community Profiles.

5330 – Clothing

Alaska's environmental conditions dictate that response personnel be equipped to operate in the harsh arctic environment. Personnel must arrive on-scene with adequate clothing to begin working immediately. This includes a complete set of heavy-duty rain gear, steel-toed rubber boots, gloves, hard-hat liner, and warm (preferably no cotton) under garments. Depending on the season, winter outerwear will also be required. Employers will be responsible for resupplying their employees with necessary clothing.

5340 – Training and Safety Equipment

All responders must report with the minimum required OSHA and State hazardous response training and all required personal protective equipment (PPE). This equipment includes hardhat, safety goggles, hearing protection, gloves, personal flotation device, respirator with cartridges, steel-toed boots. It will be the responsibility of the employer to provide and document the required training and to fully outfit and resupply their personnel with the necessary safety equipment. Availability of PPE will be confirmed by the Site Safety Officer.

All of Alaska is "bear country." Crews working in remote locations should be trained in how to be safe in brown bear habitat. Workers may need to be provided bear spray or have designated well-trained guards with the appropriate guns as a precaution against negative man/bear encounters. These remote crews may also require one or more of the following: briefings on how to handle food residue and trash; bear resistant containers for food and perishable items; and portable electric fencing for camp security to deter bear investigations.

5400 – COMMUNICATIONS

5410 – Communications Plan

5410.1 – Incident Communications

The following recommendations apply to response scenarios that are likely to occur and communications strategies for use during those type incidents.

1. **Situation 1**: ability to receive initial report of grounding, collision, spill, etc.

This is essentially the same basic information requirements for Search and Rescue (SAR) missions. Primary communications strategy would initially be by VHF marine radio and on telephone as the primary means of passing the initial report. Secondary communications would employ cell phone/SAT phone or HF radio depending upon the capabilities available in the surrounding area. Under normal circumstances a call would be made to the USCG Communications Center, which would, in turn, pass the information to responsible Command Center personnel for further prosecution.

2. **Situation 2**: voice communications with on-scene USCG investigation personnel.

The investigator typically will not have a cutter on scene and may arrive via charter aircraft or vessel. The investigator must be able to pass and receive information in a timely manner (2-6 hours after the initial report) to the cognizant Sector Command Center. The investigator may not be able to use the assets of the damaged vessel due to safety or location issues.

Primary communications strategy would be by VHF marine radio either directly to the USCG Communications Center or cell phone to the Sector Command Center. If telephone service is available in the general area, subsequent reports would use that means. Secondary communications strategy would be via HF, VHF-FM, and/or telephone.

3. **Situation 3**: command and control for a small number of on-scene units.

In a small response, there typically will be one CG cutter, one helicopter, and two vessels from other organizations. They will need to talk to each other as well as to Sector personnel. The designated Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) will assign frequencies to all assisting units. The FOSC will be assigned by the Sector Command Center.

Primary communications strategy will be VHF-FM for close-in operations. HF communications guard with aircraft will be maintained by Communications Station (CommSta) Kodiak. Air-to-surface communications will be a combination of VHF-FM/HF or VHF, depending upon the surface vessel capabilities.

4. **Situation 4**: command and control for large number of on-scene units (estimated occurrence is once every 5-10 years).

During an incident near the scale of the Exxon Valdez, communications requirements (voice and data) with numerous units (air and surface) from multiple organizations should be anticipated.
Primary Communications Strategy – VHF-FM and/or HF.

Secondary Communications Strategy – HF and/or VHF-FM, and UHF depending on unit capabilities and civilian capabilities. Normally the on-scene coordinator will have capabilities meeting both U.S. Coast Guard/DHS and civilian sector capabilities. If not, a transportable telecommunications center can be airlifted in to provide the capability. This asset is situated in Sacramento, CA. and requires FORCECOM coordination to mobilize for air shipment. It also requires radio operators from the requesting district.

5410.2 – Emergency Communications

Three separate systems for broadcast of emergency messages are available to the Alaska Regional Response Team (RRT) and the Federal or State On-Scene Coordinator (OSC). These include the NOAA Weather Radio System, the State of Alaska Emergency Alert System, and the National Warning System.

NOAA Weather Radio System: The Alaskan NOAA Weather Radio System is handled through the National Weather Service (NWS) and is constantly updated. The NOAA Weather Radio System operates in two modes, i.e. normal and alarm. In the normal mode the system provides regionally specific updated weather information. In an emergency, NWS can activate the alarm mode. In the alarm mode, NWS can remotely activate any one of 15 remote radio weather transmitters. The OSC or the RRT can activate the alarm mode of the Alaskan NOAA Weather Radio System by contacting the NWS and stating that they wish to activate the NOAA Weather Radio System to service certain geographical areas. All messages should be short and concise. As a minimum, provide the following information:

(1) The nature of the emergency
(2) Actions underway by local, State and federal agencies and the Responsible Party
(3) Special instructions to the public

Standard NOAA weather radio transmitters (with a nominal 45-mile broadcast radius) are situated at strategic locations throughout the state. In addition, when NOAA makes a broadcast on its weather radio affecting a specific geographical region, it can also notify the local primary Common Program Control Station (CPCS-1), a component of the Emergency Alert System, covering the affected area and ask the CPCS-1 station to rebroadcast the emergency message.

State of Alaska Emergency Broadcasting System: The Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (ADHSEM) is responsible for activation of the State Emergency Alert System (EAS). The State EAS can be activated statewide or regionally. To use the EAS, contact ADHSEM and request system activation.

National Warning System: The ADHSEM also operates the Alaska component of the National Warning System (NAWAS). The NAWAS alerting system is designed to provide immediate notification to 28 communities and agencies located in Alaska. This system uses dedicated commercially-leased land lines. To use this alerting system, contact ADHSEM and request activation of the NAWAS.

To activate either the EAS or the NAWAS contact ADHSEM at **1-800-478-2337 or 907-428-7000** and provide information as noted above in paragraph a: NOAA Weather Radio System.

5420 – Communications Capabilities

5420.1 – General

Adequate communications equipment along with a well thought out communications plan are imperative to a coordinated response. For responses involving numerous vessels or operations distant

from the command center, the communications center will have to be placed as close to the response location as feasible. The communication center will require telephones, facsimile machines, single side band, and VHF-FM base station with additional portable radios. The distances involved may necessitate the installation of VHF repeater stations to allow communications at greater distances. Contingency planners must seriously address their communications requirements prior to a spill. Failure to properly command and control response resources will prove devastating to the response.

Good, dependable communications between the command center and field operations is essential for an efficient spill response. For minor, short duration responses, a minimum of direct point to point communications will be needed and can normally be provided with two or more VHF marine portable radios or, possibly, with telephones. For large, extended responses covering a wide area, a communications set up as close to the incident as possible will be necessary. The communications center will require telephones, facsimile machines, and a single sideband/VHF-FM base station along with additional portable radios. Satellite communications may be added as required.

During prolonged spills, VHF repeaters, multi-frequency scanners, and continuous tape recorders may need to be installed. Portable repeaters can increase the communication range several fold depending upon where the repeaters are placed, by supplementing the coverage provided by permanently installed repeaters.

All responses will require either a simple communication schedule identifying when reports are to be transmitted and when field crews are to report, or a full-scale communications management plan that includes the assignment of frequencies, channels, and call signs for various operations.

Radios: Marine communications at the command center and aboard vessels will generally require 25-watt VHF marine radios with high gain antennas. Vessels usually monitor channel 16 and switch to other working frequencies. When aircraft are used in conjunction with on-water activities such as directing vessel movements, VHF marine frequency radios will be required for use by the aircraft. Due to aircraft noise, these radios should be equipped with headsets and boom mikes. Communications with aircraft from the command center will require standard VHF frequency capability. ALASCOM's Marine Radio Service provides vessel-to-vessel, vessel to shore, and shore to vessel communications through the marine VHF single side band service. In large spills where the responsible party is unknown or is not responsive, the contracted response organization will be required to provide the necessary communications "package".

VHF radio communications is the primary radio band used by the State of Alaska, EPA and USCG. However, many local emergency responders utilize the UHF band. During a Unified Command response, and in areas without ALMR coverage and ALMR compatible radios, multiple agency/ government radios may need to be utilized and monitored due to the range of frequencies used by the various parties.

ADEC Communications equipment is maintained by the logistics staff, which can be reached at 465-5234 in Juneau or 344-7380 in Anchorage. Communications support is provided by the Department of Administration ETS branch at 296-5781 in Anchorage.

Response on water will generally utilize the VHF marine radio frequencies. The USCG primarily operates on these frequencies. Due to aircraft noise, these radios should be equipped with headsets and boom mikes. Communications with aircraft from the command post will require standard VHF frequency capability

In large spills where the responsible party is unknown or is not responsive, the contracted response organization will be required to provide the necessary communications "package." The State of Alaska has a mobile emergency communications system (available through the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs) that can be deployed during an emergency declared by the governor. In the initial stages of a response, this system might be available to the Unified Command but only until a separate communications system can be established. The state's system is intended for use by state agencies in emergencies and not as a joint-use system for other response agencies/organizations. DMVA (through the Alaska National Guard) also maintains an Emergency Communications Response Team that can be mobilized to provide forward communications support in the event of a major spill incident.

Telephones: Telephone support will have to be coordinated through the local telephone utility. The requirements for telephone support may overload the capability of some of the remote locations resulting in delays in acquiring a suitable number of lines. Long distance service may also be severely limited during initial operations.

Telephones and facsimile machines should be used to reduce radio traffic congestion. Direct "hot lines" to key officials may be required if normal landlines are continuously tied up. A major response may surpass the local telephone system's capability to handle a large volume of long distance calls. This is especially true for a command post located in a small village. Smaller communities would require the addition of new trunk lines for anything greater than a 50% increase in volume (several days delay).

GCI is now providing cellular phone service to nearly all Alaska communities. Some communities may also be have cellular service by Alaska Communications Systems (ACS) and AT&T. ACS is the primary local telephone (landline) company, but GCI is also providing local and business telephone services Cellular and local telephone services in the outlying communities is carried via a terrestrial microwave ring system.. This new system should solve any bandwidth or repeater-use problems and will greatly increase access to telephone and Internet resources for many more locations.

Telefax: Dedicate at least two facsimile machines to the command center. Fax machines may be purchased or rented on the local economy in the larger cities within the region. For remote responses, plan to deploy to the spill location with adequate fax capability since availability will be limited. Use one machine for incoming and one for outgoing traffic. Establish procedures very early in the response for sending, receiving, and distributing faxes. Publish the fax numbers within the Command Center so that these numbers can be referenced to agencies and organizations outside the command structure.

Another option to consider is a scan to fax or email capable machine. Local office supply companies do sell or rent multi-function printer/copier/scanner/fax machines. These units can often scan or fax directly if they are tied into phone or internet systems. Alternatively, they can scan to removable drives (USB drives) to be transmitted by other devices with internet access.

Portable Telephones: Cellular telephone coverage is rather limited in Alaska and cannot be relied upon as a primary means of communication throughout the state. Yet, cellular phones often can provide an additional means of maintaining communications with individuals outside the command center. The USCG's Pacific Strike Team has an International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT) Telesystem capable of transmitting and receiving calls from anywhere in the world. The system can also send and receive faxes. ADEC also has several of these systems on hand. ADMVA/DHSEM has five Personal Satellite Terminals (PST) on the American Mobile Satellite Corporation (AMSC) system and three on the

INMARSAT system. ADMVA/DHSEM has 15 Iridium portable satellite phones and three Globalstar portable satellite phones available for deployment. The DOD/Alaska National Guard may also have available portable satellite communications packages available.

Portable Radios: Response teams, whether small boat crews or beach and land-based teams, will generally need portable VHF radios with 1 to 5 watts power; usually these radios have approximately 55 channels. Backup batteries, chargers, and extra radios will be required for extended responses. The responsible party/response contractor must provide adequate radios for their personnel. On the government side, ADEC has a number of portable VHF radios available for use throughout the state, and USCG Sector Anchorage has twelve handheld marine VHF radios, MSD Kenai has five, and MSD Kodiak has two. The USCG government vehicles (2) at Sector Anchorage also have VHF radios installed.

Interpreters: With the growing influx of other cultures into Alaska, plus the possibility of foreign-flag vessels, language barriers may arise. Response staff may need the skills of an interpreter. Local hospitals and the State Troopers are the two most likely sources for the names of available interpreters. EPA and USC Tribal Coordinators can assist in identifying interpreters of Alaska native languages.

Portable Communications Trailers: Portable communications trailers are rare in Alaska. The major industry response co-ops have the capability to establish portable communications centers, in either flyaway kits or road transportable units. The DOD has extensive communications that could conceivably be brought to bear in the event of a significant spill. ADEC, DMVA, and EPA maintain a command van trailer in Anchorage for deployment during spill responses. The Alaska State Troopers have a communications trailer available. The 103rd Civil Support Team (CST, Alaska National Guard) has a communications van available for use in special situations. The Navy Supervisor of Salvage (NAVSUPSALV) also has a command trailer, as does ADEC. DOD has extensive communications capabilities that could conceivably be made available in the event of a significant spill.

Copiers: Dependable, high volume copiers will be required in the command center. The size of the response will dictate the number of copiers required. Having more than one copier is advisable in the event that one machine breaks down from overuse.

5420.2 – Federal

TBD with EPA and other "Inland" deployable assets

5420.3 – State

ADEC currently operates an assortment of communications equipment, including a variety of VHF hand-held and base station radios, portable repeaters, repeater extenders, and portable satellite phones. Additionally, sixteen wide-area mountaintop VHF repeater sites in Juneau, Prince William Sound, the Kenai Peninsula, the Anchorage area, Fairbanks, Kodiak and the North Slope are available to enhance area communications.

ADEC communications equipment is maintained by the logistics staff, which can be reached at 465-5234 in Juneau or 344-7380 in Anchorage. The Alaska Department of Administration Enterprise Technology Services (ETS) branch provides communications support and can be reached at 269-5781 in Anchorage. The ADEC maintains three communications flyaway kits statewide (one each in Fairbanks, Anchorage, and Juneau) to support on-scene operations. Each kit consists of a VHF/FM base station radio with two 12-volt batteries and supporting hardware (the radio can also operate on commercial power). In addition to the flyaway kits, ADEC has portable suitcase repeater systems, which will provide extended

range for on-scene communications. Two UHF suitcase repeater systems are also available, along with 48 compatible handheld transceivers. Four 100-watt portable generators can be deployed to provide power for the communications equipment.

5420.3.1 Alaska Land Mobile Radio (ALMR)

The ALMR system is the two-way VHF radio system in use today by first responders and public safety officials for instant, effective, and private communications during everyday operation. The system provides the efficiency, security and flexibility required during emergencies for communications on demand and in real time. The ALMR transportable capability provides coverage in areas outside the range of the fixed infrastructure to increase capacity during an emergency or event, or to provide temporary communications for a site where communications are down.

The transportable capability includes four skids. The communications skid houses a five-channel, P25 trunk site and provides connectivity to support voice, data, internet, telephone and video. The dispatch skid provides for two dispatch locations along with control of the gateway and foreign radio equipment, acquisition and control of the satellite skid, systems monitoring and mesh network control. The tower/ generator skid provides power and a crank-up microwave tower. The C and K-U band satellite skid provides reach back capability, as well as robust bandwidth to support National Incident Management System implementation at remote sites. Each skid is military air transportable and complies with requirements for both military and commercial sling lift operations, and is ground-transportable on flatbeds, meeting standards and regulations for transport along state and interstate highways.

Additional ALMR information and a listing of some communications assets occur above in the introduction to this appendix.

5420.3.2 – Mobile Emergency Operations Center (MEOC)

The State DMVA Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management also acquired a Mobile Emergency Operations Center (MEOC). General facts and information on the MEOC are provided below. The MEOC can be deployed anywhere along Alaska's road system to support a major response operation.

Mobile Emergency Operations Center (MEOC) Specification and Capabilities	
Vehicle Specifications:	
Make/Model:	Freightliner Columbia
Length:	45 feet
Licensed Gross Weight:	56,000 pounds
Dispatch Weight:	41,000 pounds approximately (full fuel)
Fuel Capacity:	140 gallons (3 days supply at full electrical load)
Emergency Equipment:	Lights, siren, public address
Lighting:	White/Red internal with external floods
Electrical:	Separate Chassis and Coach battery systems for DC, Two 12.5 KW generators to support AC load
Command Center Capabilities:	
• Configured to support a Unified Command level incident.	
• Command center will support 10 workstations with laptops.	
• Spare dispatch position in Command Center	
• High Speed satellite system; supports video conferencing, VOIP phones, Wi-Fi and internet.	
• Self erecting and self orienting satellite system.	

Mobile Emergency Operations Center (MEOC) Specification and Capabilities
• Supports up to 16 Voice Over Internet Protocol (VOIP) telephones via satellite.
• Receive and record both analog and digital broadcast television.
• External tower mounted (pneumatic extension/retraction) high resolution color video camera with full optical and digital zoom via remote control.
• Multiple video screens with video management panel and external video capability.
Dispatch Center Capabilities:
• Four computer aided dispatch positions utilizing Telex C-Soft software with full patch capability.
• Headsets, boom microphones and foot switches available to dispatchers
• Hard mounted ergonomic dispatcher seating.
• Four ALMR mobile radios, panel mounted
• Two Conventional VHF radios, panel mounted
• High and Low UHF radios, panel mounted
• 700/800 MHz (AWARN) radio, panel mounted
• Marine Radio, panel mounted
• VHF AM aircraft radio, panel mounted for Air-Ground comm.
• ARES capable amateur radio
• Citizens Band radio
• On board ALMR capable portable radio cache with gang charger
Support Equipment:
• 24 inch plotter for maps, drawings, etc…
• Fax/copier
• Document printer
• Fridge, microwave and coffee pot for extended deployment (comfort items)
• Support trailer with storage space to house up to 5 personnel for extended deployments

5420.3.3 – State of Alaska Communication Assets

State of Alaska Communication Assets						
	Equipment	Quantity	Agency	Location	Contact	Phone
RADIO EQUIPMENT						
ADEC Fixed Base Station						
Portable VHF Base Stations (Fly-Away Transceivers)	Fly-Away Kit	1	ADEC	Fairbanks	NART Office	451-2126
	Fly-Away Kit	2	ADEC	Anchorage	CART Office	269-7542
	Fly-Away Kit	2	ADEC	Juneau	SART Office	465-5233
Base and Hand Held Ground-Air Radios	Handheld Radios	10	ADEC	Statewide	CART Office	344-7380
	Base Radio	1	ADEC	Valdez	CART Office	835-4698
	Handheld Radios	3	DMVA ECRT	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7000 800-478-2337

State of Alaska Communication Assets						
	Equipment	Quantity	Agency	Location	Contact	Phone
	Base Radio	7	DMVA ECRT	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7000 800-478-2337
VHF Marine Radios	Handheld Radios	3	ADEC	Soldotna Anchorage	CART Office DEC Warehouse	269-3063 344-7380
	Base Radios	2	ADEC	N/A	N/A	----
	Handheld Radios	8	DMVA ECRT	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7100 800-478-2337
	Base Radios	9	DMVA ECRT	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7100 800-478-2337
Handheld Portable VHF Radios	Motorola Saber III	2	ADEC	Anchorage Valdez	CART Office	269-7542 835-4698
	Motorola Saber II	67	ADEC	Statewide	DEC Warehouse	344-7380
	Motorola Saber I, Programmable, 12 channels	22	ADEC	DEC Whse (10) Statewide (12)	DEC Warehouse	344-7380 344-7380
	Motorola P-100 Radios, 2 channels	19	ADEC	Anchorage	DEC Warehouse	344-7380
	Motorola MX-360 Radios, 6 channels	13	ADEC	Anchorage (11) Kenai (2)	DEC Warehouse CART Office	344-7380 269-3063
	Bendix/King Radios	4	ADEC	Anchorage (2) Fairbanks (2)	DEC Warehouse NART Office	344-7380 451-2145
	Bendix/King Radios	25	DMVA	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7100 800-478-2337
	MAXON SP2550SMX	7	DMVA	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7100 800-478-2337
	Motorola Saber III	2	DMVA	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7100 800-478-2337
	Motorola MX 360 Radios	1	DMVA	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7000 800-478-2337

State of Alaska Communication Assets						
	Equipment	Quantity	Agency	Location	Contact	Phone
	Ericson GE	6	DMVA	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7000 800-478-2337
			DNR			
MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT						
Auxiliary power supply (primarily for comms equipment)	Honda 1KW generators	4	ADEC	(2) Warehouse Fairbanks (1) Juneau	DEC Warehouse NART Office SART Office	344-7380 451-2145 465-5346
	Honda 1KW generators	4	DHS&EM	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7100 800-478-2337
	Northern Lights 5KW Generator	4	DHS&EM	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7100 800-478-2337
	Generac, 4KW	2	DHS&EM	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7100 800-478-2337
Satellite phone systems (INMARSAT)	INMARSAT-M	3	ADEC	(1) Fairbanks (1) Anchorage (1) Juneau	NART Office DEC Warehouse PERP Staff	451-2126 344-7380 465-5233
	SKY CELL	1	ADEC	Juneau	SART Office	465-5233
	IRRIDIUM PHONE	4	ADEC	(2) Anchorage (2) Fairbanks	DEC Warehouse NART Office	344-7380 451-2145
	Mitsubishi, MSAT	6	DMVA	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7100 800-478-2337
Interoperable radios and auxiliary power units			Volunteer fire depts.	Bayside and Womens Bay		486-8040
Portable fax machines		3	ADEC	Anchorage	DEC Warehouse	344-7380
		2	DHS&EM	Ft Richardson	SEOC	428-7100 800-478-2337

State of Alaska Communication Assets						
	Equipment	Quantity	Agency	Location	Contact	Phone
Global Positioning System (GPS) Units	Marine System	6	DHS&EM	Statewide	DEC Warehouse	344-7380

ADEC – Portable VHF Repeaters

Channel Designation	Location	Operating Frequencies		
		Transmit	PL	Receive
Zone 1, Channel 3	ADEC Portable Repeater 1 (out of region)	154.755	141.3	159.255
Zone 1, Channel 4	ADEC Portable Repeater 2 (out of region)	154.815	141.3	159.285
Zone 1, Channel 5	ADEC Portable Repeater 3 (out of region)	154.830	141.3	159.315

5420.4 – Capabilities by Geographic Zone

5420.4.1 – Aleutians

Cellular and Satellite Communications

Presently, cellular telephone coverage is limited in the Aleutians region to small individual carriers that do not have roaming agreements with the larger carriers. Companies currently offering cell phone service include Alaska Wireless and Bristol Bay Cellular. Other cellular phones with "roam" capability may also work at certain locations. This capability is unpredictable and dependent on multiple factors that affect the capacity of cellular towers to handle additional carriers.

Cellular Companies

Company	Phone	Areas of Coverage
Alaska Wireless	581-5071	Unalaska/Dutch Harbor w/minimal roaming
Bristol Bay Cellular	581-4555	Roaming in Unalaska/Dutch Harbor

5420.4.2 – Bristol Bay

Cellular and Satellite Communications: Presently, in the Bristol Bay Geographic zone, cellular telephone coverage is limited, but available within most communities. However, as stated above, coverage problems should be solved with the addition of the terrestrial microwave ring system.

5420.4.3 – Cook Inlet

Cellular phone coverage in the Cook Inlet region has improved significantly in recent years. Currently, AT&T, GCI, Matanuska Telephone Association (MTA), and Verizon provide cell services. Wireless data service is also available from these providers. Currently 4G data is available throughout the major road corridors where voice coverage is also available. It should be noted that mountainous terrain restricts cell coverage in many areas, even on the highways. In locations with marginal cell phone service, text messaging may be more effective and reliable than voice service.

Network Service Limitations: Responders to an area should confirm if there are any network service limitations. Some service providers have limitations based on the version or generation of phone technology, in-network verses 'roaming' service, and type of service contract (monthly contract vs. 'pay-

as-you-go.' 'Roaming' cellular service may be limited based on the network load or capacity and the generation of technology used. In the event of high network utilization, the host service provider may limit the roaming service available. Many service providers prioritize roaming service (including service access or quality) to the latest generation of cell phone devices. "Pay-as-you-go" contracts or devices may also have a more restricted coverage area.

The footprints of cellular phone coverage in the Cook Inlet Geographic zone are changing frequently, with service improving and coverage zones expanding. For current information, consult the providers' websites. For information on coverage in a specific location, a call to that community is recommended to determine the best options for cellular communications.

Cellular Coverage Website:

- AT&T: http://www.att.com/maps/wireless-coverage.html
- GCI: http://www.gci.com/wireless/coverage
- MTA Wireless: https://www.mtasolutions.com/images/Mobile/MTACoverageMap.pdf
- Verizon:https://ss7.vzw.com/is/content/VerizonWireless/eCatalogs/Alaska-Maps-Voice-Data-Final.pdf

Radios: A system of seven fixed repeaters in the Cook Inlet Geographic zone allows for a wide range of VHF radio coverage. The seven repeaters and their operating frequencies are as follows:

ADEC Fixed Repeaters – Cook Inlet Geographic zone

Location	Transmit	PL Code		Receive
Mount Susitna (DECMTSUE)*	158.775	127.3		151.070
Hope (RPTHOPE)*	158.925	127.3		51.040
Gore Peak (DECJKGOR)**	154.755	114.8		159.255
Pipeline Hills (RPTPIPHL)**	159.420	103.5		151.340
Ski Hill (DECSKIHL) [Primary Use in Kenai/Soldotna Area]	158.925	114.8		151.040
Mount Bede (RPTELLBD)**	159.390	114.8		151.370
Rugged Island (RPTRUGED)**	154.830	127.3		159.315

* Anchorage Repeater System (repeaters are simulcast),
** Kenai Repeater System (repeaters are simulcast and includes the Shuyak Island repeater as well)

Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry – Radio Communications Assets:
The following provides an inventory of ADNR-DOF radio communications assets in the Cook Inlet Geographic zone. ADNR-DOF VHF and UHF repeater locations are listed below.

RTI – There is a Remote Telephone Interface (RTI) located on Mt. Susitna. This allows radios in the Anchorage area to connect with the phone system and then make phone calls. This is used by State Parks, USFS, and DOF. Each agency has eight radios that access the system.

Intercom - All SCRO offices are connected via the State Microwave system.

Repeaters - The AMSA office has one UHF Repeater (Mt Susitna), and four VHF Repeaters (Mt Susitna, Government Peak, Byers Lake, and Site Summit). Reference Table 2 for information on these repeaters.

ADNR-DOF Southcentral Regional Office (SCRO) - Anchorage: 269-8463 Fax: 269-8931
DOF's Southcentral Regional Office (SCRO) can transmit (Tx) and receive (Rx) on all the repeater frequencies for the region. They also have an intercom connection to the three area SCRO locations at Big Lake, Kenai, and Copper River through the State microwave system.

DOF Anchorage/Mat-Su Area Forestry (AMSA) - Mat-Su: 761-6300 Fax: 761-6319
The Dispatch office is located 8.2 miles down the Big Lake Cut-off at Mile 54 of the Parks Highway.

DOF Kenai/Kodiak Area Forestry (KKAF) - 262-4124/762-2373 Fire: 262-5528 Fax: 262-6390
The KKAF Dispatch office is located 1.5 miles east of Soldotna city center. This office has a primary console and a Desktrak 14-channel programmable base station.

ADNR-DOF Southcentral Regional Office (SCRO) VHF

Channel	Location	TX	RX
KKAF Initial Attack Channel 1	Sterling	159.270	151.265
AMSA Initial Attack Channel 3	Mt Susitna	159.270	151.265
VCRA Initial AttackChannel 5	Tolsona	159.330	151.325
Air GuardUSFS Air Guard	Cooper Mt	168.625	168.625

ADNR-DOF Southcentral Regional Office (SCRO) UHF

Channel	Location	TX	RX
AMSA/ER Warehouse & SCRO Logistics Channel 1	Mt Susitna	458.100	453.100
VCRA Logistics Channel 2	Tolsona	458.350	453.350
KKAF Logistics Channel 3	Sterling	458.500	453.500

ADNR-DOF Southcentral Regional Office (SCRO) Miscellaneous

Channel	Location	TX	RX
Air-Ground Ester Dome		132.45	132.45
Regional Intercom	For contact to all NRO area offices.		
AIR to Ground	Mt Susitna	132.45	132.45
INTERCOM	Intercom through the State microwave to each of the SCRO area offices (Big Lake, Kenai, and Copper River		

DOF Anchorage/Mat-Su Area Forestry (AMSA) VHF

Channel	Location	TX	RX
Channel 3	Mt Susitna	159.300	151.295
	Simulcast w/ Byers Lake	159.345	151.280
9 G Base	VFD Dispatch	154.295	154.295
Channel 7	Government Peak I.A.	159.345	151.280
Air Guard	Site Summit	168.625	168.625

DOF Anchorage/Mat-Su Area Forestry (AMSA) UHF

Channel	Location	TX	RX
Channel 1	AMSA Logistics	458.100	453.100
Channel 2	VCRA Logistics	458.350	453.350
Air to Ground	Mt Susitna	132.45	132.45

DOF Kenai/Kodiak Area Forestry (KKAF) VHF

Channel	Location	TX	RX
Channel 1	Sterling	159.270	151.265
	Sterling Initial Attack Simulcast with Ninilchik, Cooper MT, and Seldovia		
Channel 3 Mt Susitna Initial Attack	Mt Susitna	159.300	151.295
Desktrak	Activates the Desktrak base station (Reference below)		
USFS Air Guard	Cooper MT	168.625	168.625

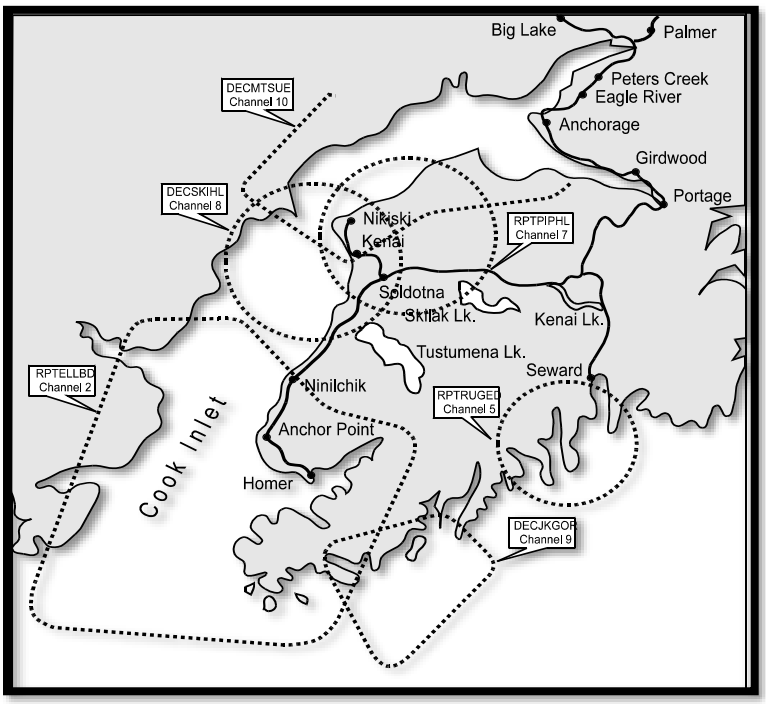
DOF Kenai/Kodiak Area Forestry (KKAF) UHF

Channel	Location	TX	RX
Channel 3	Sterling	458.500	453.500
	Sterling Logistics (Simulcast with Seldovia)		
Channel 2	Cooper MT Cooper MT Logistics	458.100	453.100
Air to Ground		132.45	132.45

DOF Kenai/Kodiak Area Forestry (KKAF) Desktrak UHF

Description		Channel	TX	RX	PL
USFS Cooper MT		1	169.975	169.175	136.5
Rugged Island Link		2	159.420	151.340	103.5
		3			
CES		4	159.195	154.385	127.3
Kenai Fire Dept		5	154.355	154.355	
Nikiski Fire Dept		6	153.770	154.145	127.3
Kenai National Wildlife Refuge		7	169.550	170.100	
State Parks		8	159.435	151.430	127.3
		9			
AST Simplex		10	155.250	155.250	
AST Repeater		11	161.010	155.730	114.8
SXQ Police Dept		12	155.130	155.130	
Kenai Peninsula Borough OEM		13	155.085	154.085	127.3
Statewide EMS		14	154.295	154.295	

Figure 5-3: ADEC Repeater Footprints - Cook Inlet Geographic zone



ADNR, DIVISION OF FORESTRY REPEATERS

Channel Designation	Location	Operating Frequencies		
		Transmit	PL	Receive
Anchorage Mat-Su Area Forestry (AMSAF)				
Channel 3 (VHF)	Mt Susitna (61°28.02'N 150°44.20'W, elevation 4200') Located 33 miles NW of Anchorage (simulcast with Byers Lake Repeater, Channel 7)	159.300		151.295
Channel 7 (VHF)	Government Peak (61°44.04'N 149°17.55'W, elevation 4750') Located 12 miles NW of Palmer	159.345		151.280
Channel 7 (VHF)	Byers Lake (62°41.15'N 150°13.26'W, elevation 1216') (simulcast with Mt Susitna Repeater, Channel 3) Located mile 142 Parks Highway	159.345		151.280
Channel 7 (VHF)	Site Summit (61°15.31'N 149°31.37'W, elevation 3850') (USFS Air Guard) Located 12 miles NE of Anchorage	168.625		168.625
Channel 1 (UHF)	Mt Susitna (61°28.02'N 150°44.20'W, elevation 4200') Located 33 miles NW of Anchorage	458.100		453.100
Valdez/Copper River Area Forestry (VCRAF)				
Channel 5 (VHF) USFS Air Guard	Tolsona. (62°06.20'N 146°10.18'W, elevation 2974') Located 20 miles west of Glennallen	159.330 168.625		151.325 168.625
Channel 3 (UHF)	Willow Mt. (61°46.22'N 145°12.00'W, elevation 3200') This repeater is simulcast with Tolsona. Located 30 miles south of Glennallen	458.500		453.500
Channel 2 (UHF)	Tolsona. (62°06.20'N 146°10.18'W, elevation 2974') Located 20 miles west of Glennallen This repeater is simulcast with Ernestine.	458.850		453.350
Kenai/Kodiak Area Forestry (KKAF)				
Channel 1 (VHF)	Sterling (60°32.15'N 150°54.14'W, elevation 300') Located .5 mile W. of Robinson Loop Road. This repeater is simulcast with Ninilchik, Cooper MT, and Seldovia.	159.270		151.265
Channel 5 (VHF)	Ninilchik (60°00.35'N 151°42.45'W, elevation 260') Located 3.2 miles SW of Ninilchik. This repeater is simulcast with Sterling, Cooper MT, and Seldovia.	159.270		151.265
Channel 7 (VHF)	Seldovia (59°27.17'N 151°40.18'W, elevation 1100') Located 1.5 miles E. of Seldovia. This repeater is simulcast with Sterling, Cooper MT, and Ninilchik.	159.270		151.265
Channel 7 (VHF) & USFS Air Guard	Cooper MT (60°27.44'N 149°48.34'W, elevation 4500') Located 2 miles S. of Cooper Landing. This repeater is simulcast with Sterling, Seldovia, and Ninilchik.	159.270		151.265
Channel 1 (UHF)	Cooper Mtn. (60°27.44'N 149°48.34'W, elevation 4500') Located 2 miles S. of Cooper Landing.	458.100		453.100
Channel 2 (UHF)	Seldovia (59°27.17'N 151°40.18'W, elevation 1100') Located 1.5 miles E. of Seldovia. This repeater is simulcast with the Sterling repeater.	458.500		453.500
Channel 3 (UHF)	Sterling (60°32.15'N 150°54.14'W, elevation 300') Located .5 mile W. of Robinson Loop Road. This repeater is simulcast with the Seldovia repeater.	458.500		453.500

5420.4.4 – Interior

Cellular Communications Presently, cellular telephone coverage is limited in the Interior Alaska region. Companies currently offering cell phone service AT&T (1-800-333-6651), GCI (1-800-800-4800 /265-5400), and Verizon. These companies provide voice and data service. Coverage areas area available on the company websites. Generally, coverage in communities off of the road system is available only through GCI.

5420.4.5 – Kodiak

Telephones: Kodiak is now connected to the mainland by two fibrotic cables, which should remove any bandwidth issues for the connected areas. However, outlying communities may still experience problems and a major response may surpass the local telephone system's capability to handle a large volume of long distance calls.

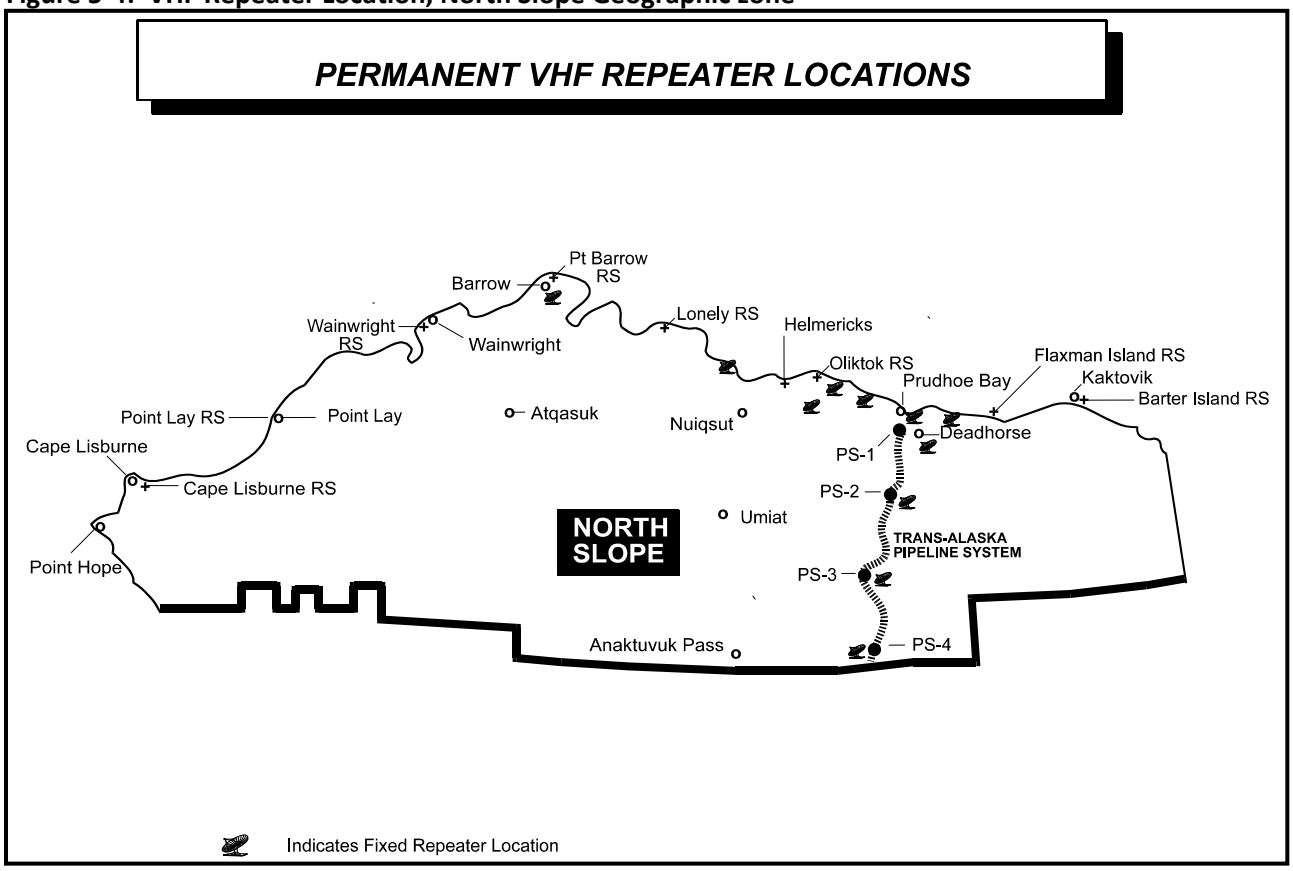
Cellular and Satellite Communications: Presently, in the Kodiak Geographic zone, cellular telephone coverage is limited. However, as stated above, coverage problems should be solved with the addition of a terrestrial microwave ring system in 2009/2010.

5420.4.6 – North Slope

Radio Communications: For a current listing of Alaska Clean Seas communications assets, please Reference the ACS Tech Manual, Volume 1, Tactic L-5.
http://alaskacleanseas.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/12/ACS_Tech_Manual_Rev9_Vol1-TACTICS.pdf

VHF Repeaters				
Channel Designation	Location	Operating Frequencies		
		Transmit	PL	Receive
North Slope Borough – Permanently Installed VHF Repeaters				
Alaska State Troopers	Public Safety Building (Barrow)			
NSB Search and Rescue	Public Safety Building (Barrow)			
NSB Fire Department	Public Safety Building (Barrow)			
Wainwright Public Safety	Public Safety Building (Barrow)			
Atqasuk Public Safety	Public Safety Building (Barrow)			
Each Department within the Borough is assigned a fleet, and have available thirteen sub-fleets within the fleet. Altogether, there are nearly 325 trunked radios on the 800 MHZ system. Each has a common channel (Channel 2A at frequency 154.445 MHZ) and is attached to the Emergency Response Fleet (Fire, EMS, Hospital, Search and Rescue).				
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation - Permanently Installed VHF Repeaters				
New	Lisburne (LPC)	151.070	114.8	158.925
New	Kuparuk (CPF-3)	151.040	114.8	158.835
New	DEC Office (Deadhorse) (Base Station)	N/A		
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation - Portable VHF Repeaters				
Zone 1, Channel 3	DEC Portable Repeater 1 (out of region)	154.755	141.3	159.255
Zone 1, Channel 4	DEC Portable Repeater 2 (out of region)	154.815	141.3	159.285
Zone 1, Channel 5	DEC Portable Repeater 3 (out of region)	154.830	141.3	159.315

Figure 5-4: VHF Repeater Location, North Slope Geographic zone



Cellular and Satellite Communications: Robust cellular communications in Prudhoe Bay and Barrow. Network Service Limitations: Responders to an area should confirm if there are any network service limitations. Some service providers have limitations based on the version or generation of phone technology, in-network verses 'roaming' service, and type of service contract (monthly contract vs. 'pay-as-you-go.' 'Roaming' cellular service may be limited based on the network load or capacity and the generation of technology used. In the event of high network utilization, the host service provider may limit the roaming service available. Many service providers prioritize roaming service (including service access or quality) to the latest generation of cell phone devices. "Pay-as-you-go" contracts or devices may also have a more restricted coverage area.

The footprints of cellular phone coverage are changing, with service improving and coverage zones expanding. For current information, consult the providers' websites. For information on coverage in a specific location, a call to that community is recommended to determine the best options for cellular communications.

Cellular Coverage Website:

- AT&T http://www.att.com/maps/wireless-coverage.html
- GCI http://www.gci.com/wireless/coverage
- MTA Wireless https://www.mtasolutions.com/images/Mobile/MTACoverageMap.pdf
- Verizon: https://ss7.vzw.com/is/content/VerizonWireless/eCatalogs/Alaska-Maps-Voice-Data-Final.pdf

5420.4.7 – Northwest Arctic

The ADEC does not maintain any fixed communication equipment in the Northwest Arctic.

Cellular phone: Network Service Limitations: Responders to an area should confirm if there are any network service limitations. Some service providers have limitations based on the version or generation of phone technology, in-network verses 'roaming' service, and type of service contract (monthly contract vs. 'pay-as-you-go.' 'Roaming' cellular service may be limited based on the network load or capacity and the generation of technology used. In the event of high network utilization, the host service provider may limit the roaming service available. Many service providers prioritize roaming service (including service access or quality) to the latest generation of cell phone devices. "Pay-as-you-go" contracts or devices may also have a more restricted coverage area.

The footprints of cellular phone coverage are changing, with service improving and coverage zones expanding. For current information, consult the providers' websites. For information on coverage in a specific location, a call to that community is recommended to determine the best options for cellular communications.

Cellular Coverage Website:

- AT&T http://www.att.com/maps/wireless-coverage.html
- GCI http://www.gci.com/wireless/coverage
- MTA Wireless https://www.mtasolutions.com/images/Mobile/MTACoverageMap.pdf
- Verizon: https://ss7.vzw.com/is/content/VerizonWireless/eCatalogs/Alaska-Maps-Voice-Data-Final.pdf

As noted above, cellular telephone coverage is limited. The most extensive coverage is provided by GCI.

5420.4.8 – Prince William Sound

A system of six fixed repeaters in Prince William Sound allows for a wide range of VHF radio coverage. Table below provides a list of the repeaters and their locations and operating frequencies.

Location	Latitude	Longitude	Transmit	PL Code	Receive
Naked Island	60°38' 48"N	146°35'48"E	159.450	141.3	151.310
Jack Mountain/Gore Peak	61°03'18"N	146°35'48"E	154.755	114.8	159.255
Heney Ridge	60°31'30"N	145°41'36"E	154.830	127.3	59.315
LaTouche Island	60°00' 09"N	147°54'05"E	154.815	114.8	159.285
Ellamar Mountain	60°55'07"N	146°40'05"E	159.390	114.8	151.370
Rugged Island	61°03'18"N	146°35'48"E	154.830	127.3	159.315

Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry – Radio Communications Assets:
The following provides an inventory of Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR), Division of Forestry (DOF) radio communications assets in the PWS Geographic Zone.

ADNR-DOF Southcentral Regional Office
Anchorage: 269-8463 Fax: 269-8931

DOF's Southcentral Regional Office (SCRO) can transmit (Tx) and receive (Rx) on all the repeater frequencies for the region. They also have an intercom connection to the three area SCRO locations at Big Lake, Kenai, and Copper River through the State microwave system.

VHF

	Channel	Location	TX	RX
1) KKAF Initial Attack	Channel 1	Sterling	159.270	151.265
2) AMSA Initial Attack	Channel 3	Mt Susitna	159.270	151.265
3) VCRA Initial Attack	Channel 5	Tolsona	159.330	151.325
4) Air Guard	USFS Air Guard	Cooper Mt	168.625	168.625

UHF

1) AMSA/ER Warehouse & SCRO Logistics	Channel 1	Mt Susitna	458.100	453.100
2) VCRA Logistics	Channel 2	Tolsona	458.350	453.350
3) KKAF Logistics	Channel 3	Sterling	458.500	453.500
AIR TO GROUND (Mt Susitna)			132.45	132.45

INTERCOM Intercom through the State microwave to each of the SCRO area offices (Big Lake, Kenai, and Copper River)

KKAF = Kenai/Kodiak Area Forestry
AMSA = Anchorage/Mat-Su Area Forestry
VCRA = Valdez/Copper River Area Forestry

Remote Telephone Interface (RTI) – There is a RTI located on Mt. Susitna. This allows radios in the Anchorage area to connect with the phone system and then make phone calls. This is used by State Parks, U.S. Forestry Service, and DOF. Each agency has eight radios that access the system.

MISCELLANEOUS

	Location	TX	RX
1) Air-Ground	Ester Dome	132.45	132.45
2) Regional Intercom	For contact to all NRO area offices.		

Valdez/Copper River Area Office (VCRA)
Business: 822-5533/ 762-2372 **Fire: 822-5533** **Fax: 822-5539**

The Dispatch office is located 5 miles south of the junction of the Glenn Hwy and the Richardson Hwy on the Richardson Hwy. The console has the following frequencies:

VHF

	Channel	Location	TX	RX
1)	Channel 5 Tolsona Initial Attack	Tolsona	159.330	151.325
2)	Air Guard USFS Air Guard (Tolsona)	Tolsona	168.625	168.625

UHF

3)	Channel 2	Tolsona	458.850	453.350
	Tolsona Logistics (Simulcast with Willow Mt)		458.500	453.500

Low Band	Parks/Fish and Game/DOF	45.00	45.04
Air to Ground		132.45	132.45
Pager	State Pager System	453.775	
Intercom	All SCRO Forestry Offices	State Microwave System	

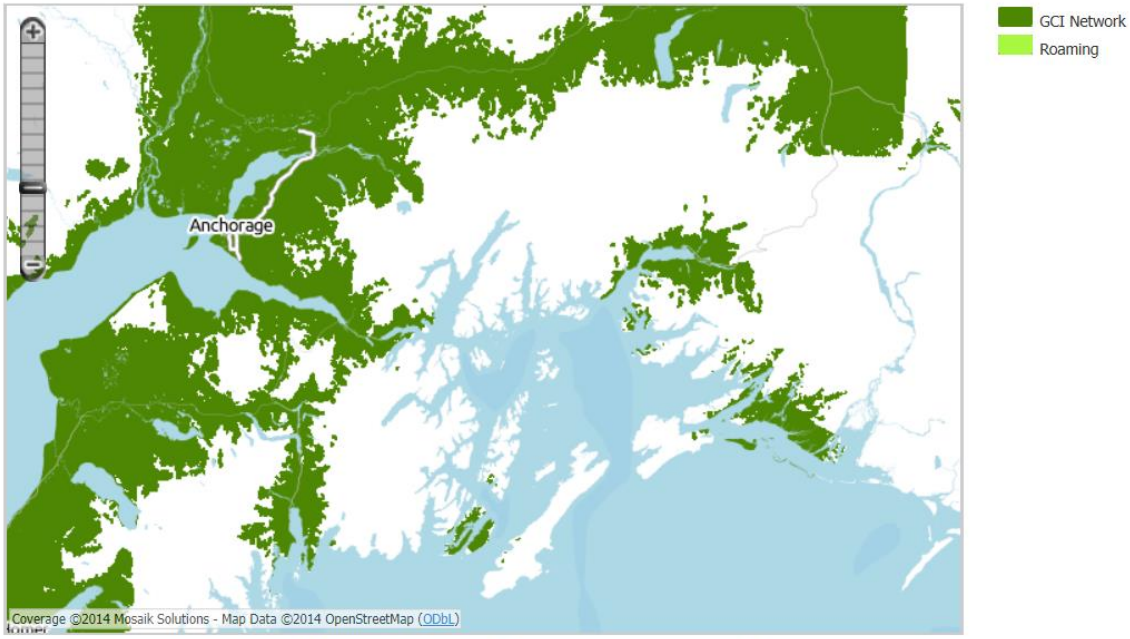
The VCRA Office has 2 UHF Repeaters (Willow Mt and Tolsona) and 1 VHF Repeater (Tolsona).

Cellular telephone coverage is rather limited in Alaska and can't be relied upon as a primary means of communication. However, cellular phones can provide an additional means of maintaining communications with individuals outside the command center. Recently, significant improvements in the cellular networks has increased coverage areas. That trend is likely to continue. Figure 7 depicts the approximate cellular phone coverage for Southcentral Alaska, including the Prince William Sound Geographic Zone.

Cellular Phone Coverage for Southcentral Alaska and Prince William Sound

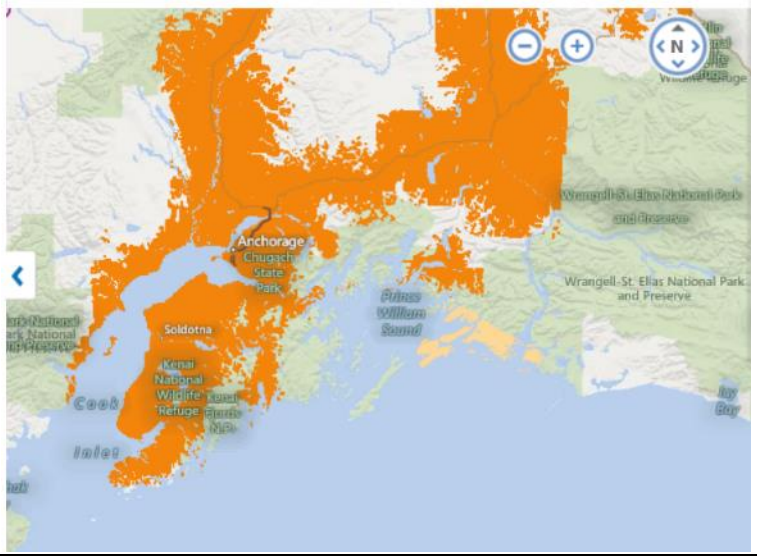
GCI Coverage Map

Coverage Type: Voice/Messaging | Data | CDMA

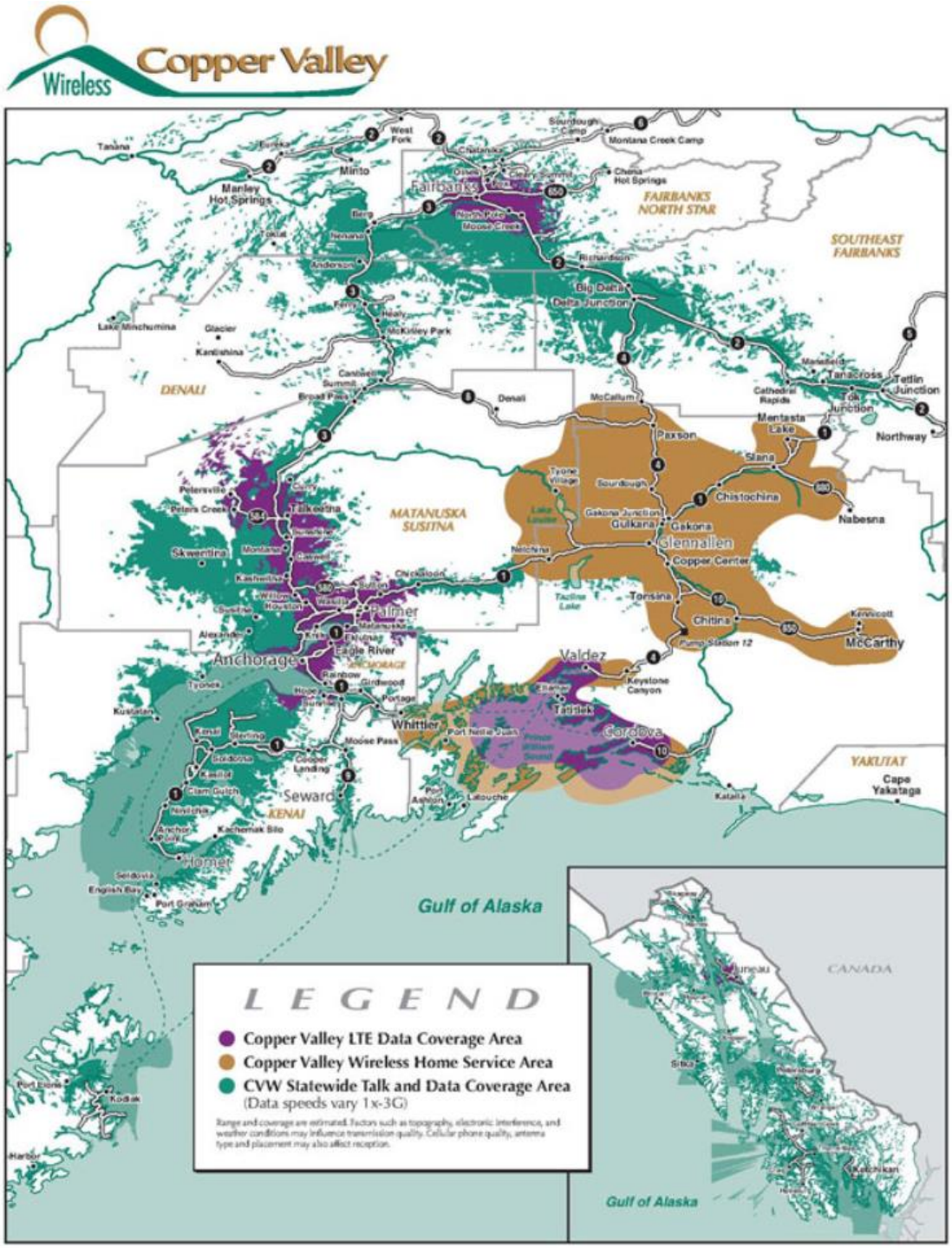


Map depicts approximate coverage and may not be available at all times in all areas. See Prepaid plans for Prepaid coverage.

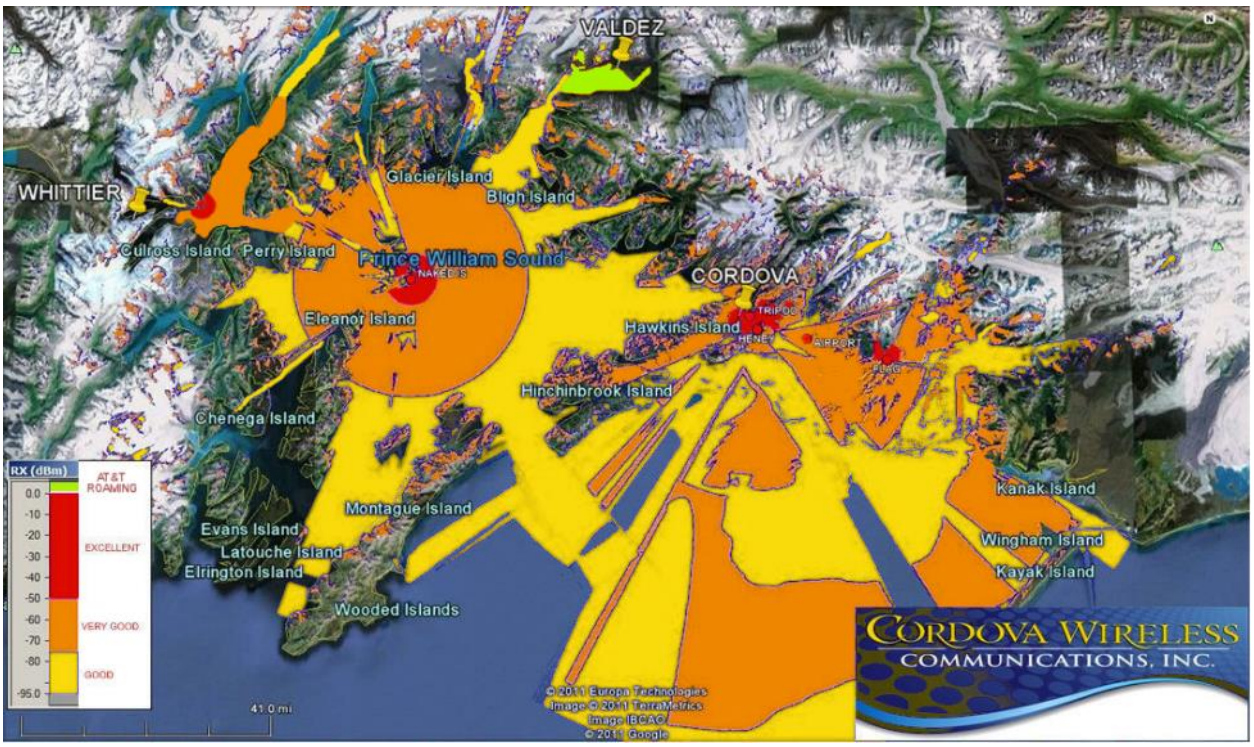
AT&T Coverage Map



Copper Valley Wireless Coverage Map



Cordova Wireless



5420.4.9 – Southeast Alaska

To be developed with capabilities specific to geographic zone.

5420.4.10 – Western Alaska

Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry – Radio Communications Assets: Information on the Alaska Department of Natural Resources' Division of Forestry is also provided in this section. The Dispatch office is located in McGrath adjacent to the runway. The following provides an inventory of ADNR-DOF radio communications assets in the Western Alaska geographic zone.

DOF Southwest Area Forestry (SWAF)

McGrath Dispatch Office Business: 524-3010 Fax: 524-3932 Fire: 524-3366

Channel	Location	TX	RX
Channel 1	Horn Mt. Aniak I.A.	159.270	151.265
Channel 3	Mt X I.A.	159.300	151.295
Channel 5	Cloudy Mt. I.A.	159.330	151.325
Channel 7	RTI	159.345	151.280
Air Guard	Beaver Mt.	168.625	168.625
Air to Ground			
McGrath Station	132.45		
Cloudy Mt.	132.45		
Horn Mt.	132.45		

Cellular Phones: Presently, cellular telephone coverage is limited in the Western Alaska geographic zone. GCI and ACS/Alaska Communications provide cellular services to some of the larger villages. Other cellular phones with 'roam' capability will also work at certain locations.

5500 – RESERVED

5600 – RESERVED

5700 – RESERVED

5800 – RESERVED

6000 – FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION

6100 – FINANCE/ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION ORGANIZATION

The following are helpful resources for establishing a case specific finance/administrative section organization:

- The USCG Incident Management Handbook
- The EPA Incident Management Handbook
- The Alaska Incident Management System (AIMS) Guide for Oil and Hazardous Substance Response.

Note: None of these guides (AIMS Guide, USCG FOG/IMH, or EPA's IMH) are specifically prescribed by this plan, and none are mandated for use by response plan holders or potential responsible parties. Federal and State On-Scene Coordinators will work with the response organization established by the responsible party in responding to and managing oil or hazardous substance releases as long as their organization is compatible with ICS principles

6200 – FUND ACCESS

6210 – Federal Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF)

6211 – Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) Access

The FOSC contacts the NPFC to request a federal pollution number and initial project ceiling. The pollution number is referenced in all subsequent correspondence. Obligation of funds is tracked to ensure the ceiling is not exceeded. For details regarding documentation and cost recovery, see NPFC Instruction 16451.2.

6212 – State Access

State governments may request up to $250,000.00 from the OSLTF via the appropriate FOSC. Procedures for state governments to access the OSLTF are outlined in NPFC Instruction 16451.1.

6213 – Trustee Access

The OSLTF is available to pay for response or removal actions carried out under FOSC direction. The NPFC designates the total amount of money available and assigns a Federal Pollution Number (FPN) for the FOSC. Federal agencies working for the FOSC may request funds from the FOSC to pay for their activities.

1. When an agency is notified of an incident, joint discussions between the FOSC and that agency's representative shall occur to determine if it is appropriate for the agency to participate and support the FOSC.

2. If participation in the response is appropriate, a request for funding shall be made to the FOSC. Initially, the request can be made orally but must be quickly followed by a written request.

3. The funding request shall include anticipated tasks, estimated costs, and the total amount of funding needed for the duration of the response.

4. Authorization comes from the FOSC in the form of a signed and dated Pollution Removal Funding Authorization (PRFA). The PRFA includes the activities to be funded, the amount of money available, and an FPN. The FPN must appear on all incident documentation. The signed PRFA is used as agency authorization to invoice the NPFC for reimbursement of response costs.

5. It is necessary to fully document all costs associated with authorized response expenditures. Records must include salaries and benefits, daily transportation costs, individual per diem, authorized overtime costs, material costs, equipment costs (owned or rented), and authorized contractor costs.

6. If at any time during the response, it appears that the agency will exceed the PRFA ceiling, there must be an IMMEDIATE written request to the FOSC to increase the ceiling. The request must include detailed activities and costs. If an increase is approved, the FOSC will issue an amendment to the PRFA.

NPFC Instructions and other guidance is available online at USCG, NPFC website, NPFC User Reference Guide (eURG).

6220 - State Oil & Hazardous Substance Release Prevention and Response Fund (OHSRPRF)

Activation of a multi-agency State response organization will occur when there is a major or extended incident. Many responses contain emergency elements which must be addressed immediately, and ongoing operations for which use of the Oil and Hazardous Substance Release Prevention and Response Fund (OHSRPRF) may be planned. Therefore, each participating agency should be aware of, and comply with, its policies and procedures for financial and accounting issues, and must be aware of emergency exceptions to its policies, procedures, and constraints for reimbursement from the OHSRPRF. Failure to comply with requirements for expenditures from the OHSRPRF shall preclude reimbursement of expenditures.

Expenditures made directly from or reimbursed from the OHSRPRF will have unique tracking requirements both for legislative reporting and cost recovery documentation. Due to the multi-agency involvement in ICS it is important that all agencies understand the documentation and reporting requirements prior to obligating funds.

1. ADEC

ADEC shall expend and obligate money directly from the OHSRPRF. ADEC shall be responsible for a consolidated report on expenditures reimbursed from the OHSRPRF for initial response, cleanup, and recovery operations at the conclusion of the incident. The report shall address items required in agency reporting requirements, below.

Under AS 46.08.045, the Commissioner can access the response fund for an oil or hazardous substance discharge when it is a declared disaster, or if there is no declared disaster, by providing proper notice to the governor and legislature.

2. Other Agencies

Other State agencies should only incur obligations and expenditures after receiving a request for involvement and work plan approved by the State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC). Obligations and expenditures not requested by the SOSC will not be reimbursed from the OHSRPRF.

Other agencies may seek reimbursement from the OHSRPRF by one of two methods: Inter-Departmental Accounting Journal Entries (AJE's) or Reimbursable Services Agreements (RSA's). In both cases, supporting documentation requirements may be in excess of standard State requirements. Thus, agencies should carefully review supporting documentation requirements. Requests for reimbursement shall be reviewed against OHSRPRF requirements and shall not be approved unless the documentation requirements have been met.

This reimbursement process may be amended if a cost recovery agreement is negotiated with a responsible party that adds or changes reporting requirements. ADEC shall provide written notification to all participating State agencies in such a case.

3. University of Alaska

Documentation requirements and access to the OHSRPRF for the University of Alaska has the same standard documentation and reporting requirements as other agency involvement, but reimbursements shall be through a general warrant.

6300 – COST

6310 – Cost Recovery

6310.1 – Federal

The National Pollution Fund Center is responsible for cost recovery of Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund funds.

6310.2 – State

ADEC is responsible for cost recovery of OHSRPRF funds. ADEC will participate with the Department of Law in cost recovery agreement negotiation. Each participating agency will receive written notification of its responsibility under the cost recovery process. AS 46.08.020 requires that:

a) money recovered or otherwise received from parties responsible for the containment and cleanup of oil or a hazardous substance at a specific site, excluding funds for performance bonds and other forms of financial responsibility held in escrow pending satisfactory performance of privately-financed response action; and

b) fines, penalties, or damages recovered for costs incurred by the state as a result of the release or threatened release of oil or a hazardous substance shall be deposited in the General Fund and credited to the special account called the "oil and hazardous substance Response Fund."

As such all monies shall be collected and deposited by the Department of Law/ADEC.

Cost Recovery Direct From Responsible Party: In cases of cost recovery direct from the responsible party, each participating agency may be required to provide documentation to the liable party and to ADEC for cost recovery. Written notification of procedures shall be provided by ADEC to each participating agency. Each agency shall be required to maintain records related to the cost recovery process. Specific record keeping requirements shall be outlined in writing by ADEC to each participating agency but shall include at a minimum:

- Expenditures Incurred
- Expenditures Submitted for Cost Recovery
- Expenditures Recovered

Cost Recovery through Litigation: In cases of cost recovery through litigation each participating agency may be required to provide documentation to the Department of Law and to ADEC for cost recovery. Written notification of procedures shall be provided by ADEC to each participating agency.

6320 – Cost Documentation, Procedures, Forms & Completion Report

6320.1 - Federal

All federal cost documentation, procedures and forms can be accessed at the NPFC website:

Regulation/Guidance - https://www.uscg.mil/Mariners/National-Pollution-Funds-Center/URG/
Forms - https://www.uscg.mil/Mariners/National-Pollution-Funds-Center/Forms/

6320.2 – State

6320.2.1 Fund Expenditure Methods

Inter-Departmental Accounting Journal Entries - The document shall include:

- Transaction Screen Printout
- Audit Trail Printout, Showing Expenditures
- Copies of Invoices, Procurement Documentation, Travel Documentation, Time Sheet, Warrant Register
- Narrative justification for the expenditure that addresses the specific reason for each expenditure as it relates to the approved work plan for that agency
- Other information to aid ADEC in the approval process
- Other information to aid ADEC in the cost recovery process
- Name and telephone of agency contact for additional information

All inter-agency accounting journal entries shall be approved by the SOSC or his/her designee prior to authorization and certification by ADEC.

Reimbursable Services Agreements (RSA's) - The execute document shall include:

- Transaction Screen Printouts
- Audit Trail Showing Expenditure
- Copies of Invoices, Procurement Documentation, Travel Documentation, Time Sheet, Warrant Register
- Narrative justification for the expenditure, addressing specific reasons for each expenditure as they relate to the agency's approved work plan
- Other information to aid ADEC in the approval process
- Other information to aid ADEC in the cost recovery process
- Name and telephone of agency contact for additional information

All RSA additions, executions, and amendments shall be approved by the SOSC or his/her designee prior to authorization and certification by ADEC.

Required Reports - All agencies shall be required to file reports on expenditures reimbursed from the OHSRPRF at the conclusion of their involvement in the response. The report shall address the following topics:

- Work Plan and Accomplishments
- Personal Services Expenditures by Name, PCN, Total Compensation and Services Performed
- One Time Purchases >$10,000
- Contractual Agreements >$20,000
- Equipment Purchases

6320.2.2 Accounting

Responsible Agency: ALL

Accounting functions (AKSAS) will rarely be located onsite. All agencies must use a unique accounting structure (such as ledger code, program code) or other tool to identify all expenditures by specific ICS project.

ADEC must receive written notification from each participating agency of the accounting structure being used to capture its authorization, obligations and expenditures. AKSAS Transactions for Inter Departmental AJE's for reimbursement by ADEC should be sent to ADEC RD 18128. AKSAS transactions for Reimbursable Services Agreement (RSA) executions, additions, and amendments for reimbursement by ADEC should be sent to ADEC RD 18128.

The State of Alaska maintains reimbursable petty cash accounts for small purchases (usually less than $100.00). The balance of these accounts is normally under $100.00. Field Warrants are used in situations that require immediate payment. They are limited to a maximum of $1,000.00. Any amount over $1,000.00 should be paid with an AKSAS generated general warrant.

6320.2.3 Personnel/ Payroll

Responsible Agency: DOA

Personnel and payroll actions are governed by the various collective bargaining agreements, Personnel Rules, and the State Administrative Manual, as well as individual departmental policies and procedures. In an initial activation of a multi-agency ICS, the Department of Administration shall take the lead role in establishing a core group, which will consist of one or more representatives from each of the following agencies:

- Department of Administration
- Division of Personnel
- Division of Labor Relations
- Division of Finance
- Department of Environmental Conservation
- All other State agencies with employees assisting in the cleanup efforts

The core group will address the following issues and any other issues as they arise to ensure consistency between departments:

- Overtime eligibility for Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) exempt employees
- Modifications to collective bargaining agreements through Letters of Agreement
- Time reporting form modifications to address unique reporting requirements of the incident

- Establishment of record keeping policies and procedures for volunteer corps
- Assist in position classification and hiring for large numbers of emergency hires and non-permanent staff, agency guidance and assistance. This assistance will be available to all agencies, but agencies may choose to follow the existing procedures without this assistance.
- Assist the Finance/Administration Section Chief in the hire and training of personnel/payroll staff to remain on site.

ADEC shall review each agency's equipment purchases and make a determination of equipment which shall be required for the emergency response. The agency shall relinquish that equipment to ADEC for transportation to a local response conex. The balance of equipment shall remain in the sole possession of the purchasing agency. The agency shall not be required to reimburse the OHSRPRF for equipment which ADEC does not require for emergency response.

6320.2.4 Documentation

Responsible Agency: ALL/ADEC/LAW

1) Minimum Requirements - Each agency shall immediately implement document control and collection procedures. In all cases telephone logs, correspondence, reports, time records, and field notes shall be considered part of documentation. Numerical document control by all participating agencies and a mechanism for centralized document control and retention shall be instituted at the agency level. All staff shall be subject to a "Check In - Check Out" process through the Resource Unit of the Planning Section to ascertain that vital records are retained onsite.

2) Additional Requirements - Additional documentation and data management requirements shall vary by incident. ADEC, in conjunction with the Department of Law, shall establish the documentation and data management requirements for each incident. Attention shall be paid to cost recovery requirements. Each participating agency shall be provided written instructions by ADEC for documentation requirements in excess of minimums.

6320.3 – National Pollution Fund Center Technical Operating Procedures

Utilize the following link for access to the NPFC Technical Operating Procedures (TOPS): https://www.uscg.mil/Mariners/National-Pollution-Funds-Center/Publications/tops/

6320.4 – Finance and Resource Management Field Guide

TBD – Does this publication exist?

6330 – Reimbursable Expenses

6330.1 – Procedures for Reimbursement

For reimbursement under the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, see the Compensation/Claims section of this document.

For local government reimbursement under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, follow this link for information: https://www.epa.gov/emergency-response/local-governments-reimbursement-program

6340 – Liability Limits

Limits of Liability as defined by OPA 90 are outlined in 33 CFR 138, Subpart B.

6400 – TIME

TBD

6500 – COMPENSATION/CLAIMS

6510 – Claims against the OSLTF

Guidance for submitting a claim under the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund can be found at the following link: https://www.uscg.mil/Mariners/National-Pollution-Funds-Center/Claims/

6520 – Compensation for Injury Specialist (INJR)

TBD

6530 – Claims Specialist (CLMS)

TBD

6600 – PROCUREMENT

6610 – Contracting Officer Authority

6610.1 – Federal

Federal contract authority for spill response falls under the Federal On scene Coordinator duties. Further guidance on this topic is found at the following link: https://www.uscg.mil/Mariners/National-Pollution-Funds-Center/Response/

6610.2 – State

Responsible Agency: DOA

Agencies are cautioned that procurement actions are governed by AS 36.30, the State of Alaska Administrative Manual, 2 AAC 12, Departmental Delegated Purchasing Authority Memoranda, as well as individual departmental policy and procedures.

In an initial activation of the multi-agency ICS, the Department of Administration shall establish an on-scene Procurement Office, using the designated contract support team (DCST); reporting to the Finance/ Administration Section Chief. The Logistics Section Chief will work with the Procurement Office to ensure accounting practices and procedures are followed for all transactions.

Primary activities shall be to:

- Establish written term contracts for services.
- Eliminate State liability from verbal contracts through public notices.
- Assess and establish leases for office and other space.
- Provide assistance, as needed, to all participating agencies in contracting, emergency procurement, and reporting.
- Establish systems to provide adequate internal controls and communication between the finance procurement unit and the logistics supply unit.

- Coordinate with ADMVA/DHSEM and DOT/PF and Logistics to ensure ground transportation requirements are met.
- Assist in hiring and training staff for procurement functions.

6700 – RESERVED

6800 – RESERVED

6900 – RESERVED FOR AREA/DISTRICT

7000 – HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

7100 – INTRODUCTION

This chapter profiles the hazards associated with extremely hazardous substances (EHS) in Alaska. It identifies the substances, where they are found, how they are transported, the risks they pose to the public, and the current capability of industry and government to respond to large-scale accidents.

EHS, for the most part, are those substances that pose an acute inhalation threat to humans. The distribution of EHS in Alaska falls into relatively distinct and predictable patterns. Hydrogen sulfide gas occurs only in association with crude oil production. Chlorine is found primarily at the municipal water and wastewater treatment facilities and seafood processing facilities of coastal southcentral and southeastern Alaska, as well as larger municipal facilities on the highway system. Anhydrous ammonia is found typically in coastal communities with seafood processing facilities. Sulfuric acid occurs at major industrial facilities and at remote communications facilities (as a battery electrolyte), and sodium cyanide is typically located at mining operations and transport facilities. Many of the more exotic substances occur at a small number of industrial or trans-shipment facilities.

Major routes and modes of transportation of EHS into and around the state are relatively simple. Interstate transport of EHS consists nearly exclusively of transport of substances into the state from the southern contiguous states by water. With a scattered and largely rural population, the potential for an accidental EHS release with catastrophic consequences – for example, affecting over 1,000 persons – in Alaska is confined to a handful of population centers. On the other hand, release consequences could still be great in many Alaskan communities when evaluated in terms of the percentage of a community's population affected and the degree of impact.

Response to an EHS release can be either defensive or offensive in nature. Defensive response measures include detecting a release, notifying the public and appropriate agencies, predicting plume movement, and protecting the public through evacuation or shelter-in-place tactics. Key to effective defensive response is a local emergency plan to guide the effort. A degree of defensive response capability exists in Alaska communities as evidenced by the existence of local emergency response plans in most communities.

Offensive response includes monitoring chemical concentrations and entering hazard zones to accomplish rescue, control, decontamination or other objectives. Key to effective offensive response is a well-trained, equipped and practiced Hazmat team. Such teams, though, are expensive to equip and train, and maintaining a level of proficiency commensurate with the risk to responders is also costly. The Hazmat response teams of the Municipality of Anchorage, the 103rd Civil Support Team WMD (Alaska National Guard), and the City of Kodiak provide a degree of offensive response capability for their respective locales.

Areas with substantial risk and no or limited offensive response capability include the Kenai Peninsula Borough Planning District, the Aleutians East and Aleutian and Pribilof Planning Districts, the Bristol Bay Planning District, and the Northwest Arctic Borough Planning District.

7110 – Overview of Chemical Hazards

This section discusses chemical hazards in general and those in Alaska particularly. It is intended to provide some background for readers that may not be familiar with the hazards posed by EHS.

1) **Release and Dispersion Mechanics:** EHS in Alaska include compressed and refrigerated gases, liquids and solids. The ways in which each is released and disperses in the environment differ.

Gases: Compressed and refrigerated gases can be released directly into the environment and spread under the influence of meteorological conditions. The rate at which a compressed gas is released depends on such factors as the amount of the substance in the container, the temperature of the substance, and the size of the hole through which the gas escapes. Once released, compressed gases spread in a downwind direction under the influence of meteorological conditions and gravity. The spread of compressed gases is particularly sensitive to wind speed. The slower the wind speed, the further high concentrations of gases will reach.

Liquids: Liquids are normally assumed to be dispersed into the atmosphere through evaporation. The evaporative rate is largely a function of chemical properties, the temperature of the liquid, and the surface area of the pool. The rate of release of liquids to the atmosphere through evaporation at normal temperatures is usually much slower than that for compressed gasses. As a result, even highly toxic liquids are far less likely to cause off-site impacts than the compressed gasses, provided the liquids are released and remain at ambient temperatures.

It is important to note that heating toxic liquids as a result of fire or other chemical reactions can dramatically increase release rates and downwind impact distances. Highly reactive liquids, such as strong acids, react with many substances while generating heat, which increases evaporative rates. Chemical reaction of liquids with substances in the environment upon release can also produce toxic gases as products of reaction. Under certain conditions, liquids can also be introduced into the environment as fine aerosols, which behave much like gases.

Solids: Finely divided solids can be released by explosion or other physical means and may disperse much like gases. Like liquids, solids can also react with other substances to release toxic gases.

2) **Causes of Releases:** Causes of chemical accidents in Alaska are expected to mirror causes reflected in nationwide records. In a general sense, causes of most chemical accidents fall into three primary (but not entirely distinct) categories: human error, fire, and natural disasters.

Human Error: The single greatest cause of chemical releases reflected in nationwide records is, directly or indirectly, human error. Inadequate training, lapses in judgment, and inadequate number of personnel appear repeatedly in the records as the cause of chemical accidents. The statistic suggests that the frequency of accidental releases is directly proportional to the level of human judgment and opportunity for mistakes. There is every reason to expect that the prevalence of human error as a cause of chemical accidents will apply in Alaska.

Fire: Fire is also a common, and in some ways a problematic, cause of releases. In closed systems, such as pressure vessels or refrigeration systems, increases in temperatures cause increases in internal pressure. To reduce the risk of explosion, most closed systems are equipped with some form of pressure relief device that will vent all or some of the system contents in the event of over-

pressurization. Extreme temperatures associated with fires can be expected to result in the release of gases via these pressure relief devices.

For liquids, heat produced by fires increases vapor pressures and the rate at which liquids are released into the air. Fires can also produce or accelerate chemical reactions whereby toxic substances are created and dispersed. It is important to note that most plume models do not simulate the effects of fire and other chemical reactions.

One characteristic of fire, on the other hand, tends to reduce the effects of fire-associated releases. Produced heat forms strong vertical air currents that disperse emissions vertically, as opposed to horizontally along the ground surface.

Natural Disaster: Other causes of accidental chemical releases include natural phenomena such as earthquakes, and floods. With its active seismic zones, earthquakes may be a more likely cause of chemical releases in Alaska. Natural disasters can result in situations that exceed those contemplated in normal emergency planning.

3) **Accident Frequencies:** The expected frequency of accidental chemical releases on a unit basis will be higher in Alaska than on a national basis. Factors that will tend to increase the likelihood of a release include extreme environmental conditions, improper training, and lack of regulatory oversight.

Fixed Facilities: The Handbook of Chemical Hazard Analysis Procedures (Federal Emergency Management Agency - FEMA et al, 1990) presents an approach for estimating the likelihood of releases from facilities. In formulating the approach, FEMA suggests that the frequency of significant accidents is largely a function of the number of containers, and whether the containers are in use or in storage: Primarily due to the potential for fire damage, FEMA concludes that the frequency of accidents is ten times greater for containers in warehouses and other storage facilities than for containers at medium size industrial facilities such as water treatment plants. FEMA also concludes that accident frequency varies directly with the number of containers – the more containers, the higher the likelihood of an accident.

The handbook suggests a failure rate for water treatment plants and other medium size industrial users of 1×10^{-4} failures per storage tank or pressure vessel per year. For warehouses and other storage facilities, the handbook suggests a failure rate of 1×10^{-3} failures per storage tank or pressure vessel per year. While valve and piping leaks are far more common than container failures, such operational leaks are often detected and are often of a magnitude that does not pose a threat beyond the facility and immediate working environment. As a result of the limited number of containers present at individual facilities in Alaska, the expected frequency of container failure at any single facility should never exceed 1×10^{-2} per year.

Bulk Vessel Transport: The Handbook of Chemical Hazard Analysis Procedures (FEMA et al, 1990) states that marine (vessel) transportation has the lowest accident rate per ton-mile and the lowest number of accidents of the various modes of transportation. The large energies involved when accidents do occur, however, can result in large cargo losses. The handbook estimates spill frequency for bulk marine transport based on the likelihood of vessel accidents per mile traveled or per port call. Suggested accident frequencies vary from 1×10^{-3} per mile for collisions and groundings in harbors and bays to 5×10^{-6} per mile for groundings on lakes, rivers and intercoastal waterways. Of the accidents involving

single-hulled vessels, 25 percent can be expected to result in releases, and of these, 30 percent can be expected to result in the loss of 100 percent of one tank or compartment. This suggests large-scale releases may occur at a frequency of 7.5×10^{-5} to 3.75×10^{-7} per mile traveled.

Bulk Rail Transport: The Handbook of Chemical Hazard Analysis Procedures (FEMA et al, 1990) estimates spill frequency for bulk rail transport based on the likelihood of accidents per rail car-mile. The handbook suggests a frequency for mainline accidents of 6×10^{-7} per car-mile and a frequency for yard accidents of 3×10^{-6} per car-mile. Of the accidents, the handbook suggests that 30 percent can be expected to result in complete loss of cargo. This yields a frequency for large-scale releases from mainline accidents of 1.8×10^{-7} per car-mile and 9×10^{-7} per car-mile for releases from accidents in rail yards.

Bulk Truck Transport: The Handbook of Chemical Hazard Analysis Procedures (FEMA et al, 1990) estimates spill frequency for bulk truck transport based on the likelihood of truck accidents per mile traveled, and the percentage of those accidents that result in a release of some or all of the contents. The handbook suggests use of an average accident rate of 2×10^{-6} accidents per mile for trucks carrying bulk quantities of hazardous materials. The method suggests that accidents result in spills 20 percent of the time, and of those, 20 percent will result in release of the entire cargo. Considering all factors, the handbook suggests that accidents will result in release of the entire contents at a rate of 8×10^{-8} per mile traveled per year.

4) **Release Consequences:** While releases of chemical substances can certainly affect the environment, release consequences are most often evaluated in terms of human injury and loss of life. If this standard is used, it is understood that the most severe consequences are associated with releases in highly populated areas. With a scattered and largely rural population, the potential for catastrophic consequences - for example, affecting over 1,000 persons - in Alaska is confined to a handful of population centers. On the other hand, release consequences evaluated in terms of the percentage of a community's population impacted and the degree of impact could still be great in many Alaskan communities.

5) **Risk:** Risk is normally considered a function of both the likelihood of a release, and the severity of the consequences. Risk is greatest where a release is most likely to occur and the consequences would be most severe - the least where releases are highly improbable, or even if one were to occur, impacts would be minor. In a general sense, chemical risk in Alaska is not nearly as high as many parts of the nation. Nevertheless, many Alaskan communities are faced with some degree of chemical risk.

7200 –OPERATIONS

7210 – Hazmat Response

All hazardous material (hazmat) releases in excess of the reportable quantity must be reported by the responsible party to the National Response Center (NRC). Any release, regardless of amount, is required to be reported to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC). Upon notification of a release, the NRC shall promptly notify the appropriate Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC). The FOSC shall contact the ADEC State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC). If ADEC receives notification first, the SOSC shall notify the FOSC promptly. An emergency notification list is provided at the front of the Response section in this plan. The FOSC and SOSC will relay the notification to local communities, resource

agencies, medical facilities, and others as necessary and begin coordination with a Local On-Scene Coordinator (LOSC), if available, if the incident poses an immediate threat to public health and safety.

The community's local on-scene coordinator (LOSC) is in command and control until he or she determines that there is no longer an imminent threat to public safety. The LOSC can at any time request higher authority to assume command and control of an incident. Local emergency plans should be consulted for any specific directions or guidelines. The local fire department and/or Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) should have the most current records on local storage of hazmat in quantities large enough to meet federal reporting requirements.

As long as there is an immediate threat to public safety, the LOSC serves as the ultimate command authority if the FOSC or SOSC does not assume the lead role for the response or the LOSC requests a higher authority to assume that responsibility.

Recognition

To deal with a hazmat release safely, it is essential to recognize the chemical or physical hazards that may affect response personnel. Chemical hazards include biological, radioactive, toxic, flammable, and reactive hazards. Physical hazards include slips; trips and falls; compressed gases; materials handling; thermal, electrical, and noise hazards; and confined spaces.

To help determine these hazards, it is important to identify the properties of the released material, including characteristics such as flammability, radioactivity, corrosiveness, toxicity, and/or other properties that classify them as hazardous. For any particular hazardous category, the degree of hazard varies depending on the substance.

The hazardous properties and degree of hazard for a substance can be determined using reference materials. Chemical properties and the health hazards associated with the various materials transported in the Cook Inlet Subarea can be found in the United States Coast Guard (USCG) Chemical Hazards Response Information System (CHRIS) Manual, the United States Department of Transportation (DOT) Emergency Response Guidebook (current edition), and Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO) computer programs. Industry experts can be consulted as well. An excellent resource is the CHEMTREC 24-hour information number, 1-800-424-9300, supported by the Chemical Manufacturers Association. Additional references are provided below.

The "degree of hazard" is a relative measure of how hazardous a substance is. For example, the Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH) concentration of butyl acetate in air is 10,000 parts per million; the IDLH for tetrachloroethane is 150 parts per million. Tetrachloroethane is therefore far more toxic (has a higher degree of hazard) when inhaled in low concentration than butyl acetate. Vapors from butyl acetate, however, have a higher degree of explosive hazard than tetrachloroethane vapors, which are not explosive.

Although print and online sources can provide information about a substance's environmental behavior, additional field data will likely be required to fully characterize it. Most frequently, air monitoring and sampling are needed to verify and identify the presence of hazmat, calculate concentrations, and confirm dispersion patterns.

The following are some useful references for hazmat and response organization information:

Many of the publications/ programs listed here can also be found at ADEC offices and local fire departments.

State Plans and Guidance

- Alaska Federal/State Preparedness Plan for Response to Oil & Hazardous Substance Discharges/Releases http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/plans/uc.htm
- The Alaska Incident Management System (AIMS) Guide (November 2002 Revision 1) http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/docs/AIMS_Guide-Complete(Nov02).pdf
- Spill Tactics for Alaska Responders (STAR) Manual. http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/star/docs.htm

National Plans and Guidance

- National Contingency Plan (NCP) (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] part 300)

Chemical and Hazard Material Guides and Manuals

- CHEMTREC, Chemical/Hazardous Substance information, 1 800-424-9300
- DOT Emergency Response Guidebook (current edition) www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg
- International Maritime Dangerous Goods Codes
- National Fire Protection Guide On Hazardous Materials
- National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)/Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)/USCG/United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/
- Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities. https://www.osha.gov/Publications/complinks/OSHG-HazWaste/all-in-one.pdf
- Safety Data Sheets (SDS) www.hazard.com/msds/index.php
- Sax's Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials
- USCG CHRIS Manual

Reports

- Alaska Statewide Oil and Hazardous Substance Inventory for Tier Two, Reporting Year 2011. Prepared for U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10 by Ecology and Environment, Inc. 2012
- Statewide Hazardous Materials Commodity Flow Study, Nuka Research and Planning Group, 2010. The basic report is available at: http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/hazmat/study.html

Evaluation

To properly evaluate a hazmat release, the incident must be characterized. Incident characterization is the process of positively identifying the substance(s) involved and evaluating the actual or potential public health and environmental impacts. This is generally a two-phase process, comprising an initial characterization followed by a more comprehensive characterization.

1. Initial Characterization: The initial characterization is based on information that is readily available or can be obtained fairly rapidly to determine what hazards exist and if immediate protective measures are necessary. During this initial phase, a number of key decisions must be made regarding:

- Imminent or potential threat to public health
- Imminent or potential threat to the environment
- Immediate need for protective actions to prevent or reduce the impact
- Protection of the health and safety of response personnel

If the incident is not immediately dangerous to human life or sensitive environments, more time is available to evaluate the hazards, design plans for cleanup, and establish safety requirements for response personnel. Information for characterizing the hazards can be obtained from on-scene intelligence (records, placards, eye witnesses, etc.), direct reading of instruments, and sampling. Depending on the nature of the incident and the amount of time available, various combinations of these information gathering methods may be used. The following outline describes one approach to collecting the data needed to evaluate a hazmat incident's impact.

- Attempt to gather as much information as possible, such as:
    - Nature and exact location of the incident
    - Date and time of occurrence
    - Hazardous substances involved and their physical/chemical properties
    - Present status of the incident
    - Potential pathways of dispersion
    - Habitation - population at risk
    - Environmentally sensitive areas - endangered species, delicate ecosystems
    - Economically sensitive areas - industrial, agricultural
    - Accessibility by air, roads, and waterways
    - Current weather and forecast (next 24 to 48 hours)
    - Aerial photographs/video when possible
    - A general layout and mapping of the site
    - Available communications

- Off-site reconnaissance (that can be conducted in Level D Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), per OSHA and EPA guidance) should be the primary inspection method for initial site characterization when the hazards are largely unknown or there is no urgent need to enter the site. Off-site reconnaissance consists of visual observations and monitoring for atmospheric hazards near the site. Collecting of off-site samples may help identify substance migration or indicate on-site conditions. Off-site reconnaissance would include:
    - Monitoring ambient air with direct-reading instruments for:
        - Organic and inorganic vapors, gases, and particulates
        - Oxygen deficiency
        - Specific materials, if known
        - Combustible gases and radiation
    - Identifying placards, labels, or markings on containers or vehicles
    - Noting the configuration of containers and trailers
    - Noting the types and numbers of containers, trailers, buildings, and impoundments
    - Identifying any leachate or runoff

    - Looking for biological indicators - dead vegetation, animals, insects or fish
    - Noting any unusual odors or conditions
    - Observing any vapors, clouds, or suspicious substances
    - Taking off-site samples of air, surface water, ground water (wells), drinking water, site runoff, and soil
    - Reviewing the Dangerous Cargo Manifest
    - Conducting interviews with workers, witnesses, observers, or inhabitants
    -
- An on-site survey (conducted in a minimum of Level B PPE, per OSHA and EPA guidance until hazards can be determined) may be necessary if a more thorough evaluation of hazards is required. On-site surveys require personnel to enter the restricted or hot zone of the site. Prior to any personnel conducting an on-site survey, an entry plan addressing what will be initially accomplished and prescribing the procedures to protect the health and safety of response personnel will be developed. On-site inspection and information gathering would include:
    - Monitoring ambient air with direct-reading instruments for:
        - Organic and inorganic vapors, gases, and particulates
        - Oxygen deficiency
        - Specific materials, if known
        - Combustible gases and radiation
    - Observing containers, impoundments, or other storage systems and noting:
        - Numbers, types, and quantities of materials
        - Condition of storage systems (state of repair, deterioration, etc.)
        - Container configuration or shape of tank cars, trailers, etc.
        - Labels, marking, identification tags, or other indicators of material
        - Leaks or discharges from containers, tanks, ponds, vehicles, etc.
    - Noting physical condition of material:
        - Solids, liquids, gases
        - Color
        - Behavior (foaming, vaporizing, corroding, etc.)
    - Determining potential pathways of dispersion - air, surface water, ground water, land surface, biological routes
    - Taking on-site samples of storage containers, air, surface water, ground water (wells), drinking water, site runoff, and soil.

2. Comprehensive Characterization: Comprehensive characterization is the second phase, and may not be needed in all responses. It is a more methodical investigation to enhance, refine, and enlarge the information base developed during the initial characterization. This phase provides more complete information for characterizing the hazards associated with an incident. As a continuously operating program, the second phase also reflects any environmental changes resulting from response activities.

Information obtained off site and during the initial site entries can be sufficient to thoroughly identify and assess the human and environmental effects of an incident. If not, an environmental surveillance program needs to be implemented. This program collects the same type of information gathered during the preliminary inspection, but more detailed and extensive. For example, if the first phase involved the collection of one or two groundwater samples, the second phase would conduct a broad and intensive groundwater survey over a long period of time.

Results from preliminary inspections provide a screening mechanism for a more complete environmental surveillance program to determine the full extent of contamination. Since mitigation and remedial measures may cause changes in the original conditions, a continual surveillance program can be used to identify and track these fluctuations or ramifications.

Evacuation

The EPA does not have the authority to order an evacuation of facilities or communities in the event of a hazmat release*; this authority lies with local or state entities*. However, evacuation should be strongly recommended to local civil authorities (police, fire departments, etc.) whenever a hazardous release poses a threat to surrounding personnel. In the event of such a release, the area should be isolated for at least 100 meters in all directions until the material is identified. Only trained and properly equipped personnel should be allowed access.

To guide evacuations, the DOT Emergency Response Guidebook includes "Table 1: Initial Isolation and Protective Action Distances.". Evacuation should always begin with people in downwind and in low-lying areas. Continual reassessment is necessary to account for changes in weather and wind, rate of release, etc. CAMEO should be used to provide an air plume trajectory model for downwind toxic plume distances. Again, constant reassessment is required.

Issues concerning disaster assistance for people and organizations in evacuated areas should be referred to the Alaska Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (DMVA) Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management.

Direction and Site/Entry Control

The purpose of site control is to minimize potential contamination of emergency response personnel, protect the public from any hazards, contain and reduce the extent of contamination to the environment, and prevent unlawful entry onto the site that may result in an additional release of material, destruction of evidence, or prolonging of the cleanup effort. The degree of site control necessary depends on site characteristics, site size, and the surrounding community.

Several site control procedures should be implemented to reduce potential exposure and ensure an effective, rapid cleanup, including:

- Secure site, and establish entry control points
- Compile a site map
- Prepare the site for subsequent activities
- Establish work zones
- Use the buddy system when entering
- Establish and strictly enforce decontamination procedures
- Establish site security measures
- Set up communications networks
- Enforce safe work practices

For complete guidance on Direction and Site Entry/Control, refer to the NIOSH/OSHA/USCG/EPA Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities (Publication No. 85-115).

Command and Control
The LOSC can at any time request higher authority to assume command and control of an incident. All applicable local emergency plans should be consulted. After the LOSC, together with the FOSC and SOSC, has determined that public safety is not at risk, then the Unified Command response organization will assume command and control of the incident.

Government response organization in the State of Alaska is based on the Unified Command structure of the Incident Command System (ICS), which is outlined in the AIMS Guide. The Unified Command brings together the FOSC, the SOSC, and the Responsible Party's Incident Commander (along with the LOSC if participation is warranted and available) into one governing unit. The ICS and Unified Command structure are discussed in further detail in the Unified Plan, Annex B and in the AIMS Guide. The organizational structure and hazmat team member duties and responsibilities for hazmat response are also described in the AIMS Guide, Appendix B.

Communications
A communications plan for all sections of the ICS will be established by the Incident Commander.

At this time, a pre-established generic communications plan accounting for the various police, fire, federal, state, and local frequencies has not been established.

Warning Systems & Emergency Public Notification
Three separate systems for broadcast of emergency messages are available to the Alaska Regional Response Team, FOSC, and SOSC: the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio System, the State of Alaska Emergency Alert System, and the National Warning Systems.**.** The LOSC or the local emergency services should activate any system available in their community (e.g., community alert system).

To broadcast an emergency public notice to a specific community, refer Section 2000 Command/ 2300 "Public Information" of this plan for radio, newspaper, and television contacts**.**

Health and Medical Services - For local hospital and clinic information, refer to the Section 3350 Emergency Medical Services section or the Section 9770 Community Profiles.

7210.1 – Radiological Response

General: The potential for a significant nuclear-related accident in the State of Alaska is remote. There are no active nuclear reactors in the State of Alaska and the quantities of nuclear materials transported within the state are insignificant in comparison to nuclear waste/cargo shipments in the Lower 48 states. However, Alaska's proximity to nuclear facilities (e.g., power plants, waste storage sites, and processing plants) in eastern Russia and seasonal weather patterns that could bring fallout over the state warrant concern, as well as preparedness on the U.S. side. Most of the Russian facilities are substandard in construction and have had a history of reported and unreported releases.

Two basic situations may occur following a radiological accident. In the case of a major catastrophic event with serious impact to the State of Alaska, the Governor may declare a disaster emergency, the State Emergency Response Plan would be activated, and the Alaska Department of Military and Veterans Affairs would be the lead agency. For non-declared emergencies, the Alaska Department of

Environmental Conservation (ADEC) more than likely would serve as the lead agency under their hazardous materials response charter.

The National Response Framework (NRF), Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex details the responsibilities of coordinating Federal agencies for nuclear/radiological incidents. These coordinating agencies include:

- Department of Defense (DOD) or Department of Energy (DOE), as appropriate, for incidents involving nuclear/radiological materials or facilities owned or operated by DOD or DOE; or for incidents involving a nuclear weapon, special nuclear material, and/or classified components under DOD or DOE custody.
- DHS, generally through Customs and Border Protection (CBP), for incidents involving the inadvertent import of radioactive materials as well as any other incidents where radioactive material is detected at borders.
- EPA or DHS/USCG, as appropriate, for environmental response and cleanup for incidents not otherwise covered above.
- DHS for all deliberate attacks involving nuclear/radiological facilities or materials, including radiation dispersal devices and improvised nuclear devices.

Basic Responsibilities of State and Federal Agencies:

1. Federal agency tasking is contained in the National Response Framework.

2. The Alaska Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (through the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management) will:
   - Implement the State Emergency Response Plan, if applicable.
   - *Provide the designated State Coordinating Officer.
   - Receive communications from federal, state and local agencies.
   - *Provide updates to the Governor and federal, state and local agencies through Situation Reports (SitReps).
   - *Provide a State Area Commander and lead staff for the State Emergency Coordination Center.
   - Facilitate release of health advisory information and recommended population protection measures.
   - *Coordinate area evacuation if the situation warrants.

*Basic tasks under a declared disaster situation.

3. The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation will:
   - Set up/participate in the Unified Command (non-disasters) and provide the State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC).
   - Coordinate health advisories with the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services (ADHSS).
   - Coordinate and verify accuracy of actual and forecasted radiological contamination plume locations thru NOAA’s National Weather Service satellite imagery and the University of Alaska's Geophysical Institute at Fairbanks.

- Provide ADEC Air Quality staff and response team assistance, as requested by the State Coordinating Officer or the ADEC SOSC.
- Alert the EPA Alaska Operations Office (if not previously alerted) and local communities that may be at risk. Coordinate response actions.
- Determine areas within the State that are likely to receive airborne radiological contamination and establish a radiation-monitoring network. As a minimum:
  - Coordinate with EPA and determine local sample screening and analysis capability to expedite turnaround of sampling results.
  - Coordinate with the US Air Force, US Army, and US Navy for Department of Defense resources in Alaska and with the USCG and other federal agencies for their resources for establishing a monitoring network and data exchange.

4. The Alaska Department of Health and Social Services will:
   - Develop appropriate protective action guidelines for response to radiological releases. EPA-developed federal protective action guidelines may be used if deemed appropriate for the State of Alaska.
   - Coordinate health advisories with ADEC prior to release over statewide media networks.
   - Alert the US Food and Drug Administration and the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission of the potential for radiological contamination impacting the State of Alaska.
   - Advise the Unified Command on the potential health hazards resulting from the deposition of radiological contamination.
   - Maintain contact with rural health facilities and provide them with updated status reports.
   - Provide a representative to the Unified Command structure.

5. The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development will:
   - Alert federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) officials.
   - Coordinate with ADHSS in determining OSHA standards for radiation exposure to emergency response personnel.

1. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game will:
   - In conjunction with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and other federal agencies, determine the impact of radiological hazards on fish and wildlife in the affected area.
   - Advise the general public on any restrictions to commercial, sport, or subsistence fishing and hunting as a result of potential health hazards (from consumption of contaminated fish and wildlife).

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES: Immediate notification of a radiological incident is critical to develop and implement the proper response strategy to protect the general populace. While existing international protocols outline a formal notification system through the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), direct communication with the affected country will provide immediate information on the release. The existing lines of communication are described below. Additionally, the figure below provides a schematic flow diagram for notification.

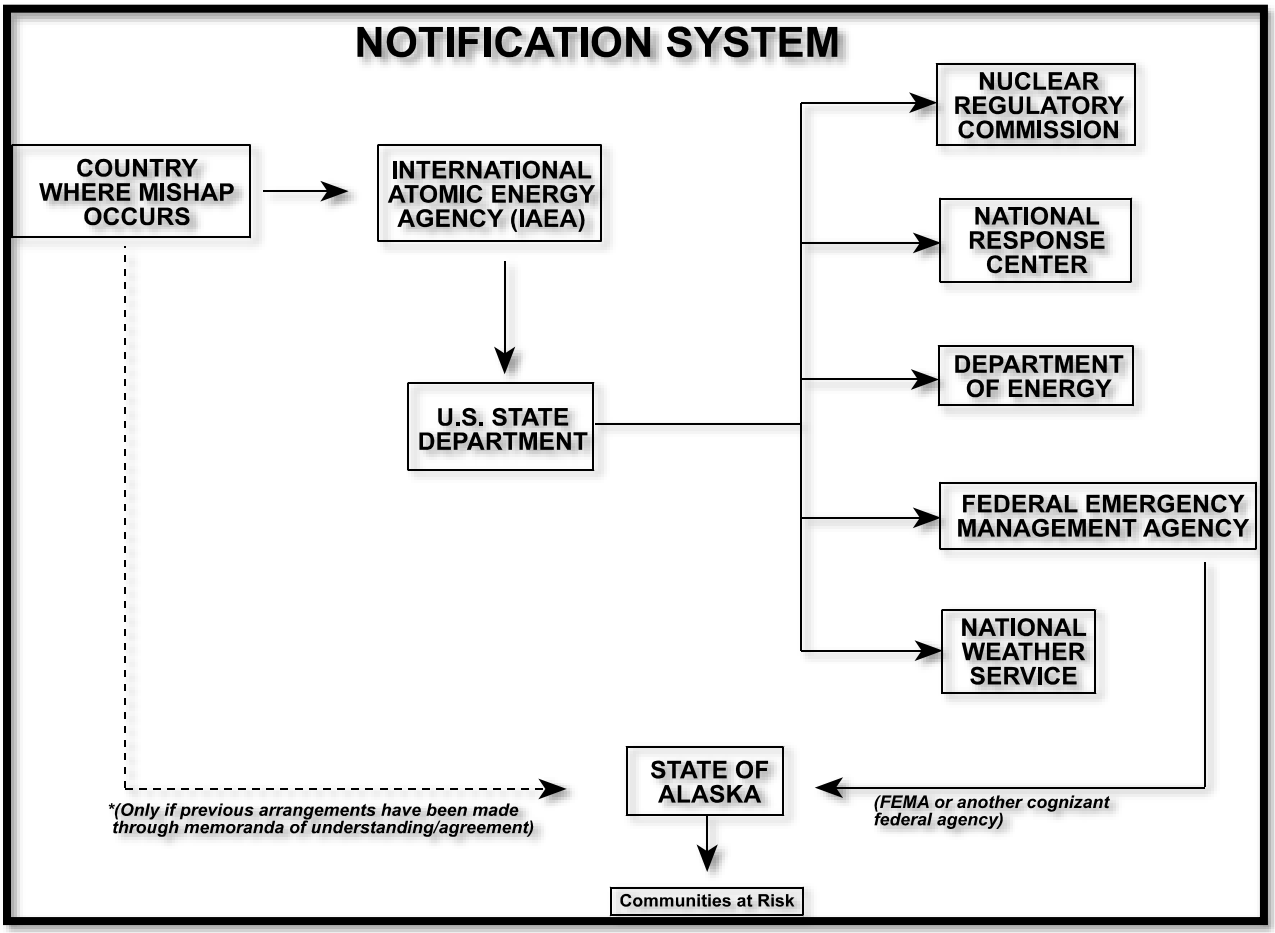
1. **International Notification:** Currently, in the event of nuclear releases, which may threaten the United States, the U.S. State Department could be notified by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) **and/or** the country where the release has occurred.

2. **Federal Notification:** The U.S. State Department notifies the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), which, in turn, notifies its regional offices, the National Response Center, the Department of Energy, Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Weather Service, and the State of Alaska.

3. **State Notification:** Within the State of Alaska, the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) would receive the initial call from federal agencies. Upon receiving notification, DHSEM will notify the Governor and the Alaska Departments of Environmental Conservation and Health and Social Services. Additional notification responsibilities are also indicated under basic tasks for each State agency.

4. **Local Notification:** The State agency in charge of the radiological response will provide immediate notification to local elected officials for those communities, which may be at risk from the radiological hazard. In addition, Reference additional notification responsibilities indicated under basic tasks for each State agency.

Figure 7-1: Radiological Release Notification



7220 – Responsible Party Action

Discovery and notification: Any person in charge of a vessel or a facility shall report releases of hazmat in excess of the reportable quantity as defined in Table 1 of 49 CFR 172.101 to the NRC's 24-hour telephone number, 1-800-424-8802, in accordance with the NCP. Any release, regardless of the amount, is required to be reported to the State of Alaska. This notification can be accomplished by contacting the ADEC either through the Central Area Response Team at 269-3063 or through the 24-hour telephone number at 1-800-478-9300.

If direct reporting to the NRC is not immediately practicable, reports will be made to the EPA's pre-designated FOSC may also be contacted through the regional 24-hour response telephone number at 206-553-1263. All such reports shall be promptly relayed to the NRC.

The person in charge of any vessel, vehicle, or facility involved in a hazardous material release shall notify the NRC and the State of Alaska as soon as possible.

As much information as possible shall be reported, including, but not limited to, the following:

- Location of the release
- Type(s) of material(s) released, including any pertinent SDS data
- Estimated quantity of material released
- Possible source of the release
- Date and time of the release
- Population and/or environment at risk

Removal action: The responsible party shall, to the fullest extent possible, perform promptly the necessary removal action to the satisfaction of the pre-designated FOSC, SOSC, and LOSC or local emergency services.

Regardless of whether or not a cleanup will be conducted, the responsible party shall cooperate fully with all federal, state, and local agencies to ensure that the incident is handled in a safe, proper manner.

7230 – State Action

Authority: The ADEC is mandated by statute to respond promptly to a discharge of oil or a hazardous substance (Alaska Statute [AS] 46.80.130). Additionally, the ADEC may contract with a professional emergency contractor or municipality to meet response requirements and/or establish and maintain a containment and cleanup capability (i.e., personnel, equipment, and supplies) (AS 46.09.040).

Response Policy: The ADEC is currently operating in accordance with an August 1992 policy decision that precludes ADEC personnel from responding to situations that require Level A/B protection. ADEC personnel are prohibited from responding with or using personal protective equipment beyond the Level C protection category (as defined in EPA standards).

State Response Capabilities: The ADEC has entered into community response agreements several communities throughout the State including:

Akhiok	Hoonah	Ouzinkie
Anchorage	Hydaburg	Petersburg
Angoon	Juneau	Pilot Point
Aniak	Kake	Port Alexander
Bethel	Kenai (City)	Port Lions
Bristol Bay Borough	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Seldovia
Chignik Bay	Ketchikan	Sitka
Cordova	King Cove	Skagway
Craig	Kodiak (City)	Tenakee Springs
Dillingham	Kotzebue	Thorne Bay
Dutch Harbor	Larsen Bay	Toksook Bay
Fairbanks	Mat-Su Borough	Valdez
Goodnews Bay	Mekoryuk	Whittier
Haines	Mountain Village	Yakutak
Homer	Old Harbor	

A map of communities with spill response agreements, emergency towing packages, and state response equipment is available online at ADEC's website at http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/local_resp.htm

The ADEC also coordinates with the Statewide Hazardous Materials Response Team, which consists of the local and regional Level A Entry capable hazmat response teams. These teams include the hazmat teams from the Municipality of Anchorage, Fairbanks North Star Borough, the City of Kodiak, the City and Borough of Juneau, and the City of Ketchikan, along with the Alaska National Guard 103rd Civil Support Team (CST) and the EPA response team (Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team).

In the event of a hazmat release requiring immediate response, the ADEC's pre-designated SOSC may request support from any of the hazmat response teams. These teams maintain a Level A entry capability and can respond beyond their jurisdictional boundaries at the request of the SOSC. The teams are to be used strictly for emergency response operations. Once the immediate hazard is dealt with, the teams will be released to return to their home stations. Post-response recovery operations will be handled by the responsible party (if known) or through ADEC response team contractors or federal contractors.

Another state asset is the 103rd CST, based at Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson, Alaska. The 103rd CST can be requested through the ADEC or DMVA's Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, State Emergency Operations Center (428-7100 or 1-888-462-7100). This team's primary focus is weapons of mass destruction, including chemical and biological warfare agents and toxic industrial chemicals. The 103rd CST maintains Level A entry capability and a wide variety of detection instruments and support equipment. The team can be used in an advisory role for hazard modeling or medical assessment and in a primary or an assist mode to perform entries alone or in conjunction with other first responders.

Responsibilities

State agency roles and responsibilities are clearly defined in the Unified Plan, Annex A. During a hazmat incident, the SOSC's anticipated and prioritized response objectives are as follows:

- Safety: Ensure the safety of persons involved, both those responding and those exposed, from the immediate effects of the incident.
- Public Health: Ensure protection of public health and welfare from the direct or indirect effects of contamination on drinking water, air, and food.
- Source Mitigation: Ensure that actions are taken to stop or reduce the release at the source to reduce/eliminate further danger to public health and the environment.
- Environment: Ensure protection of the environment, natural and cultural resources, and biota from the direct or indirect effects of contamination.
- Cleanup: Ensure that the responsible party accomplishes adequate containment, control, cleanup, and disposal, or take over if cleanup is inadequate.
- Restoration: Ensure assessment of contamination and damage, as well as restoration of property, natural resources, and the environment.
- Cost Recovery: Ensure recovery of costs and penalties to the Oil and Hazardous Substance Release Prevention and Response Fund for response containment, removal, remedial actions, or damage.

7240 – Federal Action

Authority

Section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 are the principal authorities for federal response to discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances. The procedures and standards for conducting responses are contained in the NCP (40 CFR 300). Under the NCP and the Alaska Regional Continency Plan, in the inland zone, the EPA coordinates federal activities on scene as either the pre-designated FOSC or as the first federal official in the absence of the pre-designated FOSC. The FOSC objective is to ensure rapid, efficient mitigation of actual or threatened pollution releases or discharges.

Jurisdiction - In accordance with the NCP, the EPA (Region 10 Alaska Operations Office) is the pre-designated FOSC for the inland zone. The FOSC will respond to hazardous substance releases, or threats of release,not involving Department of Defense vessels or facilities, which originate from:

- Vessels and vehicles (as well as other modes of transportation, e.g., railroad).
- Facilities, other than hazardous waste management facilities, when the release requires immediate action to prevent risk of harm to human life, health, or the environment.
- Hazardous waste management facilities, or illegal disposal areas, when the FOSC determines emergency containment or other immediate removal actions are necessary prior to the arrival of the EPA FOSC.

Once the immediate threat to human life, health, or the environment has been abated and the character of the response changes to a long-term cleanup or site remediation, the FOSC's responsibilities will be transferred to a designated EPA official.

As long as there is an immediate threat to public safety, the LOSC serves as the ultimate command authority if the FOSC or SOSC does not assume the lead role for the response, or the LOSC requests a higher authority to assume that responsibility.

Response Policy

The USCG will follow the policy guidance contained in COMDTINST M16465.30, "Policy Guidance for Response to Hazardous Chemical Releases," and the Marine Safety Manual, Volume VI, Chapter 7 when responding to a hazardous chemical release. The USCG Incident Management Handbook also provides guidelines for responding to a hazardous substance release.

The EPA and other federal agencies in Alaska will maintain a "conservative" Level D response capability level. "Conservative" response consists of recommending evacuation of the affected area and maintaining a safe perimeter while attempting to positively identify the pollutant and outlining a clear course of action. Federal personnel, with the exception of specialized teams (e.g., the EPA Environmental Response Team and Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team, USCG National Strike Force, and the USCG Pacific Strike Team), will not enter a hazardous environment. This response posture is appropriate due to insufficient numbers of trained or equipped personnel to allow a safe and proper entry into a hazardous environment and the low risk of a chemical release in the area.

Level D protection is primarily work uniform/coveralls, safety boots, safety goggles and a hard hat. This provides minimal protection. Level D must not be worn for "entry" into any hazmat situation. It does NOT provide protection from chemicals. Level D protection strictly applies to non-hazardous environments (e.g., Command Post, Cold Zone, etc.).

In situations requiring an entry into a hazardous environment, federal agencies will rely on the capabilities of the EPA response teams, USCG Pacific Strike Team, state and local hazmat response teams, if available, and industry or commercial resources.

In implementing this conservative response posture, the FOSC functions not requiring entry of unit personnel into a hazardous environment. These functions include:

- Conducting preliminary assessment of the incident.
- Carrying out measures such as restricting access to affected areas, controlling traffic (safety zones), notifying affected agencies, coordinating with state and local agencies, and assisting as resources permit.
- Conducting local contingency planning.
- Identifying responsible parties and informing them of their liability for removal costs.
- Carrying out "first aid" mitigation if the situation warrants and capability exists.
- Monitoring cleanup activities.

The CAMEO software suite will be an important part of any chemical release incident. This set of software includes CAMEOfm, CAMEO Chemicals, Areal Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres (ALOHA), and Mapping Application for Response, Planning, and Local Operational Tactics (MARPLOT). Together, the CAMEOfm chemical database and CAMEO Chemicals chemical response information datasheets and

reactivity prediction tool provide a rapid means of identifying chemicals and their associated hazards. ALOHA air modeling program, part of CAMEO, provides a rapid means of developing a downwind hazard evaluation. MARPLOT is an easy-to-use geographic information system (GIS) interface. The NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator will be the primary individual responsible for operating the CAMEO programs during a hazardous chemical release for the FOSC. Local fire departments and the EPA also maintain CAMEO to assist in their response efforts. Programs for the ALOHA model need to be frequently updated to account for changing wind and weather conditions, source strength, and other variable conditions. These software applications are available for free download at https://www.epa.gov/cameo.

7250 – Transportation

A Statewide Hazmat Commodity Flow Study was prepared by Nuka Research and Planning Group, LLC for the Alaska Department of Environmental conservation and the Alaska Department of Military and Veteran Affairs to compile data on the transportation of extremely hazardous substances, hazardous substances and oil/petroleum products through local communities in Alaska. Additionally this report provides critical information for first responders on the transportation routes and hazardous materials commodities shipped within their local jurisdiction. This study can be found here: https://dec.alaska.gov/spar/PPR/hazmat/study.html.

United Nations Hazardous Materials Classification System: The United Nations classification code system used with the types of EHS and HS transported throughout the State is explained in the Statewide Hazmat Commodity Flow Study found at https://dec.alaska.gov/spar/PPR/hazmat/study.html.

7300 – HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND PRODUCTS IN INLAND ALASKA

This section profiles specific EHSs in Alaska - the substances and their characteristics, the facilities that use or store them, their transportation, the risks they pose, and the capability to respond to large-scale releases.

Alaska is fortunate in that a limited number of EHS are known to be present in the state, and of the limited number identified only a few are prevalent. The top five EHS substances (with the addition of hydrogen sulfide) are listed below, generally in order of the total amounts thought to be present in Alaska, from greatest to least:

- hydrogen sulfide gas associated with crude oil
- anhydrous ammonia as a compressed gas and as a refrigerated liquid
- sulfuric acid as a liquid and in solution
- formaldehyde, formaldehyde solution, and urea-formaldehyde solution
- sodium cyanide as a solid and in solution
- chlorine as a compressed gas

Chemical Properties: Under certain conditions, all of the EHS present in substantial quantities in Alaska pose an acute inhalable toxic threat. Properties of some of the more common chemicals are discussed in the following paragraphs.

- ***Hydrogen sulfide*** gas is a colorless gas with an odor of rotten eggs. It is heavier than air and highly flammable. It forms explosive mixtures with air and a number of other substances. The gas is a central nervous system depressant. Inhalation of high concentrations for short periods can cause death. Even exposure to small concentrations for short periods can result in permanent injury or death.

- ***Anhydrous ammonia*** is a colorless gas with a characteristic odor. The term "anhydrous" is used to distinguish the pure form of the compound from solutions of ammonia in water. Like chlorine, anhydrous ammonia is not explosive, but will support combustion. It readily dissolves in water to form an aqua ammonia solution. Anhydrous ammonia is considerably lighter than air and will rise in absolutely dry air. As a practical matter, however, anhydrous ammonia immediately reacts with any humidity in the air and will often behave as a heavier gas. The chemical reacts with and corrodes copper, zinc and many alloys.

  Anhydrous ammonia affects the body in much the same way as chlorine gas. Like chlorine, anhydrous ammonia gas is primarily a respiratory toxicant. In sufficient concentrations, the gas affects the mucous membranes, the respiratory system and the skin. In high concentrations it can cause convulsive coughing, difficult and painful breathing, and death. Anhydrous ammonia will cause burns if it comes in contact with skin or eyes. Response to anhydrous ammonia releases may require Level A personal protective equipment.

  Significant amounts of anhydrous ammonia are used in Alaska as a refrigerant, most often associated with cold storage of seafood. Historically, the chemical has been present in very large quantities at a single urea production facility on the Kenai Peninsula. It is nearly always found in transport and in temporary storage as a liquefied compressed gas in 100-, 150- and 2,000-lb pressure vessels. All pressure vessels are equipped with fusible metal pressure relief devices to relieve pressure and prevent rupture in the case of fire or other exposure to high temperatures.

  While packaging for transport and temporary storage is nearly uniform, and similar to that for chlorine, anhydrous ammonia is often found in much larger volumes in the piping and receivers of refrigeration systems. There are numerous refrigeration systems in Alaska where the amount of anhydrous ammonia present exceeds ten thousand pounds.

- ***Sulfuric acid*** is a colorless, oily liquid. It is highly reactive and readily soluble in water with release of heat. Both the liquid and solutions will cause burns if allowed to come in contact with skin or eyes. Fumes are highly toxic, and heat as a result of fire or other chemical reaction can significantly increase emissions. Reaction of the acid with a variety of substances can also produce other toxic gases.

  While sulfuric acid is a versatile and common industrial chemical, in Alaska sulfuric acid solution is most often found in use as a battery electrolyte, as part of the water treatment process for industrial boilers, as part of the cleaning process for fish meal plants, and in ore milling processes. Sulfuric acid solution is found across the state, but nearly always in association with larger industrial facilities or at remote locations for power generation.

- ***Formaldehyde*** at normal temperatures is a gas, but in Alaska it is found in bulk only as an industrial solution. Toxic formaldehyde gas readily vaporizes from solution. The gas is denser than air and

will disperse as a heavy gas. Addition of heat will increase the rate at which formaldehyde gas is released from solution. While formaldehyde solution has a number of uses, it is used in bulk in Alaska primarily as a biocide, and occurs at fish hatcheries. It is most frequently found as a 37 percent solution in water. The gas is highly toxic and can cause adverse health effects at small concentrations.

- ***Sodium Cyanide*** is principally used by the mining industry to extract gold from gold bearing ore using the carbon-in-leach and carbon-in-pulp processes. These processes enable commercial recovery of gold at very low concentrations. It is normally shipped and stored as a white solid, and is readily soluble in water and other solvents including alcohol. The chemical is not combustible but forms flammable gas on contact with water or damp air, and emits irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire. The chemical can cause eye irritation, and can be absorbed through the skin. It also presents an inhalation and ingestion hazard.

- ***Chlorine*** is a greenish-yellow gas with a characteristic odor. It is neither explosive nor flammable, but is a strong oxidizing agent and will support combustion. It is only slightly soluble in water. At about two and one-half times the density of air, it will spread as a dense gas, flowing downhill under the influence of gravity. The chemical has a strong affinity for many substances and usually will produce heat on reacting. While dry chlorine is non-corrosive at ordinary temperatures, it becomes extremely corrosive in the presence of moisture.

  Significant amounts of chlorine are used in Alaska for water and wastewater treatment. It is nearly always found in use, in transport and in storage as a liquefied compressed gas in 100-, 150- and 2,000-lb pressure vessels. All vessels are equipped with fusible metal pressure-relief devices to relieve pressure and prevent rupture in the case of fire or other exposure to high temperatures.

  Chlorine gas is primarily a respiratory toxicant. In sufficient concentrations, the gas affects mucous membranes, the respiratory system and the skin. In high concentrations it can permanently damage the lungs and can cause death by suffocation. Liquid chlorine will cause burns if it comes in contact with skin or eyes. Response to chlorine releases may require Level A personal protective equipment. Chlorine can be disposed of by passing it through an alkali (caustic soda or soda ash) solution.

- ***Hydrochloric Acid (muriatic acid)*** occurs as a colorless, nonflammable aqueous solution or gas. It has a highly pungent, irritating odor, and it sinks and mixes with water. It is a highly corrosive, strong mineral acid with many industrial uses. Hydrochloric acid is found naturally in gastric acid. When it reacts with an organic base, it forms a hydrochloride salt. Hydrochloric acid is corrosive to the eyes, skin, and mucous membranes. Acute (short-term) inhalation exposure may cause eye, nose, and respiratory tract irritation and inflammation and pulmonary edema in humans. Acute oral exposure may cause corrosion of the mucous membranes, esophagus, and stomach, and dermal contact may produce severe burns, ulceration, and scarring in humans.

- **Hydrazine** is highly toxic and dangerously unstable, especially in the anhydrous form. Symptoms of acute (short-term) exposure to high levels of hydrazine may include irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat, dizziness, headache, nausea, pulmonary edema, seizures, coma in humans. Acute exposure can also damage the liver, kidneys, and central nervous system. The liquid is corrosive and may produce dermatitis from skin contact in humans and animals. Liquid or spray

mist may produce tissue damage particularly on mucous membranes of eyes, mouth and respiratory tract. Skin contact may produce burns. Inhalation of the spray mist may produce severe irritation of respiratory tract, characterized by coughing, choking, or shortness of breath. Severe over-exposure can result in death.

- **Hydrogen Peroxide** - a clear, colorless, odorless liquid and is also an oxidizer. The chemical is very hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), or eye contact (irritant). It is slightly hazardous in case of inhalation (lung sensitizer). Liquid or spray mist may produce tissue damage particularly on mucous membranes of eyes, mouth and respiratory tract. Skin contact may produce burns. Inhalation of the spray mist may produce severe irritation of respiratory tract, characterized by coughing, choking, or shortness of breath. Prolonged exposure may result in skin burns and ulcerations. Over-exposure by inhalation may cause respiratory irritation. Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching. Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering. Contact with combustibles may cause fire. The chemical decomposes yielding oxygen that supports combustion of organic matters and can cause overpressure if confined.

Submission of the Tier Two Form is required by Title III of the Superfund Amendments And Reauthorization Act Of 1986, Section 312; Public Law 99-499, codified at 42 U.S.C. Section 11022. The purpose of the Tier Two Form is to provide State and local officials and the public with specific information on hazardous chemicals present at a facility during the past year. The State of Alaska Tier II Database can be accessed electronically at the following link: https://ready.alaska.gov/tierII/

7310 –Extremely Hazardous Substances by Geographic Zones

Table 7-1 is a summary of the most prevalent EHS chemicals by geographic zones and the most common use, storage or location of hazardous substances per zone.

Table 7-1: Hazardous Substances by Geographic Zone
Chemical Inventory is based on the 2011 Tier Two reports)

Geographic Zone	Most prevalent EHS	Chemical Storage, Locations and Transportation
Aleutians	Anhydrous Ammonia, Sulfuric Acid	Extremely hazardous substances are generally transported into the area from ports via water and delivered either direct to facilities or transported to facilities by truck over local road systems. Some substances may be shipped by air or come into the area aboard fishing-industry vessels.

Table 7-1: Hazardous Substances by Geographic Zone
Chemical Inventory is based on the 2011 Tier Two reports)

Geographic Zone	Most prevalent EHS	Chemical Storage, Locations and Transportation
Bristol Bay	Anhydrous Ammonia, Sulfuric Acid, Chlorine	The overwhelming concentration of hazardous chemicals in the Bristol Bay Subarea occurs in the City of Naknek, with smaller amounts in Dillingham, Chignik, King Salmon, and Big Creek. Anhydrous ammonia is present in the greatest quantities, followed by chlorine and sulfuric acid. In addition to these extremely hazardous substances, there is also an indeterminate amount of hazardous materials scattered throughout the Bristol Bay Subarea, mostly in formerly utilized defense sites (FUDS) located at Naknek, King Salmon, and Port Heiden. However, because the quantities and locations of these substances either are below reporting requirements or unknown, they have not been included in the hazardous materials inventory in this plan. Large quantities of flammable petroleum products, such as propane and gasoline, also are stored at several facilities within the region, and a few facilities store and utilize compressed gasses.

Table 7-1: Hazardous Substances by Geographic Zone
Chemical Inventory is based on the 2011 Tier Two reports)

Geographic Zone	Most prevalent EHS	Chemical Storage, Locations and Transportation
Cook Inlet	Anhydrous Ammonia, Chlorine, Hydrochloric Acid, Sulfuric Acid,	This subarea has the highest concentration of industrial activity in the state. Numerous facilities within the subarea store and utilize chemicals categorized as extremely hazardous. Large quantities of flammable petroleum products, such as propane and gasoline, also are stored at many facilities within the subarea. Some facilities store and utilize compressed gasses. EHSs are generally transported into the Cook Inlet Subarea from southern ports via water and either delivered directly to facilities or transported to facilities by rail or by truck over local road systems within the subarea. They may also be transported by vessel, truck, or railcar from Cook Inlet ports and facilities to other Alaska destinations outside of the subarea
Interior Alaska	Sodium cyanide, Sulfuric acid Ethylenediamine, Chlorine, Cyclohexanamine, and Cyclohexalymine	the most prevalent extremely hazardous substances in the region are: Extremely hazardous substances are generally transported into the subarea from southern ports via rail or by truck over the road systems.

Table 7-1: Hazardous Substances by Geographic Zone
Chemical Inventory is based on the 2011 Tier Two reports)

Geographic Zone	Most prevalent EHS	Chemical Storage, Locations and Transportation
Kodiak	Anhydrous Ammonia, Sulfuric Acid, Chlorine	The overwhelming concentration of hazardous chemicals in the Kodiak Subarea occurs in the City of Kodiak, with smaller amounts identified in Port Lions, Larsen Bay, Alitak Bay cannery, Port Bailey cannery, and Port O'Brien cannery (Uganik Bay). Anhydrous ammonia is present in the greatest quantities, followed by the extremely hazardous substances of sulfuric acid, found at three communications facilities, and chlorine. Though now stored in quantities below reporting requirements, noteworthy amounts of chlorine can still be found in the Kodiak Subarea. Anhydrous ammonia has been identified by ADEC in five facilities in the Kodiak Subarea, and the seafood processing facilities in the City of Kodiak and the remote communities (Port Bailey, Port O'Brien, Larsen Bay, Alitak) are the prime users. The Kodiak Launch Complex, located approximately 50 miles south of the city of Kodiak, uses the chemical hydrazine in a solid state, which is employed as a rocket propellant for attitude control systems. Hydrazine arrives in bulk shipments at the city docks and is transported by road to the launch facilities where it is stored for short periods pending its use. Because the explosive chemical is only shipped through the city and then stored for periods shorter than required reporting times, it does not fall under federal reporting requirements of the SARA. In addition to these extremely hazardous substances, there is also an indeterminate amount of hazardous materials scattered throughout the Kodiak Subarea, mostly in formerly utilized defense sites (FUDS). However, because the quantities and locations of these substances either are below reporting requirements or unknown, they have not been included in the hazardous materials inventory in this plan. Large quantities of flammable petroleum products, such as propane and gasoline, also are stored at several facilities within the subarea, and a few facilities store and utilize compressed gasses.

Table 7-1: Hazardous Substances by Geographic Zone
Chemical Inventory is based on the 2011 Tier Two reports)

Geographic Zone	Most prevalent EHS	Chemical Storage, Locations and Transportation
North Slope	Sulfuric Acid, Hydrochloric Acid, Chlorine	Industrial activity is comprised largely of the oil production fields at Prudhoe Bay and other locations on the North Slope. Extremely hazardous substances are generally transported into the region from southern points via truck.

Table 7-1: Hazardous Substances by Geographic Zone
Chemical Inventory is based on the 2011 Tier Two reports)

Geographic Zone	Most prevalent EHS	Chemical Storage, Locations and Transportation
Northwest Arctic	Sodium cyanide, sulfuric acid	Industrial activity is limited, with the exception of the Cominco Red Dog mine, located 60 miles northwest of Kotzebue, and other mining activities outside of Nome. Although the mines may use extremely hazardous substances in the mining operation, exposure is limited primarily to the worker population, except during periodic transport through or near populated communities. Two mining facilities in the subarea use large quantities of sodium cyanide, which is used in extracting gold from ore. Several communications facilities and military long range radar site (LRRS) facilities use large amounts of sulfuric acid for battery power generation. Of the non-EHS, chemicals, the most abundant other hazardous chemicals in the subarea include the following: • Barium Hydroxide • Calcium Chloride Pellet • Calcium Oxide (Quicklime) • Copper Sulfate • Diesel Fuel • Lead Concentrate • Methanol • Sodium Sulfide Flake, Hydrated • Zinc Concentrate • Zinc Sulphate
Prince William Sound	Anhydrous Ammonia, Sulfuric Acid	In the compilation of 2011 Tier Two submissions, 42 facilities reported the storage/use of Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) above the established reportable quantity. The most prevalent extremely hazardous substances in the region are anhydrous ammonia and sulfuric acid. Extremely hazardous substances are generally transported into the subarea from southern ports via water and delivered either direct to facilities or transported to facilities by truck over local road systems. Some substances may be shipped by air or come into the area aboard fishing-industry vessels.

Table 7-1: Hazardous Substances by Geographic Zone
Chemical Inventory is based on the 2011 Tier Two reports)

Geographic Zone	Most prevalent EHS	Chemical Storage, Locations and Transportation
Southeast Alaska	Ammonia, Anhydrous Ammonia, and Sulfuric Acid	In the compilation of 2011 Tier Two submissions, 44 facilities reported the storage/use of Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) above the established reportable quantity. Sulfuric acid was reportedly used at 24 facilities and anhydrous ammonia at 17 facilities. Extremely hazardous substances are generally transported into the area from ports via water and delivered either direct to facilities or transported to facilities by truck over local road systems. Some substances may be shipped by air or come into the area aboard fishing-industry vessels.
Western Alaska	Sulfuric Acid	Extremely hazardous substances are transported into the subarea from southern ports by water and delivered either direct to facilities or transported to facilities by truck over local road systems

7400 – RESOURCES

7410 – Manpower/Equipment

The 2010 Statewide Hazards Analysis noted serious deficiencies in the State's ability to respond to a hazardous materials incident. The limited offensive response capability is inadequate, and areas exist with significant risks and no response capability. Many of the Local Emergency Planning Committees are making progress towards defensive response capability by developing or maintaining viable local response plans.

Sources of Hazmat response personnel fell into relatively distinct categories depending on the type of organization. Municipal organizations draw their Hazmat personnel primarily from local fire departments. In most cases, Hazmat response is simply one function of the local fire department(s) -- along with firefighting, other forms of disaster management and emergency medical services. Fire department Hazmat personnel include both paid and volunteer members.

Federal organizations with Hazmat response capability draw members from defense installation fire departments. The military fire departments often include both military and civilian personnel.

Industry organizations with Hazmat response capability draw personnel from two areas: facility workers and industry fire departments.

7410.1 – Federal

EPA, Region 10 maintains a Level A capability through their START Contractor and EPA response staff stationed in Alaska. USCG maintains the Pacific Strike Team located in Novato, California.

Additionally, EPA may call upon the Department of Defense's Alaskan Command (as a member of the Alaska Regional Response Team) to provide hazmat response resources (teams and equipment) from U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force facilities, if capabilities exist.

Federal personnel, with the exception of specialized teams (e.g., the National Strike Force and the Pacific Strike Team, or the EPA START Team), will not enter a hazardous environment. Federal agencies in Alaska will maintain a "conservative" Level D response capability level. "Conservative" response consists of recommending evacuating the affected area and maintaining a safe perimeter while attempting to positively identify the pollutant and outlining a clear course of action. This response posture is appropriate due to insufficient numbers of trained or equipped personnel to allow a safe and proper entry into a hazardous environment and the low risk of a chemical release in the area.

7410.2 – State

The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) is mandated by statute to respond promptly to a discharge of oil or a hazardous substance (AS 46.08.130). The ADEC may contract with a person, business or municipality in order to meet response requirements, or may establish and maintain a containment and cleanup capability (i.e., personnel, equipment and supplies).

Presently, the ADEC has no Level A or B Hazmat response capability, although there is some possibility that ADEC response term contractors could be mobilized out of Anchorage in time to assist in certain Hazmat responses. The ADEC has some monitoring equipment in Anchorage and Fairbanks and there is

some capacity for the agency to assist local or nearby response efforts by monitoring airborne contaminant levels.

As an alternative measure, the ADEC has negotiated response agreements with local communities to enhance oil and hazardous substance response capabilities through the use of existing local resources. The ADEC will, in turn, reimburse the responding local community for expenses incurred during the response (See section 6330.1_–_Procedures). Under the provisions of the local response agreement, the local community reserves the right to refuse an SOSC's request to respond based on local conditions and overall readiness capability.

ADEC has entered into local response agreements with the Fairbanks North Star Borough, the Municipality of Anchorage, the City and Borough of Juneau, the City of Ketchikan, and the City of Kodiak whereby the local Hazmat team may elect to respond on the State's behalf to an incident when requested by the State On-Scene Coordinator. These agreements address Hazmat responses beyond the normal jurisdictional boundaries of the MOA and the City of Kodiak.

Information on the Statewide Hazardous Materials Response Team can be found at this link: http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/hazmat.htm

Additionally, information on local/community fire departments can be found in the Section 9770 Community Profiles.

State Decontamination Equipment

Collapsible Rigid-Frame Tent Systems (Main System and Deployable System): These collapsible, rigid frame tent systems are erected at the field decontamination (decon) site, supported with heater systems and soap and water. This three-tent system is the decon system for major population areas.

The main system is pre-positioned in communities with high population densities or risks, and where a operational Level A team exists to provide support with use of the system. The system would consist of the three-tent configuration with a trailer for storage and transport. The communities equipped with main decon systems include Anchorage (2), Kenai (1), and Mat-Su Valley (1). Anchorage maintains a second system in deployable configuration for responses elsewhere in the state.

The systems may be collocated with local hospitals to assist with contaminated individuals either self-transported or transported to the hospital via ambulances for decontamination (for both expedient as well as complete decontamination.) Further coordination is on-going with local hospitals and State medical staff to further develop and enhance the overall mass decontamination capabilities in the state.

Modified Decontamination System: A modified tent system was also purchased for smaller at-risk communities with an expressed interest in maintaining a decon system. The modified system consists of a single tent system with support equipment and a trailer for storage and transport. Communities equipped with the modified decon systems include Homer, Juneau, Ketchikan, Kodiak, Seward, Sitka, and Unalaska. Several other communities have requested decon systems as part of their federal Office of Domestic Preparedness grant request. The modified decon system specs and trailer specs were provided to these communities to maintain consistency throughout the state.

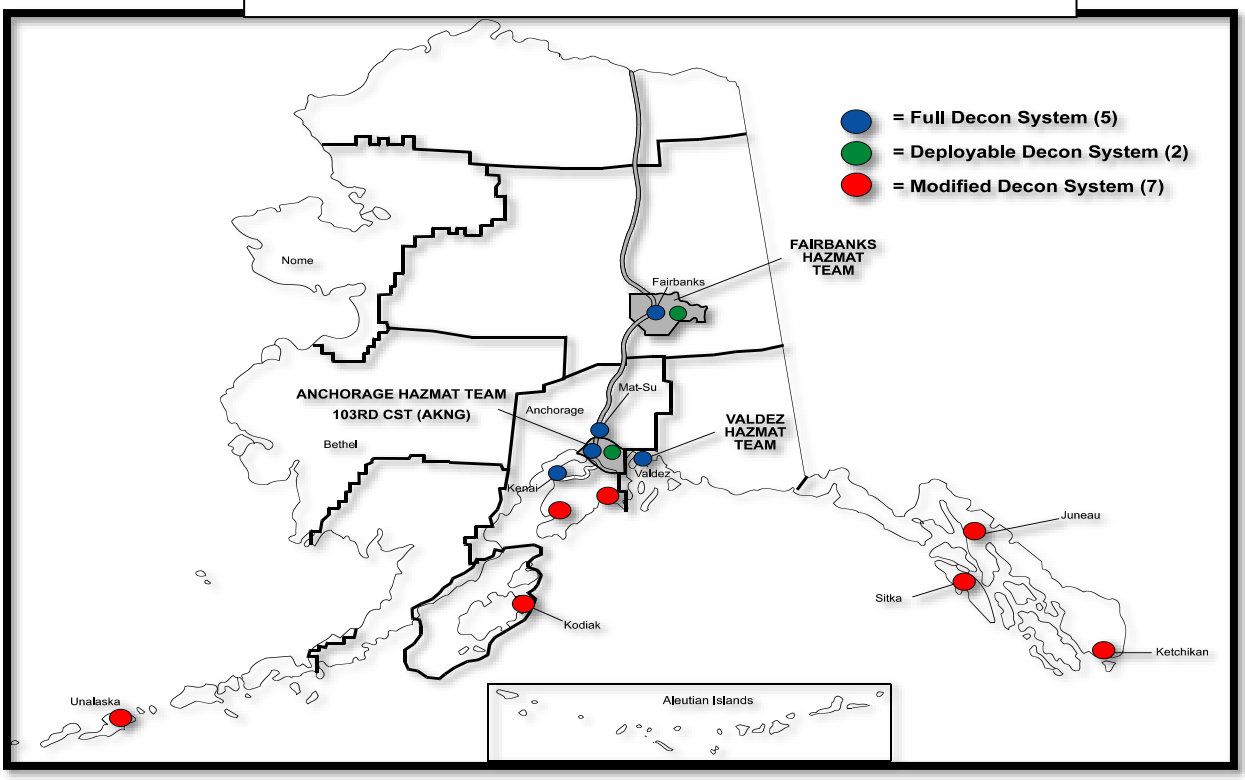
The Statewide Hazmat Response Workgroup continues to coordinate with the medical community on issues related to expedient field and hospital decontamination issues. The Hazmat Teams will generally perform

expedient decontamination of persons at the scene of an incident. Once decontaminated in the field, individuals are then transported to the hospital or another location for further decontamination.

In the event of a major incident involving numerous casualties and contaminated personnel, there is a definite potential for ambulatory and otherwise self-transported patients to arrive at the hospital for decontamination and treatment.

The below figure provides a quick summary of the locations of main and modified decontamination assets in the state.

Figure 7-2: Statewide Decontamination Assets



7410.3 – Local Emergency Planning Committees

Information on the Local Emergency Planning committees can be found at this link: https://www.ready.alaska.gov/SERC/LEPC_Home

7410.4 – Radiological Detection/Monitoring

Within the State of Alaska, basic radiation monitoring capabilities are described below. In the event of a radiological incident threatening the State of Alaska, other resources in the lower 48 could be deployed to enhance the area and point detection capabilities.

Statewide Hazmat Team Radiological Detection Assets: For a listing of detection equipment maintained by ADEC, EPA, USCG and the Statewide Hazmat Teams, Reference below.

Department of Defense: The Department of Defense (DOD) also maintains a variety of radiation detection equipment at four primary locations in the state: Elmendorf AFB and Ft Richardson in

Anchorage; Eielson AFB and Ft Wainwright in Fairbanks. These instruments are primarily handheld point detectors for high and low range radiation intensities. Personal dosimeters and film badges are also available in limited quantities. DOD does not maintain airborne monitoring capabilities in Alaska. For a listing of DOD radiological equipment assets located within Alaska, Reference below.

United States USCG: Radiological equipment for USCG D17 units includes two different types of gear: the Personal Radiation Detector (PRD) or PM1703GN, and the Radioactive Isotope Identifier (RIID) or identiFINDER-U.

Other Federal Agency Assets (EPA, FEMA, DOE, NRC):

a. **Department of Energy** - The Department of Energy (DOE) maintains national and regional coordination offices as points of access to Federal radiological emergency assistance. The Regional Coordination Office for DOE Region 8 is the Richland Operations Office.

b. **Radiological Assistance Program, Region 8, Richland Operations Office, Richland, Washington -** The Region 8 Radiological Assistance Program (RAP) is responsible for providing assistance in monitoring and assessment activities associated with radiological incidents or emergencies and coordinating U.S. Department of Energy resources as needed in the States of Washington, Oregon and Alaska. The RAP team is made up of teams composed of qualified DOE, Richland Operations Office (RL), and RL contractor personnel who are experts in monitoring radioactive materials involved in the incident. The RAP Team Leader (an RL official or designee) is responsible and has the authority to activate the resources and support necessary when assistance is requested. The radiological assistance teams are deployed in support of the State authorities and/or lead federal agency and are not intended to direct actions at the scene or assume command and control, except when DOE is the lead federal agency.

   The RL can request the assistance of the other emergency response assets should the existing capabilities of the RAP team be inadequate to accomplish the task. Requests can be made through the Region 8 RAP or through DOE-Headquarters Emergency Operations Center through a 24-hour telephone number. Determination to activate or deploy the emergency response assets will be made by the National Nuclear Security Administration Office of Emergency Response, located in Washington, D.C.

   Specialized expertise and equipment capabilities are located throughout the DOE and DOE contractor system. The DOE radiological assistance teams are knowledgeable of the DOE resources and may request their use, including other federal assets listed below.

c. **Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center, DOE, Nevada Operations Office –** The Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC) is an operational center located at or near the scene of a radiological incident and provides a focal point to compile and coordinate all off-site federal radiological monitoring and assessment activities. The FRMAC is established when a major radiological emergency exists. A major radiological emergency is determined when a request for assistance requires capabilities exceeding those of the DOE regional RAP team. A request for additional assistance is recommended to the senior official or lead federal agency official.

   The FRMAC is self-supporting, including specialized resources in radiation protection, legal and medical support, communications, logistics, videos, and administration. A FRMAC could be

deployed as a unit or separately, as conditions dictate. Specific capabilities could be requested, e.g., Aerial Measuring System and the National Atmospheric Release Advisory Capability.

d. **Aerial Measuring System, DOE, Nevada Operations Office –** The Nevada Operations Office contractor, Bechtel Nevada, can provide aerial measurements of ground surfaces through gamma spectroscopy. They also have a capability to make in-plume air concentration measurements in the event of a reactor accident release, large area continuous release, or contamination incident. Aerial photography can be performed simultaneously with isodose and isoconcentration curves. The aerial measurement survey is primarily used for making rapid radiological assessment of substantial land areas and the analysis and identification of the radioactive emissions from a source.

e. **National Atmospheric Release Advisory Capability, DOE, Oakland Operations Office –** Another major DOE resource maintained at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory is the National Atmospheric Release Advisory Capability (NARAC). The NARAC is a centralized computer-base system that estimates the transport, diffusion, and deposition of radioactive materials released to the atmosphere and dose projections to people and the environment.

f. **Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site, DOE, Oakridge Operations Office –** Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site (REAC/TS), operated by the Medical Sciences Division of the Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education for the U.S. Department of Energy, provides 24-hour assistance with medical and health physics problems associated with radiation accidents in local, national, and international arenas. REAC/TS is prepared to deploy to a radiological emergency with the FRMAC to provide:

- Medical and radiological triage
- Decontamination procedures and therapies for external contamination and internally deposited radionuclides, including chelating therapy
- Diagnostic and prognostic assessments of radiation induced injuries, and
- Radiation dose estimates by methods that include cytogenetic analysis, bioassay, and in-vivo counting.

7420 – Policy, Guidance, and Studies

For the most recent summary of EHS releases by Calendar Year, visit the ADEC website at:
http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/hazmat.htm

8000 – SALVAGE & MARINE FIRE FIGHTING

NOT APPLICABLE

9000 – APPENDICES

9100 – EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION

9110 – Initial Awareness, Assessment & Notification Sequence

In the case of a *reportable* oil or hazardous substance spill (as defined in State and federal regulations), the Responsible Party (RP) or initial responder to the spill incident will immediately notify the following agencies. Once these initial notifications have been made, the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC), State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) and Local On-Scene Coordinator (LOSC) respectively, will be responsible for the notification of appropriate federal, state, and local agencies and organizations according to the contact lists contained on the following pages.

Initial Emergency Contact Checklist

FEDERAL	
National Response Center (24 hr)	1-800-424-8802
FOSC for Coastal Zone – USCG – Sector Anchorage	428-4100 or 1-866-396-1361
FOSC for Inland Zone – USEPA, Region X Alaska Operations Office	271-5083/271-3424 (fax)
EPA FOSC Carr (cell)	227-9936
EPA FOSC Whittier (cell)	830-7236
EPA Seattle Office (24 hr)	206-553-1263
STATE	
SOSC – ADEC, Central Alaska Response Team (business hours)	269-3063/269-7648 (fax)
After Hours Spill Number	1-800-478-9300

9110.1 – Initial Assessment Check-off List - TBD
9110.2 – Initial Action Check-off List - TBD
9110.3 – Notification Check-off List – TBD

9200 – PERSONNEL AND SERVICES DIRECTORY

9210 – Federal Resources/Agencies

It is the responsibility of the FOSC to initiate contact, as appropriate, with the following agencies, organizations, and entities once emergency notifications have been made. This is not an exhaustive list of federal contacts, and the FOSC may notify additional parties. Phone numbers are not listed in order of importance, and contacts will be made at the discretion of the FOSC. Initial notifications will be made by telephone, with concurrent transmission of any available documents (e.g., POLREPs or other information) by fax or e-mail whenever possible.

Agency	Phone	Alt. Phone	Fax
National Response Center	800-424-8802	202-267-2675	202-267-2165 / 202-372-8411
National Pollution Funds Center	703-872-6000		703-872-6900
USCG District 17 Command Center	463-2000		463-2023
USCG – Sector Anchorage	428-4100		428-4114
USCG District 17 Public Affairs	463-2065		463-2072

Agency	Phone	Alt. Phone	Fax
USCG Pacific Strike Team	415-883-3311	415-559-9908	415-883-7814
National Strike Force	252-331-6000		252-331-6012
Environmental Protection Agency – Anchorage	271-5083		271-3424
Seattle (24 hr)	206-553-1263		
U.S. Department of the Interior	271-5011	227-3783	271-5930
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Admin. SSC	428-4143		271-3139
U.S. Forest Service	586-7876	586-8806	586-7892
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Security Office)	753-2515	753-2612	753-2513
U.S. Navy SUPSALV	384-2968	384-7613	384-2969
Federal Aviation Administration (Ops Center)	271-5936 / 425-227-1999	425-227-2000	425-227-1006
National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)	(586-7630 / 586-7235	957-8147	271-3030
NMFS Stranding Hotline	877-925-7773		
National Weather Service	800-424-8802	202-267-2675	202-267-2165 / 202-372-8411

Threatened and Endangered Species Consultation Contacts

Agency	Phone (business hour)	Emergency (24-hr) Contact	Fax
Department of Interior/ Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)	786-3483	242-6893	271-4102 / 271-5930
Department of Commerce/NOAA/NMFS	586-7630 / 586-7235	957-8147	586-7012 / 271-3030
NMFS Stranding Hotline	877-925-7773		

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE – OFFICE TELEPHONE NUMBERS Marine weather forecasts and warnings, when issued, can be obtained by telephone as follows:		
24 Hours Daily (Recorded Telephone Marine Forecasts)		
Location	Phone Number	Hours
Anchorage	936-2727	
Kodiak	487-4949	
Other Office Numbers		
Anchorage	271-5106	24 hours daily
Cold Bay	532-2448	24 hours daily
Homer	235-8588	10 pm - 6 am daily
King Salmon	246-3303	10 am - 6 pm daily
Kodiak	487-4313	6 am - 6 pm daily
Kotzebue	442-3231	12 am - 4 pm daily
Nome	443-2321	24 hours daily
Saint Paul	546-2215	12 am - 5 pm daily

9210.1 – Trustees for Natural Resources

A copy of the natural resource trustee emergency contacts is also maintained on the Alaska Regional Response Team website, at https://alaskarrt.org/PublicFiles/Trustee_Emergency_Contacts.pdf

9210.2 – USCG

Over 1200 personnel are permanently assigned to 42 Coast Guard units throughout Alaska. These personnel operate resources and perform many duties related to maritime safety and security as well as internal administration. As outlined in COMDTINST 16165.41, the resources of districts are available to the FOSC during a pollution response as the District Response Group (DRG).

Airports Accessible by C-130: There are approximately 100 or more airports in the State of Alaska that are accessible by Coast Guard and other military C-130 aircraft. Since airport information is updated on a frequent basis, rather than list the airports and specific information on each airport, the following website is provided for specific information regarding airports that may be used to support an oil or hazardous substance spill response. http://www.dot.state.ak.us/stwdav/AirportList.shtml#central

9210.2.1 – USCG National Strike Force (NSF)

The National Strike Force (NSF) was created in 1973 as a Coast Guard "Special Team" under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Control Plan (National Contingency Plan). The NSF was designed to support the Coast Guard, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and Department of Defense (DoD) pre-designated Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSCs) in their preparedness and response duties including responding to potential and actual oil and hazardous material spills and weapons of mass destruction incidents as directed by the National Contingency Plan (NCP). The NSF is composed of four units: the National Strike Force Coordination Center (Elizabeth City, NC), the Atlantic Strike Team (Fort Dix, NJ), the Gulf Strike Team (Mobile, AL), and the Pacific Strike Team (Novato, CA). The USCG National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC) coordinates the three Coast Guard Strike Teams and the Public Information Assist Team (PIAT). The NSFCC also carries out several national preparedness missions directly supporting FOSCs. Each FOSC has a specific Strike Team designated for initial contact and may contact that team directly for any assistance. A FOSC may directly request PIAT assistance by contacting the NSFCC or any Strike Team.

NATIONAL STRIKE FORCE CAPABILITIES

- Respond with trained personnel and specialized equipment to prevent, contain and/or remove spills of oil and releases of hazardous material;
- Provide spill management expertise;
- Provide guidance for preplanning and response to weapons of mass destruction incidents;
- Assist with response planning and consultation;
- Conduct operational training in oil and chemical spill response techniques and equipment usage;
- Participate with the response, coordination, control and evaluation of National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) training and exercises;
- Technical assistance, equipment and personnel to augment the FOSC staff during incident response;
- Identify, locate, and assist in the transportation of specialized equipment needed for any type of response;
- Provide support from the Public Information Assist Team (PIAT) to FOSCs during incident responses or exercise training;

- Assist in coordinating the use of private and public resources in support of the FOSC during a response to or a threat of a worst case incident;
- Review Area Contingency Plans (ACP), including evaluation of equipment readiness and coordination among responsible public agencies and private organizations;
- Assist in location of spill response resources for both response and planning, using the DOG NSFCC's national and international computerized inventory of spill response resources in the Response Resource Inventory (RRI) data base which includes the OSRO/PAV programs;
- Inspection of district pre-positioned pollution response equipment.

9210.2.2 – USCG District Response Assist Team (DRAT)

The USCG District Response Group (DRG) is a framework within each Coast Guard District to organize district resources and assets to support USCG FOSCs during a response to a pollution incident. DRGs assist the FOSC by providing technical assistance, personnel, and equipment, including the Coast Guard's pre-positioned equipment. Each DRG consists of all Coast Guard personnel and equipment within the district, including the District Response Advisory Team (DRAT), which is available to provide support to the FOSC in the event a spill exceeds local response capabilities. The DRAT has personnel specifically trained in pollution fund management, equipment, and environmental assessment.

9210.2.3 – Public Information Assist Team (PIAT)

The Public Information Assist Team (PIAT) is an element of the National Strike Force, co-located with the National Strike Force Coordination Center and is available to Federal On-Scene Coordinators. Four highly trained crisis communications professionals staff the team. The PIAT's primary function is to provide the gamut of emergency public information services during oil spills and hazardous material releases – the team also provides these services for natural disasters, domestic terrorism events and weapons of mass destruction events. Team members routinely act as the Public Information Officer for Coast Guard and Environmental Protection Agency officials responsible for mitigating oil and hazardous material incidents.

Team personnel also teach risk communication and media relations techniques, as well as ICS-based Joint Information Center organization and Public Information Officer operations to response community personnel from the Coast Guard, other federal agencies, state and local agencies and industry. Additionally, the PIAT assists in the scenario development of Coast Guard pollution response exercises and participates as evaluators or controllers during federal- and industry-led exercises.

To request the Public Information Assist Team, contact the NSFCC at 252-331-6000, or after hours through the CDO at 252-267-3458, or the NRC at 800-424-8802.

PIAT website: http://www.uscg.mil/hq/nsfweb/piat/piatindex.html

9210.2.4 – USCG Reserve - TBD

9210.2.5 – USCG Auxiliary - TBD

9210.3 – Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Agency	Phone	Alt. Phone	Fax
Environmental Protection Agency – Anchorage	271-5083	(800) 781-4372	271-3424
Seattle (24 hr)	206-553-1263		

9210.3.1 – Environmental Response Team (ERT)

The EPA's **Environmental Response Team (ERT)** has expertise in treatment, biology, chemistry, hydrology, geology, and engineering. The ERT can provide the FOSC access to special equipment to deal with chemical releases. The ERT can also provide the FOSC with advice concerning the following:

- hazard evaluation,
- multimedia sampling and analysis,
- risk assessment,
- on site safety,
- cleanup techniques,
- water supply decontamination and protection,
- use of dispersants,
- environmental assessment,
- degree of cleanup required, and
- disposal of contaminated materials.

The ERT offers various training courses to prepare response personnel. The EPA ERT teams are located in Edison, NJ; Cincinnati, OH; and Las Vegas, NV.

9210.3.2 – EPA Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT)

The **Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT)** coordinates or assists federal, State, tribal, and local response efforts before, during, and following a radiological incident. There are RERT personnel at the two EPA National Radiation Laboratories in Montgomery, Alabama and Las Vegas, Nevada, as well as at the EPA's regional offices and national headquarters. RERT can provide the support in the following areas:

- technical advice and assistance to prevent or minimize threats to public health and the environment; advice on protective measures to ensure public health and safety;
- assessments of any release for dose and impact to public health and the environment;
- monitoring, sampling, laboratory analyses and data assessments to assess and characterize environmental impact (Staff from EPA's National Air and Radiation Environmental Laboratory and its Radiation and Indoor Environments National Laboratory provide monitoring and assessment services both at the labs and at the response site, if needed.); and
- technical advice and assistance for containment, cleanup, restoration, and recovery following a radiological incident.

9210.3.3 – National Decontamination Team (NDT)

The **National Decontamination Team (NDT)**, located in Cincinnati, Ohio, provides expertise and support to On-Scene Coordinators regarding the decontamination of buildings or other structures in the event of an incident involving releases of radiological, biological, or chemical contaminants.

9210.4 – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

Agency	Phone	Alt. Phone	Fax
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Admin. SSC	428-4143		271-3139

9210.4.1 – Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC)

NOAA Scientific Support Coordinators (SSC) are the principal advisors to the U.S. Coast Guard FOSC for scientific issues, communication with the scientific community, and coordination of requests for assistance from State and federal agencies regarding scientific studies. The SSC strives for a consensus on scientific issues affecting the response, but ensures that differing opinions are communicated to the FOSC. At the request of the FOSC, the SSC leads the scientific team during a response and is responsible for providing scientific support for operational decisions and for coordinating on-scene scientific activity. The SSC leads the synthesis and integration of environmental information required for spill response decisions in support of the FOSC, while coordinating with State representatives, appropriate trustees and other knowledgeable local representatives. The SSC is supported by a scientific support team that includes expertise in environmental chemistry, oil slick tracking, pollutant transport modeling, natural resources at risk, environmental tradeoffs of countermeasures and cleanup, and information management. At the request of the FOSC, the NOAA SSC may facilitate the FOSC's work with the lead administrative trustee for natural resources to ensure coordination between damage assessment data collection efforts and data collected in support of response operations.

9210.4.2 – Discharge & Release Trajectory Modeling - TBD

9210.4.3 – Oceanic & Atmospheric Modeling - TBD

9210.5 – U.S. Navy Supervisor of Diving and Salvage (SUPSALV)

Agency	Phone	Alt. Phone	Fax
U.S. Navy SUPSALV	384-2968	384-7613	384-2969

The US Navy is the federal agency most knowledgeable and experienced in ship salvage, shipboard damage control, and diving. The US Navy has an extensive array of specialized equipment and personnel available for use in these areas as well as in specialized oil containment, collection, and removal equipment.

The Supervisor of Salvage (SUPSALV) can provide salvage expertise and maintains a warehouse on each US coast stockpiled with salvage and response gear. A request for US Navy assistance is made through the FOSC or the RRT.

9210.6 – Agency for Toxic Substance and Diseases (ATSDR)

The Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry (ATSDR):

- maintains appropriate disease/exposure registries;
- provides medical care and testing of individuals during public health emergencies;
- develops, maintains, and informs the public concerning the effects of toxic substances;
- maintains a list of restricted or closed areas due to contamination;
- conducts research examining the relationship between exposure and illness; and
- conducts health assessments at contaminated sites.

Additionally, the ATSDR assists the EPA in identifying most hazardous substances at CERCLA sites, develops guidelines for toxicological profiles of hazardous substances, and develops educational materials related to the health effects of toxic substances. ATSDR resources are an important tool for the FOSC to use in assessing the possible effects of an environmental emergency on the public's health.

The Agency's 24-hour telephone number is: **(404) 639-0615.**

9210.7 – Civil Support Teams –
Alaska Army National Guard 103rd Civil Support Team
9210.8 – Bureau of Ocean Energy Management – TBD
9210.9 – Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement - TBD

9220 – State Resources/Agencies
It is the responsibility of the SOSC to initiate contact, as appropriate, with the following agencies and organizations once emergency notifications have been made. This is not an exhaustive list of State contacts, and the SOSC may notify additional parties. Phone numbers are not listed in order of importance and contacts will be made at the discretion of the SOSC. Initial notifications will be made by telephone, with concurrent transmission of any available documents (e.g., a sitrep or other information) by fax or e-mail whenever possible.

Agencies	Phone	Alt. Phone	Fax
ALASKA STATE AGENCIES			
Department of Environmental Conservation, Anchorage	269-3063		269-7648
After Hour Spill Number	1-800-478-9300		
Department of Fish and Game	267-2805		267-2461
Department of Military & Veteran Affairs	428-7000	907-428-7100	428-7009
Division of Emergency Services (24 hr)	1-800-478-2337		
Department of Labor, Occupational Safety & Health	1-800-770-4940	269-4940 / 269-4955	269-4950
Department of Law	269-5100	269-5274	276-3697
Department of Natural Resources	269-8548	269-8503	269-8913
Division of Oil and Gas	269-8800	269-8815	269-8938
Division of Mining Land and Water, Southcentral Region	269-8548	269-8503	269-8913
State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of History and Archaeology	269-8548	269-8723/8728	269-8901
Department of Public Safety – Dispatch	428-7200		428-7204
Department of Transportation & Public Facilities	269-0770		248-1573
Department of Health and Social Services	903-3721		269-0036
University of Alaska – Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	474-7461		

9220.1 – Government Official Liaisons - TBD

9220.2 – Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
See above table for contact information.

9220.3 – Alaska Department of Fish and Game
See above table for contact information.

9220.4 – Alaska Department of Natural Resources

9220.4.1 – State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)

Guidelines about how to ensure that preparedness and emergency response activities take historic properties protection into account is provided in the *Alaska Implementation Guidelines for Federal On-Scene Coordinators for the Programmatic Agreement on Protection of Historic Properties during Emergency Response under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan*. This document is found in the Regional Contingency Plan.

Consistent with the guidelines, questions about historic properties preparedness and response activities should be directed to:

Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Office of History and Archaeology (SHPO)	
Special Projects Archaeologist	269-8723
State Archaeologist	269-8728
Mainline/Desk	269-8721
U.S. Department of the Interior	
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance	271-5011

9220.5 – Trustees for Natural Resources

See previous section on Natural Resource Trustees.

9220.6 – State Emergency Response Committees (SERC)

Emergency Management Assistance and Other Assistance		
Location/Borough	Point of Contact	Phone Number
Anchorage	Office of Emergency Mgt	343-1401/1400
Bethel	Bethel Fire Department	543-3121
Bristol Bay Borough	Borough Fire Department	246-4224
Cordova	Fire Department	424-6117
Dillingham	Fire Department	842-2288
Fairbanks North Star Borough	Office of Emergency Mgt	459-1481
Fort Yukon	Police Department	662-2311
Haines	Police Department	766-2121
Juneau	Emerg Mgt Coordinator	586-0221
Kenai Peninsula Borough	Office of Emergency Mgt	262-4910
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	Planning Department	228-6618
City of Kodiak	Fire Department	486-8040
Kotzebue	Fire Department	442-3351
Mat-Su Borough	Dept of Emergency Services	861-8000
Nome	Office of Public Safety	443-7824
North Slope Borough	NSB Search and Rescue	852-0284
Northwest Arctic Borough	Public Services Director	442-2500

Emergency Management Assistance and Other Assistance		
Location/Borough	Point of Contact	Phone Number
Petersburg	Fire Department	772-3355
Sand Point	Director of Public Safety	383-3700
Sitka	Fire Department	747-3233
Unalaska	Dept of Public Safety	581-1233
Valdez	Police Department	835-4560
Whittier	Police Department	472-2340
Wrangell	Police Department	874-3304

For a complete listing of Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) chairpersons, refer to the State of Alaska, Dept of Military and Veterans Affairs Internet home page at:
http://ready.alaska.gov/SERC/documents/Nov%202017%20LEPC%20Contact%20List_public.pdf

9220.7 – Alaska State Troopers

Follow this link for the Trooper Post Contact Information: https://dps.alaska.gov/ast/contacts

9220.8 – Alaska Statewide HAZMAT Teams

Follow this link for contact information of the Statewide Hazmat Workgroup Members:
http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/hazmat.htm

9220.8.1 – Civil Support Team - Alaska Army National Guard 103rd Civil Support Team

9230 – Tribal Resources/Agencies

9230.1 – Federally-recognized Tribes

The Federal On-Scene Coordinator or their representative notifies the tribe following an oil spill or hazardous substance release that has the potential to affect tribal interests. Visit the following websites for contact information for Alaska-based federally-recognized tribes.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs Tribal Leaders Directory:
https://www.bia.gov/sites/bia.gov/libraries/maps/tld_map.html

Indian Entities Recognized and Eligible To Receive Services From the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs, A Notice by the Indian Affairs Bureau on 01/30/2018:
https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2018/01/30/2018-01907/indian-entities-recognized-and-eligible-to-receive-services-from-the-united-states-bureau-of-indian

9230.2 – Native Corporations

National Congress of American Indians – Alaska Native Corporations: http://www.ncai.org/tribal-directory/alaska-native-corporations

For a list of Alaska Native communities and Corporation names within a specific Corporation visit the following link: http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/trails/17b/corpindex.cfm

9230.3 – Other Regional Native and Tribal Organizations - TBD

9240 – Local Resources/Agencies

9240.1 – Trustees for Natural Resources

Reference the Community Profiles, Section 9700 of this document.

9240.2 – Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC)

The following website provides a list of Local Emergency Planning Committee Points of Contact: https://ready.alaska.gov/SERC/documents/Nov%202017%20LEPC%20Contact%20List_public2.pdf

9240.3 – Local Environmental Agencies

The following website provides a listing of environmental interest groups in the State of Alaska: http://www.alaska.net/~jrc/alaska.html

9240.4 – Law Enforcement Agencies

Reference the Community Profiles, Section 9700 of this document.

9240.5 – Port Authority/Harbormaster

A complete listing of ports and harbors is available on the Alaska Association of Harbormasters and Port Administrators website at http://www.alaskaharbors.org

9240.6 – Fire Departments

Reference the Community Profiles, Section 9700 of this document.

9240.7 – Hazardous Substances Response Teams – TBD

9240.8 – Explosive Ordinance Detachments (EOD) - TBD

9240.9 – Site Safety Personnel/Health Departments

Reference the Community Profiles, Section 9700 of this document.

9250 – Private Resources

9250.1 – Clean-up Companies

9250.1.1 – Basic Ordering Agreement (BOA)

USCG Basic Ordering Agreement (BOA) Contractors: The Coast Guard has authority to access civilian equipment, personnel and services under a Basic Ordering Agreement. The most current civilian contractors list can be found here.

CONTRACTING OFFICERS for USCG 17TH DISTRICT: ALASKA	
Primary Contact	(510) 437-3009
Alternate Contact	(510) 437-3235
Chief of Contracting	(757) 628-4114
D17 DRAT/MEP:	463-2247
Sector ANCHORAGE PO:	957-0159/957-1688

EPA BOA Contractors: Contact the EPA FOSC for a list of BOA contractors.

State Term Contractors: ADEC maintains Term Contracts with several companies and consulting firms for providing needed expertise and assistance during responses to oils spills and hazardous substance releases. These contracts can be activated by the issuance of a Notice To Proceed by the ADEC Contract Manager or the SOSC. Contact the SOSC listing of the companies holding a Term Contract with the State of Alaska

9250.1.2 – Non-BOA

Primary Response Action Contractors (RAC) and Oil Spill Response Organizations (OSRO): Primary Response Action Contractors (RAC) and Oil Spill Response Organizations (OSRO) may play an important role in a spill response. Primary RACs and OSROs are organizations that may enter into a contractual agreement with an RP (vessel or facility owner/operator), assisting the RP in spill cleanup operations. RACs/OSROs can provide equipment, trained personnel and additional resources. The Operations/Technical Manuals maintained by the RACs/OSROs may be referenced in vessel or facility contingency plans and serve as supplementary reference documents during a response. OSROs generally have access to large inventories of spill equipment and personnel resources. The FOSC or SOSC may contract these assets for use. Complete equipment inventories are listed in the respective Operations/Technical Manuals of the RACs and OSROs.

9250.2 – Media

Reference Section 2330 of this document and the Community Profiles, Section 9700 of this document.

9250.3 – Fire Fighting/Salvage Companies/Divers

Reference Section 8370 for Salvage and Diving Companies.

9250.4 – Fishing Cooperatives and Fleets

The following list of fishing fleets/organizations was extracted from the National Fisherman's Directory of Fishermen's Organizations and Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission websites:

http://www.nationalfisherman.com/magazine-top/fisherman-s-organizations
http://www.psmfc.org/habitat/alaska.htm

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX/EMAIL
Alaska Commercial Fishermen's Memorial in Juneau	P.O. Box 20092 Juneau, AK 99802	463-5566	whyrock@gci.net
Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation	431 W. 7th Avenue, Suite 106 Anchorage, AK 99501	276-7315	276-7311 jbrowning@afdf.org
Alaska Independent Fishermen's Marketing Association	P.O. Box 60131 Seattle, WA 98160	(206) 542-3930	Aifma1@seanet.com
Alaska Independent Tendermen's Association	P.O. Box 431 Petersburg, AK 99833	518-1724	admin@alaskatenders.org

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX/EMAIL
Alaska Charter Association	P.O. Box 478, Homer, Alaska 99603		info@alaskacharter.org
Alaska Draggers Association	P.O. Box 991 Kodiak AK 99615	486-3910	486-6292
Alaska Groundfish Data Bank	P.O. Box 2298, Kodiak 99615	486-3033	386-3461
Alaska Longline Fishermens Association	P.O. Box 1229 Sitka, AK 99835	747-3400	747-3462 alfa.staff@gmail.com
Alaska Marine Conservation Council	P.O. Box 101145 Anchorage, AK 99510-1145	277-5357	277-5975 halibut@akmarine.org
Alaska Marine Safety Education Association	2924 Halibut Point Road Sitka, AK 99835	747-3287	747-3259 admin@amsea.org
Alaska Marketing Association	4917 Leary Avenue N.W. Seattle, WA 98107	(206) 784-8948	(206) 784-9813
Alaska Shellfish Growers Association	P.O. Box 1758 Homer, AK 99603		info@alaskashellfish.org
Alaska Sport Fishing Association	6622 Lakeway Dr. Anchorage, AK 99502	440-6093 250-5232	info@alaskasfa.org
Alaska Trollers Association	130 Seward St., Suite 205 Juneau, AK 99801	586-9400	586-4473 ata@gci.net
Alaska Whitefish Trawler Association	P.O. Box 991 Kodiak, AK 99615	486-3910	486-6292 alaska@ptialaska.net
Aleutian Pribilof Island Community Development Association	509 West 3rd Ave, Suite 101 Anchorage, AK 99501	929-5273 1-800-927-4232	929-5275
American Fisheries Society, Alaska Chapter	P.O. Box 672302 Chugiak, AK 99567		Audra.brase@alaska.gov
At-sea Processors Association	P.O. Box 32817 Juneau, AK 99803	523-0970	523-0798 smadsen@atsea.org
Bering Sea Fishermen's Association	110 W. 15th Avenue Anchorage, AK 99501	279-6519 (888) 927-2732	258-6688 karen.gillis@bsfaak.org
Bristol Bay Driftnetters Association	2408 Nob Hill North Seattle, WA 98109	(206) 285-1111	(206) 284-1110 danfbarr@msn.com

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX/EMAIL
Bristol Bay Regional Seafood Development Association	1120 Huffman Rd, Box 208, Anchorage AK 99515	770-6339	
Central Bering Sea Fisherman's Association	PO Box 288 Saint Paul, AK 99660	546-2597	546-2450
Coastal Villages	711 H Street, Suite 200 Anchorage, Alaska 99501.	(907) 278-5151	
Concerned Area M Fishermen	35717 Walkabout Road Homer, AK 99603	235-2631	browburk@horizonsatellite.comt
Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association	40610 K-Beach Road Kenai, AK 99611	283-5761	283-9433 info@ciaanet.org
Cook Inlet Seiners Association, Inc.	P.O. Box 130, Homer, AK 99603	[not available]	
Cordova District Fishermen United	P.O. Box 939 Cordova, AK 99574	424-3447	424-3430 cdfu@ak.net
Deep Sea Fishermen's Union of the Pacific	5215 Ballard Ave N.W. Suite 1 Seattle, WA 98107	(206) 783-2922	(206) 783-5811 dsfu@dsfu.org
Fishing Vessel Owner's Association	4005 20th Avenue W. Seattle, WA 98199	(206) 284-4720	(206) 283-3341
Freezer-Longline Coalition	2303 W. Commodore Way 202 Seattle, WA 98199	(206) 284-2522	(206) 284-2902 flc1@freezerlongine.biz
Groundfish Forum	4241 21st Ave. W., Ste 302 Seattle, WA 98199	(206) 213-5270	(206) 213-5272 loriswanson@seanet.com
Halibut Association of North America	P.O. Box 872 Deming, WA 98244	(360) 592-3116	
Homer Charter Association	P.O. Box 148 Homer, AK 99603	235-7877	
Kenai Peninsula Fishermen's Association	43961 K-Beach Rd, Ste F Soldotna, AK 99669	262-2492	262-2989 kpfa@alaska.net
Kenai River Sportfishing Association	224 Kenai Ave #102, Soldotna, AK 99669	262-8588	262-8582 kelly@krsa.com
Kodiak Fishermen's Wives & Associates	P.O. Box 467 Kodiak, AK 99615	486-8085	486-8090 avonkodiak@gci.net
Kodiak Fishermen's Wives Association	Kodiak	486-5238	

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX/EMAIL
Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association	104 Center Ave. Suite 205 Kodiak, AK 99615	486-6555	486-4105
Kodiak Seafood Processors Association	P.O. Box 1244, Kodiak 99615	486-6385	486-6592
Kodiak Seiner's Association	P.O. Box 2254, Kodiak 99615	486-4686	486-7655
Kodiak Seine Boat Owners Association	P.O. Box 1035 Kodiak, AK 99615	486-3453	486-8362
Kodiak Vessel Owners Association	336 Center St., Kodiak 99615	486-3781	486-2470
Kuskokwim Fishermans Cooperative	P.O. Box 245 Bethel, AK 99559	(907) 543-2410	
Kvichak Setnetters Association	P.O. Box 92105 Anchorage, AK 99509	277-0187	naknek@gci.net
Maritime Event Center	2211 Alaskan Wy, Pier 66 Seattle, WA 98121	(206) 441-6666	(206) 441-6665 info@bellharbor.com
Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association	1308 Sawmill Creek Road Sitka, AK 99835	747-6850	747-1470 Ilona_mayo@nsraa.org
North Pacific Fisheries Association	P.O. Box 796 Homer, AK 99603	235-6359	npfahomer@gmail.com
North Pacific Fishing Vessel Owners' Association	1900 W. Emerson Suite 101 Seattle, WA 98119	(206) 285-3383	(206) 286-9332 info@npfvoa.org
North Pacific Gillnet Alliance	2408 Nob Hill North Seattle, WA 98109	(206) 285-1111	(206) 284-1110
Northern District Setnetters Association	P.O. Box 1480 Anchorage, AK 99510	276-8222	srba@alaska.net
Northwest Fisheries Association	2208 N.W. Market St Suite 318 Seattle, WA 98107	(206) 789-6197	(206) 789-8147 info@northwestfisheries.org
Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission	6730 Martin Way E. Olympia, WA 98516	(360) 438-1180	(360) 753-8659 contact@nwifc.org
Northwest Setnetters	620 Hemlock Dr., Kodiak 99615	486-6834	486-8803
Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations	P.O. Box 29370 San Francisco, CA 94129	(415) 561-5080	(415) 561-5464 zgrader@ifrfish.org

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX/EMAIL
Pacific Seafood Processors Association	1900 W. Emerson Place, Suite 205 Seattle, WA 98119	(206) 281-1667	(206) 283-2387 info@pspafish.net
Pacific Whiting Conservation Cooperative	4039 21st Ave W, Ste 400 Seattle, WA 98199	(206) 285-5139	
Petersburg Vessel Owners Association	P.O. Box 232 Petersburg, AK 99833	772-9323	772-9323 pvoa@gci.net
Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corp	P.O. Box 1110 Cordova, AK 99574	424-7511	424-7514 pwsac@ak.net
Purse Seiner Vessel Owners Association	1900 W. Nickerson Suite 320 Seattle, WA 98119	(888) 284-7733	(206) 283-7795 info@psvoa.com
Seafood Producers Cooperative	2875 Roeder Ave, Ste 2 Bellingham, WA 98225	(360) 733-0120	(360) 733-0513 spc@spcsales.com
Southeast Alaska Fishermen's Alliance	9369 North Douglas Hwy Juneau, AK 99801	586-6652	523-1168 seafa@gci.net
Southeast Alaska Seiners Association	P.O. Box 23081 Juneau, AK 99802	463-5030	463-5083
Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association	14 Borch Street Ketchikan, AK 99901	225-9605	225-1348 admin@ssraa.org
South End Setnetters	Kodiak	486-8229	
United Catcher Boats	4005 20th Avenue W. Suite 116 Seattle, WA 98199	(206) 282-2599	(206) 282-2414 bpaine@ucba.org
United Cook Inlet Drift Association	43961 K-Beach Rd Suite 116 Soldotna, AK 99669	260-9436	260-9438 info@ucida.org
United Fishermen of Alaska	211 4th Street, Suite 110 Juneau, AK 99801	586-2820	463-2545 ufa@ufa-fish.org
United Fishermen's Marketing Association	P.O. Box 1035 Kodiak, AK 99615	486-3453	486-8362
United Seiner's Association	P.O. Box 2254, Kodiak 99615	486-4686	486-7655
United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters	P.O. Box 20538 Juneau, AK 99802	586-6550	usag@alaska.gov
Valdez Fisheries Development Association	P.O. Box 125 Valdez, AK 99686	835-4874	835-4831

ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE	FAX/EMAIL
Western Fishboat Owners Association	P.O. Box 992723 Redding, CA 96099	(530) 229-1097	(530) 229-0973 wfoa@charter.net
Women's Fisheries Network	Kodiak/Seattle	486-3638	
Women's Maritime Association	1916 Pike Place, #12, PMB 743 Seattle, WA 98101	(206) 441-5678	info@womensmaritimeassoc.com
Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association	725 Christensen Drive Suite 3-B Anchorage, AK 99501	272-3141	272-3142 info@yukonsalmon.org

9250.5 – Wildlife Rescue Organizations

Questions regarding oiled or potentially-oiled wildlife preparedness and response activities should be directed to:

Contact	Phone
U.S. Department of the Interior- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	786-3483
U.S. Department of Commerce- National Marine Fisheries Service	271-5006
Alaska Department of Fish and Game Habitat Division	267-2342

9250.6 – Volunteer Organizations

Volunteer Organizations * Normal Process: The Alaska State Troopers will initiate a request for Civil Air Patrol assistance through the Rescue Coordination Center (RCC). The RCC will activate the Civil Air Patrol in the appropriate region, assign a mission number, and provide approval authority for the mission.		
Agency	Point of Contact	Telephone Number
American Red Cross		
Anchorage – Disaster Services, State Coordinating Chapter		277-1538 (WK) 552-1110 (After Hours)
Bird Treatment & Learning Center	Guy Runco	562-4852 562-1852
Civil Air Patrol		
**Rescue Coordination Center*	National Guard Armory Camp Denali	428-7230
Anchorage	Birchwood Composite Squadron	688-4995
Anchorage	Polaris Composite Squadron	272-7227
Fairbanks		474-0378
Homer		235-8062
Juneau		789-0245
Kenai		283-7801
Seward		224-3000
Coast Guard Auxiliary	17th District (Coast Guard)	463-2000
Juneau Raptor Center		586-8393

9250.7 – Maritime Associations/Organizations/Cooperatives

There are three marine pilot associations in Alaska. The State of Alaska Board of Marine Pilots website has additional information at https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/cbpl/ProfessionalLicensing/BoardofMarinePilots.aspx

Marine Pilot Associations

Name	Contact Information	Phone	Email/Website
Alaska Marine Pilots, LLC	3705 Arctic Blvd., #107 Anchorage, Alaska 99503	581-1240	amp@ampilots.com
Southwest Alaska Pilots Association	P.O. Box 977 Homer, AK 99603-0977	235-8783	swpilots@ak.net http://www.swpilots.com
Southeast Alaska Pilots' Association	1621 Tongass Avenue, Suite 300 Ketchikan, AK 99901-6074	225-9696	pilots@seapa.com www.seapa.com

9250.8 – Academic Institutions - TBD

9250.9 – Laboratories

Disclaimer: In providing this list does not guarantee the accuracy or validity of the data generated by these laboratories. A laboratory that is ***certified*** or ***approved*** has established that they have the ability to implement a quality control program in accordance with the appropriate federal or State regulations or statutes. This list is updated every Tuesday by the ADEC Contaminated Sites Lab Approval Officer (907 465-5390). For the most up-to-date listing, visit the following website:
http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/LabApproval/ListOfAprovedLabs.htm

When choosing a lab from the list, request the lab supply a copy of their current ADEC approval letter. These letters detail the methods *and matrices* for which the lab has approval. "Approved methods" does not imply approval for both water and soil samples. Labs must renew their approval and pass performance evaluation samples annually. Failure to do so results in the revocation of a lab's approval.

9250.10 – Emergency Medical Services

All medical resource information can be found in Section 3350 of this document., or in the Community Profiles.

9260 – Stakeholders – TBD

9300 – DRAFT INCIDENT ACTION PLAN (IAP) - TBD

9410 – Discharge and Release History

For discharge and release historic information, check the ADEC Prevention, Preparedness and Response Database: http://dec.alaska.gov/Applications/SPAR/PublicMVC/PERP/SpillSearch

Most Significant Hazardous Substance (non-petroleum) Discharges by Geographic Zone	
Geographic Zone	**Hazardous Substances: Most Significant Releases**
Aleutian Islands	As of June 2014, the most significant release in the Aleutians subarea occurred on July 6, 2012, when 20,000 pounds of anhydrous ammonia were released from the F/V Excellence while the vessel was at the dock in Dutch Harbor. The ADEC Spills Database also noted 19 other hazmat releases of 100-plus gallons/pounds, of which 15 involved anhydrous ammonia and three releases involved chlorine gas.
Bristol Bay	The most significant release occurred on July 21, 2008, when a fire at a fish processing facility resulted in a release of 8,000 pounds of anhydrous ammonia. The DEC Spills Database also noted three other minor releases of anhydrous ammonia and a release of hydrochloric acid over the past 17 years of recorded data.
Cook Inlet	As of March 2016, the most significant release in this subarea was the Alaska Railroad Corporation train derailment release of 120,516 gallons of diesel fuel at Gold Creek on December 22, 1999. The ADEC Spills Database lists 888 hazmat releases of 100-plus gallons/pounds since 1980. Of these, 14 were releases of chemicals classified as extremely hazardous substances (EHS) (anhydrous ammonia, sulfuric acid or hydrochloric acid), and only six exceeded the reporting threshold specified in the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act Section 302.
Interior Alaska	The most significant release was a release of 10,0000 gallons ___ acid, on October 4, 1989, at the Healy Power Plant. [To be completed by Area Committee; details not readily available]
Kodiak	There have been relatively few major hazardous materials spills or releases in the Kodiak Subarea. The most significant occurred in April 1997, when a fire at the Star of Kodiak fish cannery released thirty pounds (30 lbs.) of anhydrous ammonia.
North Slope	TBD

Most Significant Hazardous Substance (non-petroleum) Discharges by Geographic Zone	
Geographic Zone	**Hazardous Substances: Most Significant Releases**
Northwest Arctic	ADEC Spills Database lists 427 hazmat spills or releases of various sizes that have occurred in the subarea in the 10-year period between January 1, 2007 and December 31, 2016. The most significant release in this subarea was a 250,000-pound zinc concentrate spill to tundra on August 12, 2012. The ADEC Spills Database lists 61 hazmat releases of 100-plus gallons/pounds during that time period. Of the 427 hazmat spills, 6 were releases of chemicals classified as extremely hazardous substances (EHS) (ammonia [anhydrous], and sulfuric acid), and only 1 exceeded the reporting threshold specified in the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act Section 302.
Prince William Sound	TBD
Southeast	TBD
Western Alaska	There have been relatively few major hazardous materials spills or releases in the Western Alaska Subarea. A minor chlorine release occurred in July 1995 at a school in Nightmute, and a minor ammonia release occurred in Bethel from the Yut Biat Barge in April 1998.

9420 – Risk Assessment

9420.1 - Fate of Spilled Oil

Natural processes that may act to reduce the severity of an oil spill or accelerate the decomposition of spilled oil are always at work in the aquatic environment. These natural processes include weathering, evaporation, oxidation, biodegradation, and emulsification.

- Weathering is a combination of chemical and physical processes that change the physical properties and composition of spilled oil. These processes include evaporation, oxidation, biodegradation, emulsification, dispersion, dissolution, and sedimentation. Below are definitions of these processes and how they relate to oil spills.

- Evaporation occurs when substances are converted from liquid state to vapor. During an oil spill, lighter components can evaporate into the atmosphere, leaving behind heavier components. Evaporation rates depend on the composition of the oil and environmental factors like wind, waves, temperature, currents, etc. For example, lighter refined products, such as gasoline, tend to evaporate very quickly because they have a higher proportion of lighter compounds. Heavier oils, like bunker oil, contain relatively few light compounds and leave viscous residues, composed of heavier compounds.

- Oxidation is a chemical reaction between two substances, which results in loss of electrons from one of the substances. This chemical reaction can take place between spilled oil and oxygen in the air or water. This reaction can produce water soluble compounds that can dissolve or form persistent compounds call tars. Oxidation of oil is a very slow process but can be enhanced by sunlight.

- Biodegradation occurs when microorganisms, such as bacteria, fungi, and yeast, break down a substance by feeding on it. Seawater contains a range of microorganisms that can either partially or completely degrade oil. Nutrient levels, water temperature and oxygen availability can all affect biodegradation, which tends to be quicker in warmer environments.

- Emulsification is a process where small droplets of one liquid become suspended in another liquid. During a spill, emulsification takes place when strong currents or waves suspend water droplets in oil. Water-in-oil emulsions are frequently called "mousse" and are more persistent than the original oil.

- Dispersion is the break up and diffusion of substances from their original source. In an oil spill, turbulent seas can break oil into various sized droplets and mix them into the water column. Smaller droplets can stay suspended while larger droplets tend to resurface, creating a secondary slick. The amount of oil dispersed depends on the oil's chemical and physical properties and the sea state. For example, lower viscosity oils such as diesel, have higher dispersion rates in rough seas. Chemical dispersants may be used to enhance dispersion.

- Dissolution is the process of dissolving one substance in another. Many oils contain light aromatic hydrocarbons, like benzene and toluene, which are water soluble. During a spill, these compounds readily dissolve in water or evaporation into air, which is faster than dissolution.

- Sedimentation is a process where spilled oil chemically binds with, or adheres to, particulates in the water column, creating a density greater than the original oil. If the density of oil/particulate compounds becomes greater than water, particles will settle out of the water column. Sedimentation is much more common in shallow, nearshore areas because of the greater amount of suspended particulates.

The various types of petroleum products respond quite differently when released into the environment. Spills of refined product that enter the water generally will disperse and experience significant evaporation and spreading, making recovery difficult. Crude oil and Intermediate Fuel Oils (bunker fuel) will be affected by the same natural degradation factors but to a much lesser degree; these oil spills are "persistent" in nature and will require aggressive actions and innovative techniques to successfully mitigate harm.

Risk Assessment Documents:

- Aleutians Risk Assessment, conducted by Nuka Research: http://aleutianriskassessment.com/
- Cook Inlet Risk Assessment, conducted by : http://www.cookinletriskassessment.com/

- The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Assessment of Marine Oil Spill Risk and Environmental Vulnerability for the State of Alaska: https://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/habitat/oil-spill-risk
- State 2010 Hazmat Commodity Flow Study: https://dec.alaska.gov/spar/PPR/hazmat/study.html
- See Section 9730.4 for Risk Assessment details from a 1998 study conducted on the Kodiak Geographic Zone

9430 – Planning Scenarios

Geographic Zone	Scenario Documents
Aleutians	http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/PPR/plans/scp_al/Aleutians%20SCP%20F%20Scenarios.pdf
Bristol Bay	http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/PPR/plans/scp_bb/F-Scenarios%20(Final-Feb%202013).pdf
Cook Inlet	http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/PPR/plans/scp_ci/CISCP_F-Scenarios_Jan2017.pdf
Interior	http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/PPR/plans/scp_int/Int_SCP%20F-Scenarios.pdf
Kodiak	http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/PPR/plans/scp_ki/ki_2010_F-Scenarios.pdf
North Slope	http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/PPR/plans/scp_ns/NS_SCP%20F-Scenarios%20(May%202012).pdf
North West Arctic	http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/PPR/plans/scp_nw/NWA%20F-Scenarios%20(Jan%202012).pdf
Prince William Sound	http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/PPR/plans/scp_pws/PWS_SCP_F-Scenarios.pdf
Southeast	http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/PPR/plans/scp_se/SE%20F-Scenarios%20(Apr2013).pdf
Western Alaska	http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/PPR/plans/scp_we/F-Scenarios%20(Final-Feb%202013).pdf

9440.1 Oil & Petroleum Products Scenarios

9440.1.1 Worst Case Discharge Scenario

Date: July 15

Size of Discharge: 60,000 barrels of crude oil

Location: Burbot Creek at PLMP 351.8. (65° 53.6’ North, 149° 44.1’ West)

Spill Information: Approximately 60,000 bbls (2,520,000 gallons) of crude oil has been released to land and water. A large of oil amount has entered Burbot Creek and the Yukon River.

Scenario: Pipeline leak in the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) due to a structural failure of a longitudinal weld resulting in a guillotine cut in section of aboveground pipe. Multiple valves fail to close for 120 minutes due to a communications link failure. 60,000 barrels (bbls) of oil are released from the pipeline by the time the valves are manually closed. The oil drains into Burbot Creek, which empties into the Yukon River 1 mile southwest of the pipeline crossing.

Hydrology: The water level in the Yukon River is low. The current in Burbot Creek is 0.25 feet per second (fps). Current in Yukon River 3-6 fps (2-4 miles per hour).

Sensitive Areas at Risk: Specific information on resources at risk can be extracted from the Sensitive Areas Section in consultation with the resource trustees. From a general viewpoint, resources in the immediate area of the spill that are at risk include the Yukon River, and the waterfowl and fish species that utilize these waters.

The Yukon River is an anadromous fish stream and is considered critical habitat. Moose are widely distributed in this area. A concentrated nesting habitat for the peregrine falcon and other raptors is located along the Yukon River, downstream of the Yukon River Bridge. Activity in this area after April 15 is restricted.

On-Scene Weather: Temp: High 70° F, Low 50° F; Winds: SW @ 8 mph. Precipitation: None.

Cargo Salvage: Not applicable to this scenario.

Initial Action Description:

1. Notification: Facility personnel notify the NRC and ADEC. The NRC notifies EPA Region 10 Alaska Operation's Office personnel who then notify appropriate Federal agencies including Natural Resource Trustees. (Assume the responsible party (RP) has notified the required agencies in accordance with the facility response plan).

FOSC (EPA will notify the following):

- ADEC (also notified by the RP)***
- ADNR*
- ADF&G*
- ADMVA, DHSEM*
- ARRT***
- NRC, National Response Center***
- USCG***
- DOI***
- DOC***
- NOAA SSC, Scientific Support Coordinator***
- NSFCC, National Strike Force Coordinating Center**
- NPFC, National Pollution Fund Center**
- Local Emergency Managers of directly impacted communities***
- Federally-recognized tribes in impacted communities***

Key: * = Notification initiated by State
** = Message notification
*** = Notification by FOSC

2. Response Activation:

- Commence with notification of all potentially involved parties and provide initial situation assessment. Be brief but concise and provide specific spill information: exact location, quantity spilled, potential immediate threats, source is/is not controlled, etc.

    - Upon notification and request from the FOSC/SOSC, federal and state agencies located in the Joint Pipeline Office (JPO) designate "agency representatives" to work directly in the unified government response organization which is established to oversee the response and direct activities as necessary.
- Dispatch representatives to the scene at the first opportunity
- FOSC/SOSC/RP Representatives establish direct communications.
- Begin recall of local in-house personnel (EPA, ADEC, ADNR, etc.) as needed to support 24-hour operations for a spill of this magnitude.
- Evaluate spill size, direction, area of coverage, proximity to Yukon River, wildlife impacts, wildlife observed in area, on scene weather, etc.
- Determine what response actions have occurred or are underway
- Issue Notice of Federal Interest and State Interest to RP
- Consult with DOI, DOC and the State of Alaska on potential resources at risk.
- Conduct Endangered Species Act consultation with DOI and DOC.
- Activate FOSC's Historic Properties Specialist.

3. Initial On-Scene Investigation/Inspection, Evaluation & Recommendations:
- Dispatch pollution investigators (EPA Anchorage and ADEC NART) to the scene at the earliest opportunity. Aircraft schedules may not allow arrival until the following day depending upon time of spill and time of notification.
- Recognize that information will come from individuals on scene that may or may not be knowledgeable of emergency procedures or pollution response. Conflicting reports can be expected during the early phases of gathering information.
- Ensure notification of resource trustees using the Emergency Notification Checklist.
- Evaluate RP's plan for securing the source.
- Evaluate the capability of the RP to carry out an appropriate response given the situation.
- Prepare Initial POLREP (EPA).
- Prepare Initial SITREP (State).
- Instruct RP to determine his/her ability to mechanically recover spilled product on land prior to reaching Burbot Creek or Yukon River, and in the waters of Burbot Creek and the Yukon River.

4. Initial Response Actions:
- Secure the Source. The Alyeska response team and additional local/regional resources are activated.
- The Federal/State Unified Plan and Bristol Bay Subarea Contingency Plan are also implemented.
- Using Unified Plan, Annex B Implement the Incident Command Systems (ICS) principles listed below. An EPA FOSC and an ADEC SOSC contact the facility Incident Commander and establish a Unified Command (UC). By 5:00 PM that night a UC and incident management team composed of industry, federal, state and local government personnel arrive at Alyeska's headquarters in Fairbanks, AK.
    - Evaluate RP's capability to carry out an appropriate response.
    - Determine name of incident.
    - Determine goals and objectives
    - Determine UC staff and size- Liaison and RSC positions are critical for this region.
    - Establish an appropriate ICP to support UC activities in Fairbanks, AK.
    - Establish an appropriate Forward Operating Base at Yukon River Response Base (former Pump Station 6.)

    - Establish a Joint Information Center (JIC). Ensure joint website and/or appropriate local stakeholder communication plan is used to maximize information sharing.
- The SOSC initiates a statewide callout for a Type 1 incident. Additional ADEC spill responders from other response areas are mobilized, and the SOSC also requests mobilization of other State agency support personnel.
- The SOSC and EPA FOSC also activate the ADEC term contractors and EPA START contractors, respectively. The contractors are notified for possible mobilization to assist with the federal and state oversight operation.
- Both Federal and State field observers are deployed to the initial control sites to monitor cleanup operations and advise the FOSC and SOSC of the status of on-going operations.
- Deploy containment boom and/or plan and prioritize shoreline protection and cleanup areas.
- Utilize local knowledge, SSC and other NOAA hazmat resources as necessary to predict spill trajectory and potential impacts.
- Prepare initial press release with the UC.
- Complete notification procedures. Include up channel notification to include the ARRT, NPFC, and NSFCC.
- Issue Notice to Airmen, through the FAA, restricting aircraft traffic in the immediate vicinity of the incident.
- Ensure preparation of Site Safety Plan.
- Consider alternatives to mechanical response: dispersant application, in situ burning. The use of dispersants is not appropriate due to the inland/fresh water location of spill and time of year.
- Schedule routine overflights of the impacted area. Request FAA support in developing an aviation operations plan for the spill to control air traffic in the area.
- In consultation with trustee agencies, determine requirements for wildlife protection, collection, and rehabilitation.
- Consult with natural resource trustees on the protection of sensitive areas and resources.
- Consult with the Historic Properties Specialist on the protection of historic properties.
- Receive recommendations from trustee agencies on wildlife response strategies. Make decision on any recommendations (e.g. migratory bird deterrent and capture and treatment program.)
    - Initiate wildlife hazing.
    - Additional measures may be initiated during subsequent operational periods, beyond the initial response.
- Determine feasibility of removal actions based on:
    - Will removal actions cause more damage to the environment than allowing the pollutant to naturally dissipate?
    - Can cleanup be initiated before the pollutant disperses, making recovery impractical?
    - Can equipment be deployed without excessive risk to the life and health of personnel?
- Considerations for future actions:
    - Determine any fisheries impacts, including subsistence fisheries, and take appropriate action.

5. Spill Response Organization: A spill of this magnitude may be declared a Spill of National Significance (SONS). If the UC determines the spill to be a SONS, the command structure, roles and responsibilities of a SONS scenario are identified in the Unified Plan, Annex B. The pre designated FOSC for the region becomes the Area Operations Coordinator. The SONS incident continues as a UC response. The elevation of an incident into a SONS is intended to make more resources and personnel available for the response.

A Liaison Officer will be assigned to act as a sounding board for landowners, leaseholders, affected interest groups that have no jurisdictional authority, and other interested parties. The Regional Stakeholder Committee will be formed to serve as the official stakeholder and community representative voice to the UC.

6. Containment, Countermeasures and Cleanup Strategies: Immediate containment is required to mount an effective recovery operation.

A spill of this volume that is not contained immediately but is allowed to spread will likely not be recoverable under these conditions. The time required to mount an effective response added to the extraordinary travel time and logistical difficulties will make this operation a challenge.

- In accordance with the Alyeska C-Plan, response tactics to contain and clean-up the spill are implemented. Primary objectives are:
    - Site security.
    - Keep oil on land and out of Burbot Creek.
    - Prevent oil from reaching the Yukon River.
    - Implement recovery operations.
    - Protect sensitive resources and wildlife
    - Preserve the crime scene (No work on pipeline until FBI completes initial investigation).
    - Agency and stakeholder notification

Tactics to achieve these objectives include:

    - Contain spill on land, to extent possible, with containment dikes and trenches constructed using earthmoving equipment
    - Use booms to contain oil at point of entry and in side channels of the Yukon River.
    - Recovery of oil in river using sorbent material (sweeps and booms) and skimmers.
- Organize Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Teams (SCAT) in preparation for shoreline surveys.
- Ensure the migratory bird deterrent, capture and treatment program is in place.
- Ensure that trustee agencies with responsibility for determining the requirement for implementation of a Federal/State Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) are notified that wildlife may be affected. The lead trustee will then coordinate the NRDA separate from the response and with funds provided by the NPFC.
- Request NOAA provide spill tracking and trajectory modeling to determine present location and path of spill. Consider spill tracking/surveillance systems; the University of Alaska Fairbanks' Synthetic Aperture Radar facility, USCG Forward Looking Infrared Radar equipped aircraft, and USCG Side Looking Airborne Radar are potential resources.

7. Response Requirements:

a. Equipment: The equipment required for the RP's spill response includes: heavy equipment for building dams, culverts, and berms for containment; vac trucks, sandbags, boom, pumps, skimmers, and some form of oil storage. The APSC Mobile Command Post will be deployed. The EPA Command Trailer and ADEC Command Trailer may likewise be deployed to provide on-scene command, control, and communications.

b. Personnel: Initial RP response personnel would likely have to be augmented by their contractors on call for oil spill response and recovery. The RP's crew should be capable of deploying equipment and recovering product with assistance from their contractors. Representatives of Federal/State personnel would be required to reach the scene.

8. Resource Availability and Resource Procurement: The RP provides all spill response related equipment with their contractors supplementing any shortage. Any FOSC or State expenses not directly covered by the RP would be paid through the Federal Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund or the State 470 Fund, and reimbursement would be sought at a later date.

9. Shortfalls:
a. Equipment: No shortfall of cleanup equipment anticipated. Limited housing and personnel support for response workers is limited at the Yukon River Response Base (former Pump Station 06). A Portable work-camp will be necessary, 4-6 days required to transport and set-up portable accommodations.
b. Personnel: Personnel shortfalls are not anticipated.
c. Funding: Funds availability and access are not anticipated to be a problem.
d. Minimum Response Times: RP response times must meet the times required in their approved response plans. These plans, having been approved by Federal and/or State agencies, will not be reevaluated here.

10. Spill Cleanup Timetable:
a. Mechanical Cleanup Only: Mechanical cleanup time will depend on the duration of the discharge as well as the velocity of the creeks affected.
b. Mechanical in Conjunction with Non-Mechanical: Not applicable

11. Disposal Options: Debris disposal is the responsibility of the RP. Recovered oil would be the largest volume of debris, although burning would significantly reduce the volume of oil collected. Oil contaminated response equipment will require cleaning in an area capable of collecting and treating the runoff. Disposal options are further discussed in the Unified Plan, Annex E, Appendix VI. A Waste Management Plan will also be developed for the incident.

12. Cleanup Termination: Termination of cleanup should be a joint decision by the UC based on the following criteria:

- There is no longer any detectable oil present on the water, adjoining shorelines, or places where it is likely to reach the water again; or
- Further removal operations would cause more environmental harm than the oil to be removed; or
- Cleanup measures would be excessively costly in view of their insignificant contribution to minimizing a threat to the public health and welfare; and
- Activities required to repair unavoidable damage resulting from removal actions have been performed.

9440.1.2 Maximum Most Probable Scenario

Date: May 19

Size of Discharge: 100,000 gallons of diesel and jet fuel

Location: Near Dunbar in the Minto Flats.

Spill Information: Approximately 100,000 gallons of diesel and jet fuel were released to land and water.

Scenario: An Alaska Railroad train of 70 cars derails near Dunbar in the Minto Flats with 19 tank cars leaving the tracks and at least seven rupturing. Approximately 100,000 gallons of diesel and jet fuel spilled. The fuel entered nearby ponds

Sensitive Areas at Risk: Specific information on resources at risk can be extracted from the Sensitive Areas Section in consultation with the resource trustees. The spill is located in the Minto Flats State Game refuge. This area is composed of sensitive wetlands which drain to the Tanana River. From a general viewpoint, resources in the immediate area of the spill that are at risk include the Minto Flats wetlands, and the waterfowl and fish species that utilize these waters. The Minto Flats supports very high density duck nesting, producing, including one of the largest trumpeter swan breeding populations in North America. Minto Flats is also an important spring and fall waterfowl staging area, particularly for geese and swans. Sandhill cranes, loons, bald eagle and peregrine falcon also nest in these wetlands. Chinook, chum and coho salmon migrate through the flats. A number of other fish species are found in the lakes and streams of the wetlands. Moose, black bear and fur-bearing mammals (beaver, muskrat, river otter, lynx, wolverine, red fox and mink) are also abundant.

Cargo Salvage: ARRC response crew begins transferring fuel from the damaged tank cars to keep discharge at a minimum. Salvage of the remaining tank cars is successful.

Equipment: The equipment required in the ARRC spill response plan with the ADEC will need to be augmented with vacuum units, super suckers, and possibly other oil recovery equipment to insure timely recovery. It is possible that additional equipment can be brought in a timely manner from the North Slope oil spill response organizations to respond to this spill volume. Alaska Chadux Corporation (ARRC's contracted oil spill response organization) will likewise be deploying personnel and equipment. The ARRC may establish a mobile command post at the scene. The EPA Command Trailer and ADEC Command Trailer may likewise be deployed to provide on-scene command, control, and communications.

Initial Action Description:

Containment, Countermeasures and Cleanup Strategies: Immediate containment is required to mount an effective recovery operation.

A spill of this volume that is not contained immediately but is allowed to spread will likely not be recoverable under these conditions. The time required to mount an effective response added to the travel time and logistical difficulties will make this complicate the operation.

9440.1.3 Average Most Probable Scenario

Event Description: A fuel truck departs Fairbanks traveling to Delta Junction. The driver loses control of the vehicle and overturns, spill approximately 1,000 gallons of gasoline is released and is migrating towards the Tanana River.

Location: Richardson Highway, approximately one mile south of Harding Lake

Time of Year: October

On-Scene Weather: Air temperature 30°F, freezing rains

Initial Actions Description: The accident is reported by passing motorists to the State Troopers who proceed to the site and notify ADEC of the spill. The trucking company's dispatcher in Anchorage, Alaska is notified by the State Troopers and in turn notifies company management. Company managers contact the operators of the Trans Alaska Pipeline, with whom they have a contract to haul fuel, and request assistance to contain the spill. The trucking company contacts a local spill response contractor in Anchorage to respond to the incident.

Within 2 hours of the accident, a crew from Pump Station #9 is on scene with company response equipment. Initial response crews block off several highway drainage culverts to contain spilled fuel in the ditches adjacent to the roadway. The remaining fuel in the damaged tanker is pumped off into another tanker truck that was sent to the scene by the RP.

Approximately 300 gallons of additional oil and water is recovered over the next 12 hours by the commercial cleanup contractor's vacuum truck and by personnel using sorbent materials.

An undetermined amount of oil, estimated to be less than 50 gallons, enters the Tanana River but on the following day, no visible traces of oil are observed in the river during an overflight of the area by company personnel.

Cleanup Strategies: After initial response actions are accomplished, residual soil contamination of approximately 0.25 acres still remains saturated with approximately 700 gallons of oil. Under the supervision of ADEC personnel, the cleanup contractor recovers an additional 400 gallons from recovery and interception trenches. The area is flushed several times with fresh water in an attempt to remove free oil from surrounding gravels. A long-term remediation plan involving soil sampling, runoff collection and bioremediation is developed and approved by the FOSC/SOSC with input from adjacent landowners.

9500 – LIST OF AGREEMENTS

Reference the Regional Contingency Plan, Part Four – Applicable Memorandum of Understanding/Agreements (MOU/MOA).

The MOUs/MOAs are also on the ADEC website at http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/PPR/plans/uc.htm.

9600 – CONVERSIONS - TBD

9700 – RESPONSE REFERENCES

9710 – Relevant Statute/Regulations/Authorities List
9720 – Relevant Instructions/Guidelines/Standard Procedures and Practices List
9730 – Geographic Zone Contingency Plans
9730.1 – Aleutians
9730.1.1 – General Description

Physical Features: The Aleutian Islands and the Alaska Peninsula are characterized by rugged and fjord-like coastlines rising to volcanic mountainous areas up to 9000 feet in elevation. The population is distributed among predominantly isolated coastal communities. Major communities include the cities of Unalaska, Sand Point, and St. Paul. The region's maritime climate is comparatively mild with regard to general Alaskan temperatures; however, the islands are often fog-shrouded and frequently struck by

storms. The weather in the region is the result of the interaction between major weather systems that move northward across the Gulf of Alaska or eastward across the Bering Sea and the land topography.

Socio-Economic: Commercial fishing and fish processing are the economic mainstays in the region. There are approximately 400 fishing vessels operating in the Aleutian Island chain. Unalaska/Dutch Harbor has developed as a seafood supply and processing center with some port development. Unalaska is consistently the top U.S. port in volume of fish and shellfish landings; in 2005, commercial fishermen unloaded 887.6 million pounds of fish and shellfish, worth $166 million.

Dutch Harbor is also used temporarily as an offshore oil/gas staging area for Bering Sea offshore exploration. There is some potential for offshore oil and gas development in the North Aleutian Basin.

A portion of the Great Circle Route, a major international shipping route, is located within the Aleutians Geographic zone. An estimated 3,000-3,500 vessels, approximately 30-40 of them tank ships, transit through Unimak Pass each year.

Oil Activities: In the Aleutians, Unalaska/Dutch Harbor serves as the major regional hub for the distribution of noncrude oils to the Aleutian villages, southern Bering Sea, and the offshore fishing fleet. Service in the southern part of the area is year round, but becomes ice dependent during late October to breakup. Unimak Pass and False Pass also witness heavy traffic both for transport servicing villages to the north and the Aleutian chain and for foreign-vessel transport between North America and the Far East.

Deliveries of noncrude oils into the Aleutians are from the south, primarily Puget Sound or from upper Cook Inlet. Noncrude oil originating from upper Cook Inlet and West Coast ports also passes through the area en route to the Far East, and transport in the reverse direction is also true.

General: There are 12 communities in the region, 10 Native and 2 non-Native.

9730.1.2 – Local Contacts

It is the responsibility of both the LOSC and SOSC to initiate contact with the appropriate local government agencies and organizations once initial emergency notifications have been made. Local plans may designate who will serve as the LOSC, who has responsibility for making any necessary contacts, and who should be contacted. Each distinct town, village, or community within larger jurisdictions, such as boroughs, may have their own emergency response plan, and all applicable local plans should be consulted during an emergency situation.
This list of local contacts is not exhaustive, and the LOSC may notify additional parties. Phone numbers are not listed in order of importance and contacts will be made at the discretion of the LOSC/SOSC. Initial notifications will be made by telephone, with concurrent transmission of any available documents (e.g., sitreps or other information) by fax or e-mail whenever possible. The *Resources Section, Part One* contains additional information and contacts for specific locales.

Local Emergency Planning Committees

Committee	Phone	Fax
Aleutians & Pribilof Islands	581-1233	581-5024

Boroughs

Borough	Organization	Phone	Fax
Aleutians East Borough	Borough Main Office - Anchorage	274-7555	276-7569
	Borough Sand Point Office	383-2699	383-3496
	Borough King Cove Office	497-2396	497-2386
	State Troopers (Cold Bay)	532-2440	532-2724
	State Troopers (Dutch Harbor)	581-1432	581-1407

Communities

Cities/Villages	Contacts	Phone
Adak	City Hall	592-4513
	State Troopers (Dutch Harbor)	581-1432
	Police (Unalaska Public Safety)	581-1233
	Fire/EMS	592-4145
	Clinic	592-8383
Akutan	City Hall	698-2228
	Village Council	698-2300
	State Troopers (Cold Bay)	532-2440
	Police	698-2227
	VPSO	698-2315
	Fire	698-2227
	EMS/Ambulance	698-2315
	Clinic	698-2208
Atka	City Hall	839-2233
	Village Council	839-2229
	State Troopers (Dutch Harbor)	581-1432
	VPSO	839-2214
	Fire/EMS (City of Atka VFD)	839-2214
	Clinic	839-2232
Belkofski	Village Council	497-3122
	State Troopers (Dutch Harbor)	581-1432
Cold Bay	City Hall	532-2401
	State Troopers (Cold Bay)	532-2440
	Police	383-3535
	Fire	532-2416
	EMS/Ambulance	532-2585 or 522-2772
	Clinic	532-2000
False Pass	City Hall	548-2319
	Village Council	548-2227
	State Troopers (Cold Bay)	532-2440
	VPSO	548-2345
	Fire	548-2319

Cities/Villages	Contacts	Phone
	EMS/Ambulance	548-2241
	Clinic	548-2742
King Cove	City Hall	497-2340
	Village Council	497-2648
	State Troopers (Cold Bay)	532-2440
	Police	497-2210
	VPSO	497-2555
	Fire/EMS	497-2553
	Clinic	497-3211
Nelson Lagoon	Village Council	989-2204
	State Troopers (Cold Bay)	532-2440
	Police	246-3464
	Fire/EMS	989-2202
	Clinic	989-2207
Nikolski	Village Council	576-2225
	State Troopers (Dutch Harbor)	581-1432
	Police	581-1432
	Fire/EMS	576-2223
	Clinic	576-2204
Pauloff Harbor	Village Council	383-6075
	State Troopers (Cold Bay Post)	532-2440
Sand Point	City Hall	383-2696
	Village Council	383-6075
	State Troopers (Cold Bay Post)	532-2440
	Police/EMS	383-3700
	Clinic	383-3151
St. George	City Hall	859-2263
	Village Council	859-2205
	State Troopers (Dillingham)	842-5641
	VPSO	859-2415
	Fire	859-2255
	Clinic	859-2254
St. Paul	City Hall	546-2331
	Village Council	546-2211
	State Troopers (Dillingham)	842-5641
	Police	546-3130
	Fire	546-2311 ext. 123
	EMS/Ambulance	546-3130
	Clinic	546-8300
Shemya	Eareckson Air Force Station (Command Post)	392-3505
	State Troopers (Dutch Harbor)	581-1432
Unalaska/ Dutch Harbor	City Hall	581-1251
	Village Council	581-2920
	State Troopers (Dutch Harbor)	581-1432
	Police	581-1233

Cities/Villages	Contacts	Phone
	Fire/EMS	581-1233
	Clinic (Iliuliuk Family & Health Services)	581-1202
	Clinic (Oonalaska Clinic)	581-2742
Unga	Village Council	383-5215
	State Troopers (Cold Bay)	532-2440

9730.1.3 – Logistics

Communities in the Aleutian Islandss Geographic zone are inaccessible by road. This limits the rapid transport and staging of equipment and personnel resources to certain areas. Depending upon the significance and location of the event, resources existing within the region will be moved to the staging location by air or marine vessel and then transferred to vessels for deployment to the specific spill location. Resources secured from locations outside of the Aleutians region can be expected to arrive initially by air or sea and then transferred to the staging locations by the most appropriate means available.

The Aleutian Islands Geographic zone's limited road, water and air transportation capability severely limits the ability to transport significant quantities of equipment and personnel to and from locations in the region. After transport to existing airports, equipment may need to be transferred to vessels for on-scene deployment. Small charter aircraft, both fixed wing and helicopters, will be the main method of rapidly transporting responders to the scene. If weather prevents flying or if a large number of personnel are involved, then in-region passenger vessels will be used. Workers brought in from outside the region will most likely arrive on scheduled Alaska Airlines, PenAir flights or via chartered aircraft. These workers can then be shuttled to the scene by a combination of aircraft and vessels.

Response equipment can be dispatched to the scene by a combination of USCG and private charter aircraft and vessel transport. A limited number of fishing vessels operate in the region and these vessels are extremely dependent on pack ice conditions.

For transportation via air and water, the following table provides distance from Anchorage to some of the Aleutians communities. Times assume favorable weather and do not take into account delays waiting for favorable tides. Distances are from tables found in the back of *U.S. Coast Pilot, Volume 9 - Pacific and Arctic coasts of Alaska from Cape Spencer to the Beaufort Sea.* (Available on the internet at chartmaker.ncd.noaa.gov/NSD/coastpilot.htm)

Approximate Distance & Transit Times to Aleutian Communities

Location	Distance	Travel Time (Estimated in Hours)	
		Vessel (~10 kts)	Air (C-130)
From City of Kodiak to:			
Unalaska/Dutch Harbor	800 miles	96	1.9
From Anchorage to:			
Adak	1300 miles	108	3.3
Akutan	766 miles	64	1.8
Atka	1200 miles	100	2.9
Cold Bay	634 miles	53	1.3
False Pass	646 miles	54	1.4

Location	Distance	Travel Time (Estimated in Hours)	
		Vessel (~10 kts)	Air (C-130)
King Cove	625 miles	52	1.3
Nelson Lagoon	580 miles	48	1.1
Nikolski	900 miles	75	2.3
Saint George	750 miles	63	2.1
Saint Paul	750 miles	63	2.1
Sand Point	570 miles	48	1.1
Unalaska/Dutch Harbor	800 miles	67	1.9

9730.1.4 – Not Used

9730.2 – Bristol Bay

9730.2.1 – General Description

Physical Features: Portions of this region are in the maritime, transitional, and continental climatic zones. The weather in the region is the result of the interaction between land topography and major weather systems that move northward across the Gulf of Alaska or eastward across the Bering Sea.

The South side of the Alaska Peninsula is characterized by a fjord-like coastline rising to volcanic mountainous areas occasionally up to 8,000 feet. The north side of the peninsula and the Bristol Bay area are characterized by a relatively regular coastline with numerous sand and gravel beaches and abutting coastal lowlands, often drained by river systems terminating in broad estuarine areas. Major storm systems move northward off the Gulf of Alaska and into the South coastal highland areas, dropping precipitation usually as rain on the southern side and leaving the leeward (northern) side in somewhat of a rain shadow. The north side of the peninsula and Bristol Bay, however, are subject to eastward-moving storm systems from the Bering Sea; hence, these areas are among the stormiest in the State. Headwater areas of the major Bristol Bay-Togiak drainages receive less precipitation than coastal areas and are subject to greater temperature fluctuations due to the influence of the continental climatic zone.

The Bay spans 200 miles from its base at Port Moller on the Alaska Peninsula to its northwest boundary at Cape Newenham, and stretches northeasterly nearly the same distance to the mouths of the Nushagak and Kvichak rivers which drain its inland reaches. The Nushagak and Kvichak are two of several major rivers in the region. At the west end are the Kvichak River (which drains Lake Iliamna), the Nushagak, the Alagnak and the Naknek River, which drains Naknek Lake on the Alaska Peninsula.

Socio-Economic: Bristol Bay is the world's largest sockeye salmon fishery and the state's largest salmon fishery, which is by far the dominant enterprise in the region. Dillingham and Naknek are the major fish processing areas as well as the main ports, although fishing fleets work out of numerous smaller communities also. Noncommercial harvest, including subsistence, is another major activity especially important in areas with no direct connection to the commercial fishing and processing industry.

Additional economic bases are provided by the tourist industry, mostly associated with sportfishing and hunting lodges in the Bristol Bay lakes area, and by government services including military bases. Infrastructural development is minimal. Dillingham is the only improved harbor in the Bristol Bay area, and the road network is minor and local. Most travel within the region is by plane (scheduled and charter) or private boat. There is no connecting road network and the Alaska Marine Highway System

provides service just to Chignik. The population centers of the region are thus physically isolated from one another. This factor has limited the diversification of the local economies so that they remain closely tied to the regional fish and wildlife resources. See the community profiles in the Resources Section for specifics regarding socio-economic activities within each community.

Oil Activities: Deliveries of noncrude oils are made to the villages in this area primarily by barges operating from Dutch Harbor or the Cook Inlet Region. Deliveries are ice dependent and do not occur as ice forms. Delivery of non-crude oil is made to the remote villages in this area primarily by small barges.

General: There are a total of 30 communities in the region (including the two boroughs), 27 Native and 3 non-Native.

9730.2.1 – Local Contacts

This list of local contacts is not exhaustive, and the LOSC may notify additional parties. Phone numbers are not listed in order of importance and contacts will be made at the discretion of the LOSC/SOSC. Initial notifications will be made by telephone, with concurrent transmission of any available documents (e.g., sitreps or other information) by fax or e-mail whenever possible.

All telephone numbers are in area code 907, unless otherwise specified.	**Phone / Fax**
Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)	
Bristol Bay Borough LEPC	246-4224/ 246-6633
Borough	
Bristol Bay Borough (representing King Salmon, Naknek and South Naknek)	
Borough Office	907-246-4224
Emergency Operations	246-4222
Bristol Bay Borough Emergency Services (Police, Fire, EMS)	246-4224/4222
State Troopers (King Salmon)	246-3464
Clinic (Camai Medical Center, Naknek)	246-6155/ 246-6158
Lake and Peninsula Borough (representing Chignik, Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lake, Egegik, Igiugig, Iliamna, Ivanof Bay, Kokhanok, Levelock, Newhalen, Nondalton, Pedro Bay, Perryville, Pilot Point, Port Alsworth, Port Heiden, and Ugashik)	
Borough Office	246-3421/246-6602
Fire & Emergency Services	*contact individual communities*
State Troopers (Iliamna Post)	571-1871
Clinic (name, Location)	*contact individual communities*

All telephone numbers are in area code 907, unless otherwise specified.		**Phone / Fax**
Cities/Villages	**Contacts**	
Aleknagik	City Hall	842-5953/ 842-2107
	Village Council	842-2080/ 842-2081
	State Troopers (Dillingham)	842-5641
	Village Public Safety Officer	842-2189
	Fire	842-2189
	EMS/Ambulance (Aleknagik First Responders Group)	842-2085
	Clinic, North Shore Health Clinic	842-5512/ 842-2134
	Clinic, South Shore Health Clinic	842-2185/ 842-1260

All telephone numbers are in area code 907, unless otherwise specified.	**Phone / Fax**
Cities/Villages	**Contacts**
Chignik	City Hall .....749-2280 Village Council .....749-2445 State Troopers (King Salmon Post).....246-3464 Village Public Safety Officer .....749-2273 Fire .....749-2207 Clinic 749-2282
Chignik Lagoon	City Hall .....840-2225 Village Council .....840-2281 State Troopers (King Salmon Post).....246-3464 Fire .....840-2248 Clinic 840-2218
Chignik Lake	Village Council .....845-2212 State Troopers (King Salmon Post).....246-3464 Fire .....845-2253 EMS/Ambulance.....845-2253 Clinic 845-2236
Clarke's Point	City Hall .....236-1221 Village Council .....236-1435 State Troopers (Dillingham Post) .....842-5641 Village Public Safety Officer .....236-1221 Fire .....236-1221 EMS/Ambulance.....236-1294 Clinic 236-1232
Dillingham	City Hall .....842-5211 Village Council .....278-3602 State Troopers (Dillingham) .....842-5641 Police .....842-5172 Fire .....842-2288 or 842-5354 EMS/Ambulance .....842-2288 or 842-5354 Hospital (Kanakanak Hospital) .....842-5201 Clinic 842-5981
Egegik	City Hall .....233-2400 Village Council .....563-0556 State Troopers (King Salmon Post).....246-3464 Police .....233-2400 Fire .....233-2202/2244 EMS/Ambulance.....233-2202/2244 Clinic 233-2229
Ekuk	Village Council .....842-3842 State Troopers (Dillingham Post) .....842-5641 Clinic 236-1232

All telephone numbers are in area code 907, unless otherwise specified.	**Phone / Fax**
Cities/Villages	**Contacts**
Ekwok	City Hall .....464-3311 Village Council .....464-3336 State Troopers (Dillingham Post) .....842-5641 Village Public Safety Officer .....464-3326 Fire .....464-3326 EMS/Ambulance.....464-3322 Clinic 464-3322
Igiugig	City Hall .....533-3211 Village Council .....533-8001 State Troopers (Illiamna Post).....571-1871 Police /Village Public Safety Officer .....533-3240 Fire .....533-3207 EMS/Ambulance.....533-3207 Clinic 533-3211
Iliamna	Village Council .....571-1246 State Troopers (Illiamna Post).....571-1871 Village Public Safety Officer .....571-1692 Fire .....571-1246 EMS/Ambulance.....571-1248/1631 Clinic 571-1383/ 571-1818
Ivanof Bay	City Hall .....561-6493 Village Council .....522-2263 State Troopers (Illiamna Post).....571-1871 Fire .....669-2207 EMS/Ambulance.....669-2218 Clinic 669-2213
King Salmon	Village Council .....246-3553 State Troopers (King Salmon) .....246-3464 Bristol Bay Borough Emergency Services (Police, Fire, EMS).....246-4224/4222 Clinic 246-3322
Kokhanok	Village Council .....282-2202 State Troopers (McGrath Post) .....542-3052 Village Public Safety Officer .....282-2202 Fire .....282-2214 EMS/Ambulance.....282-2203 Clinic 282-2203
Koliganek	Village Council .....596-3434 State Troopers (Dillingham Post) .....842-5641 Village Public Safety Officer .....596-3418 Fire .....596-3434/3490 EMS/Ambulance.....596-3434 Clinic 596-3431

All telephone numbers are in area code 907, unless otherwise specified.	**Phone / Fax**
Cities/Villages	**Contacts**
Levelock	City Hall .....287-3040 Village Council .....287-3030 State Troopers (King Salmon Post).....246-3464 Village Public Safety Officer .....287-3087 Fire .....287-3030 EMS/Ambulance.....287-3011 Clinic 287-3011
Manokotak	City Hall .....289-1027 Village Council .....289-1062 State Troopers (Dillingham Post) .....842-5641 Village Public Safety Officer .....289-2008 Fire .....289-1025 EMS/Ambulance.....289-1077 Clinic 289-1077
Naknek	City Hall .....246-4210 Village Council .....246-4277 State Troopers (King Salmon Post).....246-3464 Bristol Bay Borough Emergency Services (Police, Fire, EMS)..... 246-4224/4222 Clinic 46-4214
Newhalen	City Hall .....571-1226 Village Council .....571-1410 State Troopers (Illiamna Post).....571-1871 Village Public Safety Officer .....571-3139 Fire ..... 571-1248/1631 EMS/Ambulance..... 571-1248/1631 Clinic 907-571-1231
New Stuyahok	City Hall .....693-3171 Village Council .....693-3173 State Troopers (Dillingham Post) .....842-5641 Village Public Safety Officer .....693-3170 Fire .....693-3173 EMS/Ambulance.....693-3173 Clinic 693-3131
Nondalton	City Hall .....294-2235 Village Council .....294-2220 State Troopers (Illiamna Post).....571-1871 Police /Village Public Safety Officer .....294-2235 Fire ..... 294-2238/2215 EMS/Ambulance..... 294-2215/2238 Clinic 294-2238

All telephone numbers are in area code 907, unless otherwise specified.	**Phone / Fax**
Cities/Villages	**Contacts**
Pedro Bay	City Hall .....850-2225 Village Council .....277-1500 State Troopers (Illiamna Post).....571-1871 Fire .....850-2225/2255 EMS/Ambulance.....850-2225/2229 Clinic 850-2229
Perryville	City Hall .....853-2203 Village Council .....853-2300 State Troopers (King Salmon Post).....246-3464 Police /Village Public Safety Officer .....246-3464 Fire .....853-2202 EMS/Ambulance.....853-2262 Clinic 853-2202
Pilot Point	City Hall .....797-2200 Village Council .....797-2208 State Troopers (King Salmon Post).....592-3848 Village Public Safety Officer .....797-2275 Fire .....797-2200/797-2273 EMS/Ambulance.....797-2200/797-2273 Clinic 797-2212
Port Heiden	City Hall .....837-2209 Village Council .....837-2296 State Troopers (Dillingham Post) .....842-5641 Village Public Safety Officer .....837-2238 Fire .....837-2209/2222 EMS/Ambulance.....737-2222/837-2208 Clinic 837-2208
South Naknek	City Hall .....274-2433 Village Council .....246-8614 State Troopers (King Salmon Post).....246-3464 Bristol Bay Borough Emergency Services (Police, Fire, EMS)..... 246-4224/4222 Clinic 246-6546
Togiak	City Hall .....493-5820 Village Council .....493-5003 State Troopers (Dillingham Post) .....842-5641 Police .....493-5212 Fire .....493-5212 EMS/Ambulance.....493-5511 Clinic 493-5511

All telephone numbers are in area code 907, unless otherwise specified.	**Phone / Fax**
Cities/Villages	**Contacts**
Twin Hills	City Hall .....525-4821 Village Council .....525-4327 State Troopers (Dillingham Post) .....842-5641 Village Public Safety Officer .....525-4821 Fire .....525-4821 EMS/Ambulance.....525-4821 Clinic 525-4326
Ugashik	Village Council .....338-7611 State Troopers (King Salmon Post).....246-3464

Other Points of Contact

All telephone numbers in area code 907, unless otherwise specified	**Phone**	**Fax**	**Alt. Phone**

CULTURAL RESOURCES ADVISORS

State Historic Preservation Office (ADNR) 269-8721
FOSC Historic Properties Specialists .....*Contact the FOSC for appropriate BOA contractor*
Regional Environmental Officer (USDOI) 271-5011

INDUSTRY/SPILL RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS

Alaska Chadux Corporation 348-2365 348-2330 888-831-3438

CHEMTREC (24 hr) 800-424-9300
Hazardous substances information provided by the Chemical Manufacturers Association

9730.2.2 – Logistics

Communications, Computer & Office Equipment – Supply & Rentals		
Name/Location	**Phone**	**Comments**
Bristol Bay Cellular Dillingham, AK	842-5814	Cellular phone service and supplies
Bristol Bay Cellular King Salmon, AK	246-6399	Cellular phone service and supplies
Bristol Bay Micro LLC Dillingham, AK	842-3966	Computer parts and supplies

9730.3 – Cook Inlet

For a response by CISPRI to a member company's spill, expect to use the CISPRI command center facility in Nikiski as a central location. Spills extending over a large area may require the establishment of auxiliary locations. Incident Commanders may consider the Denaina or Egan convention centers or one of the large hotels in Anchorage with expandable meeting/banquet rooms that offer the space and utilities required for a command post. The State Emergency Coordination Center at JBER (Camp Denali) or the Municipality of Anchorage Emergency Operations Center could also be activated for a major response operation.

9730.3.1 – General Description

The geographic zone encompasses a very diverse array of topographical features, including extremely mountainous terrain, ice fields, tidewater and piedmont glaciers, river deltas and broad tidal mudflats, rocky shoreline, and boreal forests.

9730.3.1 – Local Contacts

This list of local contacts is not exhaustive, and the LOSC may notify additional parties as well as those listed below. Phone numbers are not listed in order of importance and contacts should be made at the discretion of the LOSC. Initial notifications will be made by telephone, with concurrent transmission of any available documents (e.g. Sitrep or other information) by fax or e-mail whenever possible.

Local Emergency Planning Committees

Committee	Phone	Fax	Email
Municipality of Anchorage LEPC	343-1400	249-7808	wwoem@muni.org
Kenai Peninsula LEPC	262-4910	714-2395	
Matanuska / Susitna Borough LEPC	861-8005	376-0799	

Boroughs

Borough	Organization	Phone
Municipality of Anchorage Borough	Municipality Office	343-4311
	Emergency Management	343-1400
Kenai Peninsula Borough	Borough Office	262-4441
	Emergency Management	262-4910
Matanuska / Susitna Borough	Borough Office	861-7801
	Emergency Operations	861-8004

Communities

City/Village	Organization	Phone
Alexander Creek	Village Corporation	243-5323
Anchorage Municipality	Municipality Office	343-4311
	Emergency Management	343-1400
	State Troopers Anchorage Post	269-5511
	State Troopers Girdwood Post	783-0972
	Police	786-8500
	Fire Anchorage City Limits	267-4900
	Fire Girdwood	783-2511
	Fire Eagle River	694-2675
	Fire Elmendorf AFB	552-4644
	Fire Fort Richardson	384-0774
	Fire Chugiak	688-2686
	Fire Anchorage Airport	266-2411
	Fire Hiland Road (South Fork Eagle River)	696-8414
	Alaska Native Medical Center/Hospital	729-1729
	Alaska Regional Hospital	276-1131
	Providence Hospital	562-2211
	U.S. Air Force, Elmendorf Hospital	552-2748

Communities

City/Village	Organization	Phone
	Port Director	343-6200
Anchor Point	Volunteer Fire and Rescue	235-6700
	Clinic	235-5284
Big Lake	Ambulance (Palmer)	373-8800
	State Troopers (Mat-Su West)	373-8300
	Fire Department	892-7750
Butte	Ambulance (Palmer)	373-8800
	State Troopers (Palmer)	745-2131
Chase	Use Talkeetna listings	
Chickaloon	Tribal Council	745-0707
	Public Safety Officer	745-0743
	Environmental Dept.	745-0737
Clam Gulch	Emergency (Kenai)	262-4792
Cohoe	Emergency (Kenai)	262-4792
Cooper Landing	Fire Department (Soldotna dispatch)	262-4453
	State Troopers	595-1233
	Ambulance/ Rescue	595-1800
Crown Point	Use Seward listings	
Eklutna	Use Anchorage listings	
	Tribal Council	688-6020
Fox River	Use Homer listings	
Fritz Creek	Use Homer listings	
Funny River	Use Soldotna listings	
Girdwood	Fire/EMS	783-2511
	State Troopers	783-0972
Halibut Cove	Use Homer listings	
Happy Valley	Use Homer listings	
Homer (City)	General Information	235-8121
	State Troopers	235-8239
	Police Department	235-3150
	Fire Department	235-3155
	Hospital	235-8101
	Clinic	235-8857
	Harbormaster	235-3160
Hope	Use Anchorage or Soldotna listings	
Houston	Ambulance	373-8800
	Volunteer Fire Department	892-6457
	State Troopers (Mat-Su West)	373-8300
Jakolof Bay	Use Seldovia listings	
Kachemak (City)	General Information	235-8897
	Emergency	235-1511
	Fire (Homer)	235-3155
Kalifornsky	Emergency (Kenai)	262-4792
Kasilof	Emergency (Kenai)	262-4792

Communities

City/Village	Organization	Phone
Kenai (City)	General Information	283-7535
	Tribal Council Salamatoff	283-7864
	Tribal Council Kenaitze	283-3633
	Police Department	283-7879
	Fire Department	283-7666
	State Troopers	283-8590
	Health Clinic	714-4536
	City Dock (summer only)	283-7535
Knik	Tribal Council	373-7991
	Police (Wasilla)	373-9077
	Fire Department	373-8800
	Health Clinic (Wasilla)	373-6055
Lazy Mountain	(use Palmer listings)	
Meadow Lakes	(use Wasilla listings)	
Moose Pass	Volunteer Fire/EMS	288-3666
	Clinic (use Seward or Soldotna listings)	
Nanwalek	Tribal Council	281-2274
	Health Clinic	281-2250
Nikiski	Fire Department	776-8400
Nikolaevsk	Use Anchor Point listings	
Ninilchik	Tribal Council	567-3313
	State Troopers	567-3388
	Fire Department	567-3929
	Health Clinic	567-3970
	Ambulance	567-3342
Palmer	General Information	745-3271
	Police Department	745-4811
	State Troopers (Palmer)	745-2131
	Fire Department	745-3854
	Hospital	861-6000
	Ambulance	373-8800
Port Graham	Tribal Council	284-2227
	VPSO	284-2207
	Fire Department	284-2265
	Health Clinic	284-2241
	EMS/Ambulance	284-2245
Primrose	Bean Creek Volunteer Fire/EMS	224-3345
	Seward Volunteer Ambulance	224-3338
Ridgeway	Emergency	262-4792
Salamatof	Emergency	262-4792
Seldovia	General Information	234-7643
	Tribal Council	234-7898
	Police Department	234-7640
	Fire Department	234-7812

Communities

City/Village	Organization	Phone
	Health Clinic	234-7825
	Harbormaster (part-time in winter)	202-3393
Seward	General Information	224-3331
	Tribal Council	224-3118
	State Troopers	224-3346
	Police Department	224-3338
	Fire Department	224-3345
	Ambulance	224-3987
	Hospital	224-5205
	Harbormaster	224-3138
Skwentna	Fire/Rescue	373-8800
		262-9107
Soldotna	State Troopers	262-4453
	Police Department	262-4334
	Fire Department	262-4792
	Hospital	262-4404
	Central Emergency Services (CES)	262-4792
Sterling	Emergency (CES)	262-4792
Sutton	Fire Department	373-8800
Talkeetna	State Troopers	733-2256
	Ambulance	373-8800
	Health Center	733-2273
Tyonek	Tribal Council	583-2201
	Fire/Hospital	583-2201
	Clinic	583-2461
	Volunteer Rescue	583-2135
Wasilla	General Informaiton	373-9050
	Police Department	352-5401
	Fire Department	373-8800
	Ambulance	373-8800
	Hospital	352-2800
Whittier	General Information	472-2327
	Police Department	472-2340
	Fire Department	472-2560
	Health Clinic	472-2303
	Harbormaster	472-2375
	Harbormaster - Alyeska/SERVS	472-2473
Willow	Fire Department	495-6728
	Ambulance	373-8800

Cultural Resources:
The following organizations may provide information on local cultural resources and archaeological sites.

Alutiiq Museum
Phone: 486-7004
Fax: 486-7048
215 Mission Rd., Kodiak 99615

Baranov Museum
Phone: 486-5920
101 Marine Way, Kodiak 99615

Environmental:
Kodiak Audubon Society: 486-2685
Kodiak Community Conservation Network: 486-4684
Alaska Marine Conservation Council: 486-4684 and 486-3673

9730.3.2 – Logistics

Portable restrooms should be readily available in the Cook Inlet Geographic zone from Anchorage, Kenai, Soldotna, Seward, and Homer. Vendors include:

- Moore and Moore Services/Quick Sanitation, 235-8837 Service from Ninilchik to Homer.
- Peninsula Pumping, 907-262-5969, http://www.peninsulapumping.com/ Service Locations: Sterling Hwy from the Seward Highway to Kasilof and the Kenai Spur Highway; including Cooper Landing, Kasilof, Kenai, Nikiski, Soldotna, and Sterling.
- Rent A Can, Service Locations: Seward Highway between Seward and Anchorage, North along the Parks Highway to Talkeetna, and east to Sutton along the Glenn Highway. More distant locations may be arranged.

9730.4 Interior

9730.4.1 – General Description

As defined by Alaska regulations, the Interior Subarea is the area of the State not included in the other nine subareas. Specifically, this is the area that is bordered by the North Slope Borough boundary to the north, the Northwest Arctic Borough boundary to the northwest, the Matanuska-Susitna Borough and Regional Educational Attendance Area (REAA) 11 to the south and southwest, including the area north of the 63°30' North Latitude line extending from the Canadian border to the northeastern boundary of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough. The Interior Subarea includes the Fairbanks North Star Borough, the Denali Borough, REAAs 12, 13, and 15, and part of REAA 16.

Larger than the State of Montana (the fourth largest state in the U.S.), the subarea is bordered on the south by the Alaska Range and on the north by the Brooks Range. Between these mountains, the Yukon River and its drainages arc across the State from the Canadian border to the Bering Sea. Additional mountain ranges within the subarea include the Ray, White, and Crazy Mountains, and the southern slopes of the Endicott and Philip Smith Mountains (eastern Brooks Range). The topography of the Interior Subarea is dominated by the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers, and the region is characterized by

extensive upland areas in addition to broad alluvial lowlands such as Yukon and Minto Flats. Permafrost is discontinuous throughout the region.

The subarea is in the Arctic/continental climatic zone and temperatures are generally extreme during both summer and winter, while precipitation and wind are normally light. Temperatures can reach 95° F in summer, and occasionally plunge to -60° F and colder in winter.

Many human activities in the Interior Subarea revolve around the subsistence, recreational, and commercial uses of fish and wildlife. Commercial fishing, trapping, reindeer herding, guide hunting and fishing trips, and fur tanning and sewing are important segments of the local economy. Service-related businesses and government provide the primary sources of wage employment in the region.

Fairbanks, the State's second largest city, is central to the region and serves as the principal employment center for the area. Fairbanks provides the northern terminus of the Alaska Railroad, where logistical support to the North Slope is moved overland via the Dalton Highway. The Parks, Richardson, and Steese Highways also traverse the subarea. Aside from these principal highways and the railroad, most travel within the region is by plane (scheduled and charter), private boat, or snow machine, depending upon the season. The city of Nenana also serves as a major transportation point for shipping due to its strategic location along the Tanana and Nenana Rivers, which is not far from the juncture with the Yukon River.

Delivery of non-crude oil is made to the remote villages in this area primarily by small barges (normally 300,000 gallon capacity). Deliveries are ice-dependent and do not occur when ice forms. The Trans Alaska Pipeline System transits the subarea enroute to the terminus at Valdez.

There are a total of 57 communities in the region (including the two boroughs), of which thirty-one are predominately Native Alaskan and twenty-six predominately non-Native.

Spills in the Arctic environment require careful preplanning to overcome the effects imposed by the environment. Resources at risk during the summer months are much greater in species and number than those in the winter months. Summer daylight increases the available work hours to allow almost continuous operations. The extended daylight does not, however, increase the number of hours a particular individual can safely perform his task. The severe stresses imposed by operating in winter conditions in periods of darkness will seriously reduce individual efficiency over a given period. The severe weather does not always produce a negative effect, but can produce a positive effect at times. Ice and snow can act effectively as barriers to impede the spread of oil and can be used effectively to hold and contain oil. Techniques for organizing spill response in arctic environments have been developed and numerous reference documents detail these procedures.

9730.4.2 – Local Contacts

Local Emergency Planning Committees

Committee	Phone	Fax	Email
Fairbanks Area LEPC	450-6602	450-6666	llhoward@ci.fairbanks.ak.us
Denali Borough LEPC	683-1399	683-1340	steven_eddington@denaliborough.com

Boroughs

Borough	Organization	Phone
Fairbanks North Star Borough (FNSB)	Borough Office	459-1000
	FNSB Emergency Operations	459-1481
	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
	Police (City of Fairbanks)	459-6500
	Fire (FSNB/Contact Emergency Operations)	459-1481
	Fire (City of Fairbanks)	459-6600
	Fire (Unversity Fire Dispatch Center)	474-7721 (24 hr)
	Hospital (Fairbanks Memorial)	452-8181
Denali Borough	Borough Office	683-1330
	State Troopers (Cantwell)	768-2202
	State Troopers (Healy)	683-2232
	Fire (Tri-Valley)	683-2223
	Clinic (Interior Community Health Clinic)	683-2211

Communities

City/Village	Organization	Phone
Alatna	Tribal Government/Village Council	968-2261
	Village Corporation	452-8119
	Clinic	968-2314
	State Troopers (Bethel)	543-2294
Allakaket and New Allakaket	City Offices (City of Alakaket)	968-2424
	Tribal Government/Village Council	968-2237
	Village Corporation	452-8119
	Clinic (Allakaket)	968-2248
	State Troopers (Bethel)	543-2294
	VPSO (Allakaket)	968-8001
Anderson	City Offices	582-2500
	Clinic	585-6414
	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
	Fire/EMS (Anderson VFD)	582-2500
	Fire/EMS (Clear Air Station Fire)	585-6432
Arctic Village	Tribal Government/Village Council	587-5523
	Clinic	587-5229
	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
	Fire/EMS (VFD)	587-5328
Beaver	Tribal Government/Village Council	628-6126
	Village Corporation	456-1640
	Clinic	628-6228
	VPSO	628-6126
	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
	Fire/EMS (VFD)	628-6126

City/Village	Organization	Phone
Bettles	City Offices	692-5191
	Clinic	692-5035
	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
	Fire/EMS (VFD)	692-5191
Big Delta	Clinic	895-5100
	State Troopers (Delta Junction)	895-4800
	Fire/EMS (Rural Deltana VFD)	895-5036
Birch Creek	Tribal Government/Village Council	221-2211
	Village Corporation	455-8484
	Clinic	221-2537
	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
	Fire/EMS (VFD)	221-2314
Cantwell (See *Denali Borough*)	Tribal Government/Village Council	768-2591
	Village Corporation	868-8250
	Clinic	768-2122
	State Troopers (Cantwell)	768-2202
	Fire/EMS (Cantwell VFD)	768-2162
Central	Fire/EMS (Central Rescue Squad)	520-5330
	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
Chalkyitsik	Tribal Government/Village Council	848-8117
	Village Corporation	848-8112
	Clinic	848-8215
	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
	Fire/EMS (VFD)	848-8117
Chicken	Clinic	883-5855
	State Troopers (Tok)	883-5111
Circle	Tribal Government/Village Council	773-2822
	Village Corporation	455-8484
	Clinic	773-7425
	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
	Fire/EMS (Circle VFD)	773-8776
	Fire/EMS (Central Rescue Squad)	520-5451
Coldfoot	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
College (*Fairbanks North Star Borough*)	Chena-Goldstream Fire & Rescue	479-5672
Delta Junction	City Offices	895-4656
	Clinic	895-5100
	State Troopers (Delta Junction)	895-4800
	City Public Safety Office	895-4356
	Fire/EMS (Rural Deltana VFD)	895-5036
Dot Lake	Clinic	882-2737
	State Troopers (Tok)	883-5111
Dot Lake Village	Tribal Government/Village Council	882-2695
	Village Corporation	347-1251
	Clinic	882-2737
	State Troopers (Tok)	883-5111
Dry Creek	Clinic (in Delta Junction)	895-5100
	State Troopers (Delta Junction)	895-4800

City/Village	Organization	Phone
Eagle	City Offices	547-2282
	State Troopers (Northway)	778-2245
	Fire/EMS (City of Eagle VFD)	547-2282
	Clinic	547-2243
	VPSO	547-2356
	Fire/EMS (Eagle EMS)	547-2243
Eagle Village	Tribal Government/Village Council	547-2281
	Village Corporation	778-2231
	Clinic	547-2243
	VPSO	547-2356
	Fire/EMS (Eagle EMS)	547-2243
Eielson AFB	Clinic	399-5235
	Fire/EMS (Eielson AFB Fire Dept.)	377-2216
Ester (*Fairbanks North Star Borough*)	Clinic	451-1611
	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
	Fire/EMS (Ester VFD)	479-6858
Evansville	Tribal Government/Village Council	692-5005
	Village Corporation	374-7084
	Clinic	692-5035
	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
Fairbanks (*Fairbanks North Star Borough*)	City Office	459-6715
	Fairbanks Memorial Hospital	452-8181
	City Police Dept.	450-6500
	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
	Fire/EMS (Fairbanks Fire Dept.)	459-6600
Ferry (*Denali Borough*)	Clinic	683-2211
	State Troopers (Healy)	683-2232
	Fire/EMS (Tri-Valley VFD)	683-2223
Fort Greely (U.S. Army Alaska)	Clinic (in Delta Junction)	895-5100
	Fort Greely Fire/EMS	873-3473
Fort Wainwright (U.S. Army Alaska)	Environmental Division	353-9686
	Bassett Army Community Hospital	353-5172
	Fire/EMS	353-6548
Fort Yukon	City Office	662-2479
	Tribal Government/Village Council	662-2581
	Village Corporation	662-2933
	Clinic	221-2537
	Police	662-2311
	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
	Fire/EMS (VFD)	662-2717
	Fire/EMS (EMS & Rescue Squad)	662-2460
Fox (*Fairbanks North Star Borough*)	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
Galena	City Offices	656-1301
	Tribal Government/Village Council	656-1711
	Village Corporation	569-9599
	Clinic	656-1366
	Police	656-2177
	State Trooper (Galena)	656-1233
	Fire/EMS (VFD)	656-1301

City/Village	Organization	Phone
Harding-Birch Lakes (*Fairbanks North Star Borough*)	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
Healy (*Denali Borough*)	Clinic	683-2211
	State Troopers (Healy)	683-2232
	Fire/EMS (Tri-Valley VFD)	683-2223
Healy Lake	Tribal Government/Village Council	479-0638
	Village Corporation	452-3094
	Clinic	876-5036
	State Troopers (Delta Junction)	895-4800
Hughes	City Offices	889-2206
	Tribal Government/Village Council	889-2239
	Village Corporation	452-8119
	Clinic	889-2211
	State Troopers (Bethel)	543-2294
Huslia	City Offices	829-2266
	Tribal Government/Village Council	829-2294
	Village Corporation	452-8119
	Clinic	829-2281
	VPSO	829-2286
	State Trooper (Galena)	656-1233
	Fire/EMS (Huslia VFD)	829-2267
Kaltag	City Offices	534-2301
	Tribal Government/Village Council	534-2224
	Village Corporation	569-9599
	Clinic	534-2209
	State Trooper (Galena)	656-1233
	Fire/EMS (VFD)	534-2322
	Fire/EMS (Kaltag Rescue)	534-2224
Koyukuk	City Offices	927-2215
	Tribal Government/Village Council	927-2253
	Village Corporation	569-9599
	Clinic	927-2221
	State Trooper (Galena)	656-1233
Livengood	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
Manley Hot Springs	Tribal Government/Village Council	672-3177
	Village Corporation	458-2176
	Clinic	672-3333
	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
McKinley Park (*Denali Borough*)	Clinic	683-2211
	State Troopers (Healy)	683-2232
	Fire/EMS (Denali NPS; summer only)	683-2294
Minto	Tribal Government/Village Council	798-7112
	Village Corporation	798-7181
	Clinic	798-7412
	VPSO	798-7446
	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
Moose Creek (*Fairbanks North Star Borough*)	Fire/EMS (North Star VFD)	488-3400
	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100

City/Village	Organization	Phone
Nenana	City Offices	832-5441
	Tribal Government/Village Council	832-5461
	Village Corporation	832-5832
	Clinic	832-5247
	State Troopers (Nenana)	832-5554
	Fire/EMS	832-5632
North Pole (*Fairbanks North Star Borough*)	City Offices	488-8583
	City Police Dept.	488-6902
	Fire/Ems (North Pole Fire Dept.)	488-0444
	Fire/EMS (North Star VFD)	488-3400
Nulato	City Offices	898-2205
	Tribal Government/Village Council	898-2339
	Village Corporation	569-9599
	Clinic	898-2209
	VPSO	898-2290
	State Trooper (Galena)	656-1233
	Fire/EMS	898-2209
Pleasant Valley (*Fairbanks North Star Borough*)	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
	Fire/EMS	459-1481
Rampart	Tribal Government/Village Council	358-3312
	Village Corporation	456-6259
	Clinic	358-3129
	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
Ruby	City Office	468-4401
	Tribal Government/Village Council	468-4479
	Village Corporation	468-4405
	Clinic	468-4433
	VPSO	468-4603
	State Trooper (Galena)	656-1233
	Fire/EMS	468-4433
Salcha (*Fairbanks North Star Borough*)	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
	Fire/EMS (Salcha Rescue Inc)	488-5274
Stevens Village	Tribal Government/Village Council	478-7228
	Village Corporation	452-5063
	Clinic	478-7215
	Village Council Public Safety	478-7911
	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
	Fire/EMS	478-7228
Tanana	City Office	366-7159
	Tribal Government/Village Council	366-7160
	Village Corporation	366-7255
	Clinic	366-7222
	VPSO	366-7158
	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
	Fire/EMS (Tanana Tribal EMS)	366-7170
Two Rivers (*Fairbanks North Star Borough*)	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100
	Fire/EMS (Two Rivers Rescue)	488-6094

City/Village	Organization	Phone
Venetie	Tribal Government/Village Council	849-8165
	Clinic	849-8712
Wiseman	Clinic	796-9001
	State Troopers (Fairbanks)	451-5100

9730.4.3 – Logistics

Communities in the Interior Subarea rely heavily on the railroad, highway and river barge systems for logistical support and community resupply. The Alaska Railroad connects Fairbanks with southern stations by following the Nenana and Susitna River valleys, providing rail service from Eielson AFB south, with multiple stops on the way to Anchorage and the southern terminus at the port of Seward on the Kenai Peninsula. Coal mined near Healy is transported via the railroad to Seward.

The major highways head out of Fairbanks like spokes on a wheel: the Richardson Highway angles southeast to Delta Junction where it meets the Alaska Highway (aka AlCan), providing access to Canada, southeast Alaska, and the lower 48, or, by staying on the Richardson Highway, access to the Copper River Valley, Valdez or the Glenn highway; the George Parks Highway leads south through the Denali Borough to the Susitna Valley, the Mat-Su Borough and Anchorage; the Steese Highway heads northeast, terminating at the community of Circle on the Yukon River; and the Elliot Highway branches off the Steese to head west, providing access to the Dalton Highway (aka Haul Road) and the town of Minto before terminating at Manley Hot Springs on the Tanana River, due west of Fairbanks.

The Yukon River and its tributaries, especially the Koyukuk and Tanana Rivers, serve as the primary transportation routes for many of the villages in the Interior Subarea; barge service provides delivery of equipment, supplies and fuel to the river communities. Most communities do have airstrips, but they offer variable levels of freight service capabilities.

Rapid transport and staging of equipment and personnel resources in rural Interior Alaska communities will present a challenge to the logistics staff. Depending upon the significance and location of the event, resources existing within the region will be moved to a staging location by air, water or ground, and then deployed to the specific spill location using whatever transportation system available. Resources secured from locations outside the Interior Subarea initially are transported by air or road and then transferred to the staging locations by the most appropriate means available.

Boat Ramps: Boat ramps are typically found in developed communities in the subarea. Contact the village mayor or other community leader/coordinator for specific information and capabilities.

Port Authorities & Harbor Masters: The Interior Subarea has only one community with a port authority, the city of Nenana. Many villages along the Yukon River have receiving facilities for barges delivering fuel and supplies. See Part 4 of this section for village points of contact for information regarding docking facilities.

Location	Contact	Phone
Nenana	Port Authority	832-5441

9730.5 – Kodiak

9730.5.1 – General Description

Physical Setting: At 3,588 square miles, Kodiak Island is the largest island in Alaska and is the second largest island in the United States. Kodiak Island consists primarily of mountainous terrain with mountain ridges generally trending northeast-southwest. Although several peaks are greater than 4,000 feet in elevation, most range between 3,000 and 4,000 feet. About 40 small cirque glaciers (none greater than 2 miles) are evident along the main divide. Numerous hanging valleys feed into the main canyons radiating from the central divide. Relatively short, swift, clear mountain streams drain the uplands.

Kodiak Island Borough lands along the west side of Shelikof Strait extend inland to approximately the Gulf of Alaska drainage-divide within the Aleutian Range of the Alaska Peninsula. Similar to Kodiak Island, the mountain range is oriented northeast-southwest. Mountain elevations within this area are generally less than 5,000 feet and the stream and river drainages are generally short and steep. Higher elevations of the Aleutian Range along the west boundary of the geographic zone include glaciers and perennially snow-capped peaks of active and inactive volcanoes.

Climate: The Kodiak Geographic zone experiences a characteristic maritime climate. The North Pacific high pressure system dominates the area during the summer, bringing south to southwest winds and typical average air temperatures ranging from 50-54 degrees Fahrenheit. In winter the weather is controlled by the Aleutian low atmospheric pressure system. Winds associated with this system are generally north to northwesterly, resulting in low temperatures at or below freezing. Summer winds tend to be slightly higher than in winter and are more consistent in direction. Shelikof Strait is bounded by mountains on the north and south and can be subjected to high winds related to the funneling of air between these mountain ranges.

Kodiak is warmed by the Japanese Current, which prevents the extreme seasonal temperature variations encountered in mainland Alaska. Kodiak's climate is similar to that of Southeast Alaska, but with less precipitation. January temperatures in the Kodiak Geographic zone range from 14 to 46 degrees Fahrenheit. July temperatures vary from 39 to 76 degrees. Average annual precipitation is 54.5 inches, with considerable ranges in precipitation amounts throughout the Geographic zone.

Geology: Exposed bedrock and shallow soils prevail along the rugged coastline of the Kodiak Geographic zone. Northwest Kodiak shows effects of glaciation, with long, narrow fjords and U-shaped valleys. These lie perpendicular to the mountains and the geologic fault lines. Typically rivers enter at the heads of the fjords and are characterized by shorter, wider estuarine embayments. Southwest Kodiak Island and the Trinity Islands tend toward long, continuous shorelines with a few crenulate bays. Most of the sandy beaches occur on the western coast of Kodiak Island and the Trinity Islands.

Shelikof Strait is a trough formed by plate subduction tectonics. The Strait is a southwest continuation of Cook Inlet extending approximately 170 miles to a juncture with the waters of the North Pacific Ocean. The mountains and lowlands surrounding Shelikof Strait exhibit a full range of characteristic glacial features, and the offshore geology of the Strait also displays evidence of past glaciations. Ice scour and moraine deposits in Shelikof Strait attest to the fact that ice completely filled the Strait and spilled out onto the Continental Shelf during past glacial advances.

The seafloor in Shelikof Strait is broad and generally flat with closed basins. Along the south side of the Alaska Peninsula, Shelikof Strait has relatively steep slopes descending over 190 meters in the south;

areas of deepest water in Shelikof Strait occur along the southeastern side adjacent to Kodiak Island where they reach to depths of 240 meters.

Geography: Land development in the Kodiak Geographic zone has been limited to some extent by the dramatic topography of the archipelago, where elevations rise steeply from sea level to peaks of 2,000 to 4,000 feet. Most developable parcels of land are located on the relatively flat land along major bays and inlets. These bays and inlets generally form the terminus of the major drainages on Kodiak Island, and these populated areas often coincide with important wildlife habitat areas.

Until recently, the ownership status of many areas within the Kodiak Geographic zone was described as "unclear." While the status of certain areas may still be indeterminate, the Kodiak Island Borough Coastal Management Program has documented a trend over the last decade toward increased private ownership of discrete parcels of land in the geographic zone. The general pattern of land ownership has been described as numerous small parcels of privately owned land surrounded by federal or state lands which are managed for wildlife and retained in public ownership.

Major landowners in the Kodiak Geographic zone include the Kodiak Island Borough, the municipalities and villages in the geographic zone, state and federal agencies, and local and regional native corporations. Most of the borough land was originally obtained and selected under municipal entitlement from the State of Alaska; other parcels were obtained through trades with the State. Over 50 per cent of borough land is located on Shuyak Island and Raspberry Island. State lands fall under the jurisdiction of the ADNR, ADF&G, and occasionally other state agencies. Federal lands include Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge land, National Parks lands, and U.S. Coast Guard property. Much of the surface and subsurface land in the Kodiak Geographic zone is owned by regional and village Native corporations established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of 1971. Some of these lands are located within the boundaries of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

The Kodiak Geographic zone includes the City of Kodiak, the U.S. Coast Guard Base, the road system communities of Bells Flats, Pasagshak, Anton Larson Bay and Chiniak, the rural communities of Akhiok, Karluk, Larsen Bay, Old Harbor, Ouzinkie, and Port Lions, and numerous remote facilities and settlements, including Ben Thomas Logging Camp (Kazakof/Danger Bay), Big Sandy Lake Logging Camp, Lazy Bay/Alitak Cannery, Munsey's Bear Camp and Lodge, Olga Bay Cannery, Port Bailey Cannery, Port O'Brien/Uganik Bay Cannery, Port Williams Lodge/Cannery (Shuyak Island), Uyak Bay Cannery, and Zacher Bay Lodge/Cannery (Uyak Bay). Most of these communities and facilities are profiled in the Resources Section of this plan.

Coastal Resources: The diverse habitats of the Kodiak Geographic zone support extensive fish and wildlife populations that are extremely important to the social, economic, and cultural welfare of local residents. Offshore areas support a highly productive marine ecosystem, rich with intertidal, benthic, and pelagic plant and animal life which supports extensive populations of marine and anadromous finfish, shellfish, seabirds, and marine mammals. Rocky shorelines and cliffs provide nesting areas for seabirds and pupping/haul-out areas for seals and sea lions. An assortment of shorebirds and waterfowl utilize the resources of the Kodiak Geographic zone, either as permanent residents or for nesting, wintering, or staging/feeding sites along their migratory paths. The rivers, lakes and streams in the geographic zone provide aquatic habitats for resident and anadromous fish important to commercial fisheries, subsistence harvests, and recreational activities. These fish resources are also a critical food source for upland populations of the Kodiak brown bear. In addition to the brown bear, elk, Sitka black-

tailed deer, mountain goats, and numerous smaller mammals also populate upland areas in the Kodiak Geographic zone. The south side of the Alaska Peninsula also provides habitat for moose.

These resident and migratory populations of fish and wildlife depend on the availability of appropriate habitat and environmental conditions in order to exist in the Kodiak Geographic zone. A healthy coastline and continued abundance of marine, intertidal, and upland food sources are vital to the survival of all inhabitants of the Kodiak Geographic zone, including human populations. The protection of marine and coastal resources from the devastating effects of oil pollution is of primary concern to local residents, and these concerns are reflected in the Sensitive Areas section of the KSCP. For additional information on fish and wildlife diversity and abundance in the Kodiak Geographic zone, refer to the Sensitive Areas portion of this document.

History, Culture and Economy: Kodiak Island has been inhabited since 8,000 BC by Sugpiaq Eskimos. In 1792, Russian fur trappers settled on the island. Sea otter pelts were the primary incentive for Russian exploration at that time, and the commercial harvest of sea otter fur eventually led to the near-extinction of the species. Kodiak was the first capital of Russian Alaska, and Russian colonization had a devastating effect on the local Native population. By the time Alaska became a U.S. territory in 1867 (the same year in which the capitol was moved from Kodiak to Sitka), the Koniag region Eskimos had almost disappeared as a viable culture.

In 1882, a fish cannery opened at the Karluk spit, and this sparked the development of commercial fishing in the area. The City of Kodiak was incorporated in 1940, and the Kodiak Island Borough incorporated in 1963. During the Aleutian Campaign of World War II, the Navy and Army built bases on Kodiak Island; the Air Force has also been active in Kodiak in the past. Fort Abercrombie was constructed in 1939, and later became the first secret radar installation in Alaska. The Coast Guard eventually assumed the U.S. Navy property on Kodiak, and today the Kodiak Coast Guard base includes approximately 2,000 military personnel and their families.

The 1960s brought growth in commercial fisheries and fish processing in the Kodiak Geographic zone until the 1964 earthquake and tsunami virtually leveled the downtown area, destroying the fishing fleet, processing plant, canneries and 158 homes. The infrastructure was rebuilt, and by 1968 Kodiak had become the largest fishing port in the U.S. in terms of dollar value of landings (since surpassed by Unalaska/Dutch Harbor). When the 1976 Magnuson Act extended U.S. fisheries jurisdiction to 200 miles offshore, Alaskan groundfisheries saw a significant reduction in foreign competition and the groundfish processing industry in Kodiak began to develop as well. Today, Kodiak culture is grounded in commercial and subsistence fishing activities. Kodiak is one of the nation's top ports in both seafood volume and value. Municipal, State and federal agencies are the second largest local employer, and summer tourism continues to expand throughout the Kodiak Geographic zone.

9730.5.2 – Risk Assessment

Each of the communities and remote settlements in the Kodiak Geographic zone faces the risk of oil or hazardous materials pollution from local shoreside facilities and/or vessel traffic. Considerable vessel traffic transits the waters of the Kodiak Geographic zone, ranging from small fishing and recreational vessels to large oil tankers and freight vessels. Both crude (though uncommon) and refined oil products are shipped through the waters adjacent to Kodiak Island. In addition, Liquefied Natural Gas and crude oil tank ship traffic in Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound pose a threat to Kodiak Island and its adjacent waters.

By comparison with some regions in the state, the threat of an inland spill on Kodiak is minimal. There are no refineries in the Kodiak Geographic zone, but the geographic zone does support a number of fish canneries and processing plants, which are a potential source for chemical spills (primarily ammonia). The largest inland facility on Kodiak is the USCG base, which has several fuel farms containing gasoline, diesel, aviation fuel, and bunker fuel oil.

In the remote villages, where refined products are stored in tank farms, the highest probability of spills occurs during fuel transfer of refined products to the tank farm from another source, such as the fuel barge, or from feeder lines from the tank farm onto users. Another threat for spills or chemical releases exists in the loading/unloading activities with vessels at port. This is not to say that these spills are common, but that precautions should be observed.

The various types of petroleum products respond quite differently when released into the environment. Spills of refined product that enter the water generally will disperse and experience significant evaporation and spreading, making recovery difficult (See above: *A. Fate of Spilled Oil*). Crude oil and Intermediate Fuel Oils (bunker fuel) will be affected by the same natural degradation factors but to a much lesser degree; these oil spills are "persistent" in nature and will require aggressive actions and innovative techniques to successfully mitigate harm.

Spills in this subarctic-maritime climatic zone require careful preplanning to overcome the effects imposed by the moist, cold-weather environment. Machinery and people face significant challenges when operating in acute cold. The severe stresses imposed by winter conditions, with extreme temperatures and the extended darkness, can seriously reduce individual efficiency over a given period. Cold weather conditions can prove beneficial, at times: ice and snow can act effectively as natural barriers, impeding the spread of oil, and can be used effectively to create berms for spill containment. Techniques for organizing and responding to spills in arctic environments have been developed and applicable supporting information should be consulted during an event.

The summer months expose many more species, both in diversity and numbers, to the negative effects of an oil spills. Whereas in winter, most species have left the regions and the snow and ice conditions may buffer the soil from the impact of released oil, during the warmer months the land, flora and fauna are all quite vulnerable to an oil spill. Though summer daylight increases the available work hours to allow almost continuous operations, the extended light does not increase the number of hours response personnel can safely perform tasks.

<u>FINDINGS FROM 1998 RISK ASSESSMENT OF KODIAK GEOGRAPHIC ZONE</u>: In 1998, the Kodiak Geographic zone Committee formed a workgroup to conduct, with the assistance of a contractor, a qualitative risk assessment of oil and hazardous substance spill threats in the Kodiak Geographic zone, undertaken as part of the geographic zone contingency planning process. The Kodiak Geographic zone Committee Workgroup members relied on historical oil spill data recorded by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, NOAA, and the U.S. Coast Guard MSD Kodiak and, in combination with observations by the Geographic zone Committee and its workgroup members, identified potential sources and types of oil spills that may occur in the Kodiak Geographic zone. This risk assessment assisted the planning process in several respects. The level and types of spill risks observed in the remote villages of Kodiak were used to help determine the contents of the equipment packages that were later staged at these locations. The response priorities described in the Response Section of this plan were developed to be useful for the types of spills, including those described in the Scenarios Section of this plan. The Kodiak Geographic zone Contingency Plan has been designed so that it can be

utilized not only during catastrophic, large-scale spills but also during smaller, fishing vessel source spills, which are more commonly encountered by Kodiak response personnel.

These categories of spill risk have been qualitatively analyzed for the purpose of this plan, and include the following possibilities:

- crude oil tanker spills in adjacent waters
- crude oil tanker spills originating in Prince William Sound or Cook Inlet
- operational spills at fixed facilities
- catastrophic spills due to equipment failures or tank ruptures at fixed facilities
- operational spills from fishing vessels during refueling
- fishing vessel-source spills due to vessel casualties
- freight vessel non-persistent spills due to casualties or groundings
- freight vessel bunker fuel spills due to casualties or groundings
- "orphan" spills which originate from underground storage tanks or other unidentified sources
- operational spills from tank vessels during refueling at Kodiak facilities
- tank vessel non-crude spills which result from casualties or groundings
- fish processing vessels with hazardous substances (ammonia/chlorine)

Upon examining historical spill data, and analyzing near-miss events and other observations and data regarding the threat of oil spills workgroup members from the Kodiak Geographic zone Committee determined that the risk of oil spills in the Kodiak Geographic zone varies among the communities. Important variables such as season, prevailing weather, and time of day may aggravate the risk of certain types of spills.

1. Conclusions of the 1998 Risk Assessment

The Kodiak Geographic zone Committee Workgroup made the following conclusions regarding the risk of oil and hazardous substance spills in the Kodiak Geographic zone in 1998. These findings are still considered relevant for consideration today, and as such, remain as part of this plan. These observations are reflected in varying degrees in the scenarios chosen for inclusion in this plan (see Scenarios Section), in the response priorities identified in previous sections, and in contents of the borough-owned spill response equipment packages, which have been staged for use as first response resources in the remote communities of the Kodiak Island Borough.

(Respective order of findings does not necessarily reflect severity or priority of risk)

- The most common type of oil spill in the Kodiak Geographic zone is a fishing vessel-source diesel spill which occurs during refueling. Fishing vessel diesel spills are the most common type of oil spill in the Kodiak Geographic zone, according to the records of the USCG MSD Kodiak and the ADEC and a NOAA report documenting oil spills on Kodiak Island during an eleven year period (1985-1995).

- Foreign-flag freight vessels, especially log ships, pose a formidable spill risk, especially early in transit when such vessels carry significant quantities of bunker crude oil on board. In the fall of 1996, a near-miss occurred when the Korean flag logship PAN DYNAMIC suffered a loss of propulsion in Danger Bay. The PAN DYNAMIC had onboard nearly 500,000 gallons of bunker crude oil, and had the vessel grounded or the hull ruptured, the resultant spill would have presented significant challenges to responders, including a possible language barrier, an unresponsive

Responsible Party, no vessel contingency plan, and the remote location of the threatened shoreline areas. Freight vessels like the PAN DYNAMIC frequently transit the waters adjacent to Kodiak, particularly during the summer months. The recent grounding of the M/V KUROSHIMA (November, 1997 and the more recent M/V SELENDANG AYU in December, 2004)) on Unalaska Island, further illustrates the risk posed by foreign cargo vessels. The M/V KUROSHIMA grounded in a winter storm and spilled approximately 40,000 gallons of bunker fuel. This scenario could easily have occurred in Kodiak. (The M/V SELENDANG AYU grounded and broke apart after losing power during a severe storm, resulting in the loss of crew members and 300,00 gallons of bunker fuel, which fouled miles of shoreline.)

- In several of the remote communities on Kodiak, the municipal/village tank farms pose a considerable risk for both operational spills during refueling and catastrophic spills resulting from old or poorly maintained tanks and piping. Limited funding and resources in many smaller communities contribute to this problem.

- The U.S. Coast Guard Integrated Support Command (ISC) Kodiak has the largest quantity of fuel stored at their upland facility in Women's Bay, and a tank failure at this facility presents the potential for a large volume spill. The fact that a large quantity of response equipment and personnel are collocated with the facility serves to mitigate the risks from a large-scale spill or release at ISC Kodiak.

- In Kodiak, as in many parts of rural Alaska, the term "worst case scenario" may be linked more closely to geographic location, type of fuel, and weather/seasonal conditions than to the actual quantity of oil involved. Most areas and communities in the Kodiak Geographic zone are not accessible by road system, and adverse weather conditions often complicate air and sea travel in the region. For this reason, a spill which originates in or threatens remote areas, especially environmentally sensitive or subsistence use areas, will pose many logistical challenges during a response. Other factors, such as the type of product spilled, nationality of vessel master and crew, and attitude and resources of the Responsible Party, can seriously complicate a spill response.

- The large number of underground storage tanks on former defense sites poses a potential spill risk, especially when the location and/or contents of these tanks is unknown. The risk of leaks from underground storage tanks is chronic in the Kodiak Geographic zone, and while the quantity of oil or other hazardous materials stored in these tanks is generally limited, it is important to recognize that underground storage tanks on Formerly Used Defense Sites and other such locations do pose a spill risk.

- A crude oil tank ship operating in Prince William Sound, Cook Inlet, or other regions adjacent to Kodiak could potentially affect the Kodiak Geographic zone, even if the spill source is located considerably beyond the limits of the geographic zone. This lesson was learned during the T/V EXXON VALDEZ spill, which devastated many shoreline areas in the Kodiak Geographic zone. It is important that the Kodiak Geographic zone plan be linked through notification procedures, communications, and response actions with geographic zone plans for adjacent regions. It is important that, when more than one local government is affected by a spill, the local governments work together within the command structure.

- The fish processing plants located in the City of Kodiak, as well as in several remote communities, pose a moderate threat of hazardous substance releases, due to the quantities of ammonia (and sometimes chlorine) involved in processing fish products.

9730.5.3 – Local Contacts

This list of local contacts is not exhaustive, and the LOSC may notify additional parties. Phone numbers are not listed in order of importance and contacts will be made at the discretion of the LOSC/SOSC. Initial notifications will be made by telephone, with concurrent transmission of any available documents (e.g., sitreps or other information) by fax or e-mail whenever possible.

All telephone numbers are in area code 907, unless otherwise specified.	**Phone / Fax**
Local Emergency Planning Committees	
Kodiak Island Borough LEPC	486-8640/486-8600
Borough	
Kodiak Island Borough (KIB)	486-9301/486-9374
Emergency Operations	*(See City of Kodiak, City Manager/Emergency Services Director)*
State Troopers (Kodiak Post)	486-4121
Police (City of Kodiak)	486-8000
Fire (Kodiak Fire Department)	486-8040
Hospital (Providence Kodiak Island Medical Center)	486-3281
Hospital (U.S. Coast Guard Medical Clinic; emergency support only)	487-5757

All telephone numbers are in area code 907, unless otherwise specified.	**Phone / Fax**
Cities/Villages	**Contacts**
City of Kodiak	City Hall
	City Manager/Emergency Services Director
	State Troopers (Kodiak Post)
	Police Department
	Fire Department
	Hospital (Providence Kodiak Island Medical Center)
Afognak	Village Council
	State Troopers (Kodiak Post)
Akhiok	Village Council
	State Troopers (Kodiak Post)
	Police
	Village Public Safety Office
	Fire
	EMS/Ambulance
	Clinic
Aleneva	State Troopers (Kodiak Post)
Chiniak	State Troopers (Kodiak Post)
	EMS/Ambulance

All telephone numbers are in area code 907, unless otherwise specified.	**Phone / Fax**
Cities/Villages	**Contacts**
Kaguyak	Village Council ..... 836-2231 State Troopers (Kodiak Post) 486-4121
Kanatak	Village Council ..... 336-7271 State Troopers (Kodiak Post) 486-4121
Karluk	Village Council ..... 241-2218 State Troopers (Kodiak Post) ..... 486-4121 Police ..... 241-2209 Village Public Safety Office ..... 241-2209 Fire ..... 241-2212 EMS/Ambulance ..... 241-2212 Clinic 241-2212
Kodiak Station	State Troopers (Kodiak Post) ..... 486-4121 Police ..... Military Police Fire ..... 487-5808 EMS/Ambulance ..... 487-5757 Clinic 487-5757
Larsen Bay	City Hall ..... 847-2211 Village Council ..... 847-2207 State Troopers (Kodiak Post) ..... 486-4121 Police ..... 486-4121 Village Public Safety Office ..... 847-2262 EMS/Ambulance ..... 847-2208 Clinic 847-2208
Old Harbor	City Hall ..... 286-2204 Village Council ..... 286-2215 State Troopers (Kodiak Post) ..... 486-4121 Police ..... 486-4121 Village Public Safety Office ..... 286-2275 Fire ..... 286-2293/2270 EMS/Ambulance ..... 286-2293/2270 Clinic 286-2205
Ouzinkie	City Hall ..... 680-2209 Village Council ..... 680-2259 State Troopers (Kodiak Post) ..... 486-4121 Police ..... 486-4121 Village Public Safety Office ..... 680-2365 Fire ..... 680-2209 EMS/Ambulance ..... 680-2209 Clinic 680-2265

All telephone numbers are in area code 907, unless otherwise specified. ..... **Phone / Fax**	
Cities/Villages	**Contacts**
Port Lions	City Hall .....454-2332 Village Council.....454-2234 State Troopers (Kodiak Post) .....486-4121 Police.....454-2330 Village Public Safety Office ..... 454-2330/2299 Fire ..... 454-2330/2299 EMS/Ambulance ..... 454-2330/2299 Clinic.....454-2275
Port William	State Troopers (Kodiak Post) 486-4121
Uganik Bay	State Troopers (Kodiak Post) 486-4121
Women's Bay (USCG Station)	State Troopers (Kodiak Post) 486-4121
Woody Island (Lesnoi Island)	State Troopers (Kodiak Post) 486-4121

9730.5.4 – Logistics

Communications, Computer & Office Equipment – Supply & Rentals

Name/Location	Phone	Comments
Frontier Micro Systems	486-4646	computer hardware, software sales, repair
Island Computers	486-8326	repairs
Cost-Savers	486-2408	office supplies, equipment
Aksala Electronics	486-4700	cellular, satellite phone rentals, radio equipment
Radar Alaska	486-3892	cellular, satellite phone rentals, radio equipment
Island TV	486-4297	phone, radio equipment
GCI Communications	486-3344	phone service and Internet provider
Walmart	481-1670	Computers, hardware/software, electronics, etc.

9730.5.5 – Local Hazmat Action

The Kodiak Geographic zone encompasses a Local Emergency Planning District and has an active Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), as defined under State statute and the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA). In the event of a hazardous materials spill in the Kodiak Geographic zone, the local *Kodiak Area Emergency Operations Plan,* which contains hazardous materials planning, training and response information for Kodiak Island, shall supplement the information in this plan.

Most hazardous materials releases are short-lived, acute emergencies which present an immediate danger or threat to human health. Because of the short duration of most hazardous materials spills and the concurrent public health risks, the local government is often the ultimate command authority

(Incident Commander) during a hazmat response. Safety considerations will generally dictate the course of a hazmat response, with activities such as evacuation prioritized in relation to spill containment and cleanup.

The community's local on-scene coordinator (LOSC) is in command and control of the response to a hazardous substance spill or release until he or she determines that there is no longer an imminent threat to health and public safety. The LOSC can at any time request higher authority to assume command and control of an incident. Local emergency plans should be consulted for any specific directions or guidelines. The local fire department and/or the LEPC should have the most current records on local storage of hazardous materials that are in quantities that meet federal reporting requirements.

1. ***Notification and Reporting:*** In the event of a hazardous materials spill or release in a reportable quantity, the responsible party shall follow the notification procedures outlined in the Response Section of this plan. The facility responsible for the release shall notify the Kodiak Emergency Services Director, ADEC and the USCG National Response Center and report the following: location and time of the discharge; type, quantity and properties of hazardous materials involved; weather conditions; and all other relevant information.

2. ***Health and Safety:*** First responders should be especially cautious, and should take appropriate safety precautions until a site safety plan has been implemented. The Incident Commander, based on the advice and recommendations of other on-scene coordinators and facility personnel, should make the determination whether evacuation is warranted. Public evacuation or implementation of the public warning system shall occur following the procedures outlined in the Kodiak Emergency Operations Plan.

3. ***Incident Command:*** The response shall proceed according to the procedures outlined in the Response Section, following the Incident Command System. As long as there is a threat to public health and safety, the Kodiak Emergency Services Director shall serve as Incident Commander.

4. ***Response Capabilities in Kodiak:*** Local priorities during a hazardous materials incident will be to secure the spill site and evacuate adjacent populations as necessary or shelter in place. The City of Kodiak's fire department has a Level A Hazmat Team that will generally be the primary responder to any hazmat event. In addition to municipal resources, the environmental contractor at the USCG Base in Kodiak is equipped with Level C protection and appropriately trained personnel who may be contacted through the ISC Kodiak to respond to a local hazmat spill.

   Statewide Level A Hazmat Response Teams are also available upon request by the SOSC, per signed agreements with ADEC. The formally agreed arrangements allow ADEC to request a Level A Hazmat team to respond to an event anywhere in the state, as long as the requested Hazmat Team can spare the services of the equipment and trained personnel. If additional response resources are needed in the Kodiak Geographic zone, the ADEC should be contacted in order for the SOSC to activate one of the other Alaska hazmat teams that have agreed to statewide response.

   In addition, several of the larger industrial facilities within the geographic zone are required to have Risk Management Plans (RMPs) for chemicals exceeding threshold quantities under 40 CFR Part 68 regulations. The RMPs contain emergency response plans for mitigating facility releases. Large bulk fuel production and storage facilities within the geographic zone are required to maintain Facility

Response Plans and specific levels of response equipment to mitigate oil releases in accordance 40 CFR Part 112.20 regulations.

9730.5.6 – Command Post

For the Kodiak Geographic Zone, a command post would likely be established somewhere in the City of Kodiak, since this is the one location in the region that could meet the command post and staging area requirements of a large response operation. The Kodiak Island Borough School District Superintendent serves as the primary contact for coordinating the use of local schools in the Kodiak Island Borough.. The KIB Assembly Chambers is currently the designated EOC for borough-wide emergency responses, with the Alaska Army National Guard Armory the designated backup facility, but a new dedicated-EOC will be housed in the new police station, which is under construction on Mill Bay Road.

9730.6 – North Slope

There are no formal organized fishing fleets/organizations in the North Slope Geographic zone. Other geographic zones may be consulted for the listing of fishing organizations within their respective geographic zones. Generally, fishing groups and associations may be contacted with requests for specific information on the location and timing of fish, as well as local current conditions, and though the primary function of these organizations is not to provide such information, individual members will be quite knowledgeable about environmental conditions and may be willing to share information.

Subsistence hunting and fishing, rather than commercial endeavors, are the main activities of this region. The Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission serves to organize and promote whaling by the Inupiat and Siberian Yupik Eskimos living in the coastal villages in northern and western Alaska, a significant marine subsistence activity for many of the North Slope villages. Contact information is under Barrow in *Community Profiles.* By contacting specific communities, one may be able to obtain specific information regarding local weather, river conditions and topographic features.

9730.6.1 – General Description

The North Slope Geographic zone boundaries match those of the North Slope Borough, which is the largest borough in Alaska with over 15% of the state's total land area. The geographic zone encompasses the entire northern coast and most of the northeastern coast of Alaska along the Arctic Ocean and contains approximately 89,000 sq. miles of land and 5,900 sq. miles of water, making it larger than the State of Utah. The geographic zone's southern boundary runs in an east - west direction at 68° North latitude, about 105 miles north of the Arctic Circle, which is at latitude 66° 30' North. The geographic zone extends east to the border with Canada, west to the Chukchi Sea, and north to the Beaufort Sea. Point Barrow (71° 23' N, 156° 29' W), seven miles north of Barrow, is the northernmost point in the US.

Though the geographic zone lies entirely above the Arctic Circle, portions of the region are in the arctic, transitional, and continental climatic zones. The weather in the region is the result of the interaction between global air movements, land topography, and major weather systems that move north-south and east-west across the Bering Sea. The region's climate is mostly arctic: temperatures range from -56° to 79° Fahrenheit, with summer temperatures averaging 40°F and winter temperatures averaging -17° F, though high winds frequently yield much lower chill factors. The strongest wind recorded in Barrow was from the southwest in February 1989, at 74 mph. On the North Slope, February is the coldest month and July is the warmest. Winters also include periods of approximately 65 days without daylight, depending upon the latitude; correspondingly, summer offers the reverse, with as many days having no

sunset. The region is classified as a wet desert, because the average annual precipitation is only about 5 to 7 inches, with snowfall averaging 20 inches. Most of the snow that falls on the tundra is actually snow that has been blown there from somewhere else.

Mountain ranges in the North Slope Geographic zone include the Brooks Range and the Davidson, Philip Smith, Endicott, and DeLong Mountains. The highest point on the North Slope is Mount Chamberlin (9,020 feet) in the eastern Brooks Range. Apart from the mountains, the region is characterized by rolling, treeless tundra. The larger river basins in the region include the Canning, Sagavanirktok, Colville, Ikpikpuk, Kuk, and Utukok. The Colville River is the longest river (about 428 miles long), and the largest lake, Teshekpuk Lake, southeast of Barrow, is 22 miles long and covers 315 square miles.

Permafrost underlies the entire region. On the Arctic Coastal plain, permafrost starts between 1 to 2 feet below the surface and has been found at depths of 2,000 feet. Permafrost and the surface layer on top of it are remarkably fragile and special construction techniques (e.g., ice roads, gravel pads, structures built on pilings, reinforced concrete foundations with heat radiation devices, etc.) have been devised to protect them.

The Chukchi and Beaufort Seas of the Arctic Ocean are the primary marine waters associated with the geographic zone. The entire marine area of the region lies within the continental shelf. Sea ice formation in the Chukchi and Beaufort Seas begins in October, and the ice pack persists through late June, although the ice begins to melt and break up in April. The northern coast of Alaska has some of the highest rates of coastal erosion in the world. Coastal erosion in excess of 300 feet in a year has been documented. Coastal erosion in Prudhoe Bay averages 6 to 17 feet per year.

J.W. Dalton Drill Site Erosion. Located east of Barrow on the Beaufort Sea near Teshekpuk Lake and Point Lonely DEW line site. This photograph was taken in 2003 and you can see that between the summers of 2003 and 2004 over 300' of shoreline eroded away along part of the site. Approximately 600' of coastal plain were lost over a six year period. Photo provided by BLM

The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge occupies the eastern half of the region. The portion of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge within the NSB has an area of approximately 18,500 square miles. Beginning at the western border of the Refuge are the oil fields of Prudhoe Bay, which stretch west approximately 125 miles to the National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska (NPRA). Created by presidential executive order in 1923 and originally called the Naval Petroleum Reserve, the NPRA contains nearly 37,000 square miles. Approximately 3,900 square miles of the Gates of the Arctic National Park lay within the North Slope Geographic zone along the Brooks Range, and the Noatak National Preserve, directly to the west, contains nearly 3000 square miles. Along the coast at Point Hope lies the Chukchi Sea portion of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, which includes approximately 370 square miles.

The population of the borough consists of 74% Alaska Native or part Native. Inupiat Eskimos, the majority of permanent residents, have lived in the region for centuries, active in trading between Alaskan and Canadian bands. (The oldest inhabited site on the North Slope is the Mesa Site, about 200 miles South of Barrow on the northern flank of the Brooks Range. It was first inhabited about 11,700 to 9,700 years ago.) Traditional marine mammal hunts and other subsistence practices are an active part of the present-day Inupiat culture.

During World War II, Atqasuk was a source of coal. Oil exploration in the 1960s led to the development of the huge reserves found in Prudhoe Bay and, subsequently, building of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline in the 1970s.

The Borough incorporated in 1972. There are eight North Slope villages (Anaktuvuk Pass, Atqasuk, Barrow, Nuiqsut, Kaktovik, Point Hope, Point Lay and Wainwright) and an unincorporated town serving the oil industry (Deadhorse). The total borough population recently dropped below 7000, with most permanent residents living in Barrow, the largest village (population near 4200) and the center of local government for the North Slope Borough. After the passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) in 1971, families from Barrow re-settled the abandoned villages of Atqasuk and Nuiqsut. North Slope oil field operations provide employment to over 5,000 non-residents, who rotate in and out of oil work sites from Anchorage, other areas of the state, and the lower 48. Census figures are not indicative of this transient work site population.

Air travel provides the only year-round access, while land transportation provides seasonal access. There is no road system connecting the North Slope villages to each other. "Cat-trains" are sometimes used to transport freight overland from Barrow during the winter. Barges operating from Dutch Harbor or Cook Inlet deliver noncrude oils to the villages. Deliveries are ice dependent, and do not occur when too much remains from winter or when new ice forms.

The only road from "outside" is the James Dalton Highway (formerly called the Haul Road), which essentially parallels the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) starting at Livengood, north of Fairbanks, and ending at Deadhorse in the Prudhoe Bay area. Apart from cargo and passenger airplanes, travel on the North Slope is by boat in the summer and snowmachine in the winter. In late summer, some supplies are barged from Anchorage or Seattle to the coastal villages and the industrial facilities at Prudhoe Bay. In winter, large vehicles with huge balloon-like tires or wide tracks are used for oil exploration activities. Routine industrial traffic uses ice roads, which are constructed through a process of pouring water over the frozen tundra or onto the surface of a lake; the water quickly freezes and is solid enough to drive on.

Human activities in the Arctic Region revolve around the subsistence, sport, and commercial uses of fish and wildlife. Oil and gas development and production on the arctic coastal plain has provided the primary source of wage employment and government funds. Infrastructure development is minimal by national standards, except within the developed oil fields.

The North Slope region encompasses a vast area that has relatively limited risks in some respects, but elevated risks when considering certain factors. The North Slope has a very small population covering thousands of square miles. The number of facilities storing, handling and transferring refined products is very small. These facilities typically provide fuel mainly for the generation of electricity and heating homes. The fuel is also used to power vehicles and vessels which are relatively few in number as well. Tank barges provide fuel to these facilities no more than twice each year and only during the short open-water season. Numerous exploratory and production wells exist in the region and produce a large amount of crude oil which is piped above ground to processing facilities before being shipped through the Trans Alaska Pipeline to Valdez.

Numerous hazards are inherent in the transportation, storage, exploration development and production of petroleum products. The impact of these hazards can be lessened or avoided completely through proper operations. The shoreline geomorphology of this region does not present a hazard to the integrity of a vessel. Most of the shorelines fall into some type of sand/gravel/cobble combination, peat, tidal flats, or vegetated shores.

The operating season is very short in this region because of the late ice breakup and the early freeze-up of the Beaufort and Chukchi Seas. Vessels have been damaged by ice, which is an ever present concern. The movement of ice, whether during freeze-up, breakup, or in the dead of winter can produce great stresses on vessels and structures, all of which could sustain damage in this harsh environment.

Tidal currents and sea states in the Beaufort and Chukchi are not usually extreme and will generally not pose a risk to operations. Strong storms and high winds are unusual during the period when vessels are transiting the region. However, storm surges can occur and would pose a substantial risk to shoreline cleanup operations and personnel.

As with all areas within Alaska, the North Slope region supports a wide range of wildlife. During the season when the North Slope is thawed, the inland and shoreline areas are a haven for migratory waterfowl and other birds. Local communities rely on marine mammals as a traditional food source, and these mammals are present in concentrated areas during certain times of the year. Polar bears roam the ice pack and are very susceptible to oiling, as are almost all of the other mammals, birds, and fish in the region. Residents of the North Slope primarily engage in a subsistence lifestyle and rely heavily on the availability of the resources in the area. Any spill of significance could devastate their food harvest and seriously threaten their normal means of existence. Any long-term impacts to their food resources could have a disastrous impact on their way of life. The Sensitive Areas Section provides detailed information on specific resources and their locations in the region.

9730.6.2 – Risk Assessment

In the remote villages, where refined products are stored in tank farms, the highest probability of spills occurs during fuel transfer of refined products to the tank farm from another source, such as the fuel barge, or from feeder lines from the tank farm onto users. This is not to say that these spills are common.

The oil industry, especially active in the North Slope Geographic zone, includes onshore and offshore wellheads, crude oil production facilities, major crude oil and non-crude oil storage, and pipeline facilities. Most exploration and production work is concentrated in the Prudhoe Bay area, but other oil production activities extend westward to Oliktok Point. The Trans-Alaska Pipeline System originates at Prudhoe Bay, and two of the pump stations are located in the North Slope Geographic zone. Refined products are stored in tank farms at the oil production facilities. Pipeline leaks within the vast industrial complex pose one of the greatest risks for spills.

Another threat for spills, especially chemical releases, comes from trucking accidents on the long and remote Dalton Highway. Several large diesel fuel spills have resulted from vehicle accidents.

The various types of petroleum products respond quite differently when released into the environment. Spills of refined product that enter the water generally will disperse and experience significant evaporation, making recovery difficult. Crude oil will be affected by the same natural degradation factors but to a much lesser degree. Crude oil spills are "persistent" in nature and will require aggressive actions and innovative techniques to be successful in the harsh Arctic environment.

Spills that occur in the Beaufort Sea will tend to flow from east to west according to the currents and the predominant winds. Beaufort Sea spills will, therefore, typically not be driven ashore immediately, and impacts reaching the shoreline can be expected to be spread over a larger area rather than a higher level of oiling along a smaller area. Spills in the Chukchi will typically be carried away from shore by prevailing winds and currents, though this does not mean that shoreline impacts should not be anticipated; spills rarely behave as expected. In all spill events, planning should address the possibility of the shoreline being affected by the release.

Spills in the Arctic require careful preplanning to overcome the effects imposed by the cold-weather environment. Machinery and people face significant challenges when operating in acute cold. The severe stresses imposed by operating in winter conditions with extreme temperatures and the extended darkness can seriously reduce individual efficiency over a given period. Recovery of oil in broken ice conditions is tremendously difficult and hazardous. Cold weather conditions can prove beneficial, at times: ice and snow can act effectively as natural barriers, impeding the spread of oil, and can be used effectively to create berms for spill containment. Techniques for organizing and responding to spills in arctic environments have been developed and these documents should be consulted during an event.

The summer months expose many more species, both in diversity and numbers, to the negative effects of an oil spills. Whereas in winter, most species have left the regions and the snow and ice conditions may buffer the soil from the impact of release oil, during the warmer months the land, flora and fauna are all quite vulnerable to an oil spill. Though, summer daylight increases the available work hours to allow almost continuous operations, the extended light does not increase the number of hours response personnel can safely perform tasks.

9730.6.1 – Local Contacts

This list of local contacts is not exhaustive, and the LOSC may notify additional parties. Phone numbers are not listed in order of importance and contacts will be made at the discretion of the LOSC. Initial notifications will be made by telephone, with concurrent transmission of any available documents (e.g., sitreps or other information) by fax or e-mail whenever possible.

All telephone numbers are in area code 907, unless otherwise specified..	**Phone / Fax**
Local Emergency Planning Committees	
North Slope Borough LEPC	852-0248/852-0356
Boroughs	
North Slope Borough	852-2611/852-0337
Fire Department	852-0234
Police Department (24 hour Dispatch)	852-6111
State Troopers (Barrow Post; not manned 24/7)	852-3783
Cities/Villages	
Anaktuvuk Pass (Mayors Office)	661-3612/661-3613
Fire Department	661-3529
Village Health Clinic	661-3914
Atqasuk (City Hall)	633-6811
Fire Department	633-6814
Village Health Clinic	633-6711
Barrow (Mayor's Office)	852-5211
Police (Borough Department of Public Safety)	852-6111
Fire Department (Borough & Barrow VFD)	852-0234
Hospital (Samuel Simmonds Memorial Hospital)	852-9248
Kaktovik (City Hall)	640-6313/640-6314
Fire Department	640-6212
Village Health Clinic	640-6413
Nuiqsut (City Hall)	480-6727/6928
Fire Department	480-6613
Village Health Clinic	480-6720
Point Hope (City Hall)	368-2537/ 368-2835
Fire Department	368-2774
Village Health Clinic	368-2234
Point Lay (Village Council)	833-2725/833-2756
Fire Department	833-2714
Village Health Clinic	833-2526
Wainwright (City Hall)	763-2815/763-2811
Fire Department	763-2728
Village Health Clinic	763-2714

9730.6.2 – Logistics

Listings of logistical support facilities and services in communities within the region are included in the tables located at the end of this part. Additional useful information may be available by consulting *Part One: Community Profiles* and checking the appropriate individual communities. Generally, support facilities and services will be limited in nearly all locations. The deployment of these limited resources will be further dependent upon the season. For instance, the short open water periods for the Beaufort and Chukchi Seas (roughly a three-month period between the average breakup and freeze-up dates) place an additional demand on tactics and planning for responding to an on-water oil spill in this region. The *Milepost* and *Alaska Wilderness Guide* contain valuable information and may be a resource to consult for more in-depth information.

The *Alaska Clean Seas Technical Manual, Volume 1 (Tactics Descriptions),* provides a comprehensive listing, description, and specifications for spill response equipment assets available to the North Slope oil industry. Additionally, the *Alaska Clean Seas Technical Manual, Volume 2 (Map Atlas)* provides information on North Slope air accessible airstrips, staging areas and pre-staged equipment, vessel access and hydrographic conditions (along with priority protection sites and general environmental sensitivities). (The *Alaska Clean Seas Technical Manual* is available on the ACS website at www.alaskacleanseas.org.)

9730.7 – Northwest Arctic

Northwest Arctic Borough and LEPC Contacts

Northwest Arctic Borough LEPC.....907-442-2500
Nome LEPC.....907-443-6663
Northwest Arctic Borough EMS Director.....907-442-8210

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
(Also, refer to the Resources Section, Part One, for additional information on these specific locales.)

___ Ambler (city office).....907-445-2122
Tribal Council.....445-2196
Village Police Officer.....445-2180
Village Health Clinic.....445-2129
___ Brevig Mission (city office).....907-642-3851
Village Council.....642-4301
State Troopers Nome.....800-443-2835
Public Safety Officer.....642-2264
Village Health Clinic.....642-4311
___ Buckland (city office).....907-494-2121
Village Council.....494-2171
Public Safety Officer.....494-2162
Volunteer Fire Department.....494-2176
Village Health Clinic.....494-2122
___ Council (village council).....907-443-7649
State Troopers Nome.....800-443-2835

Village Health Aid 665-8001

___ Deering.....907-363-2136
Village Council 363-2138
Village Police Officer .....n/a
Village Health Aid 363-2137

___ Diomede (city).....907-686-3071
Village Council 686-2175
State Troopers Nome 800-443-2835
Volunteer Fire Department 686-3071
Village Health Clinic.....686-3311
Village Police Officer .....TBD

___ Elim (city council).....907-890-3441
Tribal Council.....890-3737
Public Safety Officer 890-3611
Volunteer Fire Department 890-3441
Village Health Clinic.....890-3311

___ Gambell (city office).....907-985-5112
Tribal Council.....985-5346
Police Department 985-5333
Village Health Clinic.....985-5012

___ Golovin (city office).....907-779-3681
Village Council 779-2214
Public Safety Officer 779-3911
Volunteer Fire Department.....779-3971
Village Health Clinic.....779-3311

___ Kiana (city office) 907-475-2136
Village Council 475-2109
Public Safety Officer/Police .....
Fire Department .....
Village Health Clinic.....475-2199

___ Kivalina (city office).....907-645-2137
Village Council 645-2153
Village Police Officer 645-2137
Village Health Clinic.....645-2141

___ Kobuk (city office) 907-948-2217
Tribal Council.....948-2203
Public Safety Officer 948-5067
Health Clinic.....948-2218

___ Kotzebue (city office) 907-442-3401
Tribal Council.....442-3467
State Troopers 442-3222
Police Department 442-3351
Fire Department 442-3404
Manillaq Health Center 431-3321

___ Koyuk (city office) 907-963-3441
Tribal Council.....963-3651
State Troopers (Nome).....800-443-2835
Police Department 963-3541
Public Safety Officer .....VACANT
Volunteer Fire Department.....963-3441
Village Health Clinic.....963-3311
___ Mary's Igloo (village council) 907-642-2308
___ Noatak (village council).....907-485-2173
State Troopers Kotzebue.....800-779-3222
Village Police Officer 485-3222
Village Health Clinic.....485-2162
___ Nome (city office) 907-443-6663
Village Council (Nome Eskimo Community).....443-2246
State Troopers.....443-5525
Police Department 443-5262
Volunteer Fire Department.....443-2310
Norton Sound Regional Hospital 443-3311
___ Noorvik (city office).....907-636-2100
Tribal Council.....636-2144
Public Safety Officer 636-3222
Search and Rescue .....N/A
Volunteer Fire Department 636-3222
Village Health Clinic.....636-2103
___ Saint Michael (city office) 907-923-3222
Village Council 923-2304/2405
Public Safety Officer 923-2308
Village Health Clinic.....923-3311
___ Savoonga (city office).....907-984-6614
Tribal Council.....984-6414
Police Department 984-6011
Volunteer Fire Department 984-6234
Village Health Clinic.....984-6513
___ Selawik (city office) 907-484-2132
Tribal Council.....484-2225
Public Safety Officer 484-2229
Search and Rescue.....484-2211
Village Health Clinic.....484-2199
___ Shaktoolik (city council) 907-955-3441
Public Safety Officer Unalakleet.....624-3646/955-8193
Police Department 955-3661
Volunteer Fire Department 955-3661
Village Health Clinic.....955-3311
___ Shishmaref (city council).....907-649-3781
Tribal Council.....649-3751
Public Safety Officer 649-3411
Search and Rescue.....N/A
Village Health Clinic.....649-3311

___ Shungnak (city office) 907-437-2161
Village Council 437-2163
State Trooper Kotzebue 800-789-3222
Police Department 437-5110/3222
Volunteer Fire Department 437-3222/5403
Village Health Clinic.....437-2138

___ Solomon (village council) 907-443-4985
State Trooper Nome.....800-443-2835
Norton Sound Regional Hospital Nome 443-3311

___ Stebbins (city office) 907-934-3451
Tribal Council.....934-2653
State Trooper Nome.....800-443-2835
Public Safety Officer 934-2340
Fire Department 934-2340
Village Health Clinic.....934-3011

___ Teller (city office) 642-3381
Public Safety Officer 642-3408
Village Health Clinic.....642-3311

___ Unalakleet.....624-3622
Police Department 624-3008
Village Health Clinic.....624-3535

___ Wales (city council) 664-3501
Village Council 664-3062
State Trooper Nome.....443-2835
Village Police Officer 664-2108
Public Safety Officer 664-3671
Village Health Clinic..... 664-3311/3691

___ White Mountain (city office).....638-3411
Tribal Council.....638-3651
Public Safety Officer 638-3411/3351/3626
Volunteer Fire Department 638-3651
Village Health Clinic.....638-3311

9730.8 – Prince William Sound

This list of local contacts is not exhaustive, and the LOSC may notify additional parties as well as those listed below. Phone numbers are not listed in order of importance and contacts should be made at the discretion of the LOSC. Initial notifications will be made by telephone, with concurrent transmission of any available documents (e.g. Sitrep or other information) by fax or e-mail whenever possible.

(The Resources Section, Part One contains additional information and contacts for specific locales.)

Phone/Fax

Local Emergency Planning Committee

Valdez LEPC 835-4473/835-4900

Cities/Villages

City of Cordova 424-6200
- State Troopers 424-3184
- Police 424-6100
- Fire 424-6117
- Hospital 424-8000
- Clinic 424-8200
- Harbormaster 424-6400

City of Valdez 835-4313
- State Troopers 835-4307
- Police 835-4560
- Fire 835-4560
- Hospital 835-2249
- Native Tribe Clinic 835-4951
- Harbormaster 835-4981

City of Whittier 472-2327/472-2404
- Police Department 472-2340
- Fire Department 472-2340
- Tunnel Fire Department 472-2640
- Health Clinic 472-2303
- Harbormaster 472-2330
- Harbormaster - Alyeska/SERVS contact 472-2473

Chenega Bay, Village Council 573-5132
- Village Public Safety Officer 573-2046
- Health Clinic 573-5129

Chistochina, Village Council 822-3503
- Fire Department (volunteer) 822-3503
- Health Clinic 822-3280

Chitina, Village Council 823-2215
- Fire Department (emergency only) ..... Cell: 259-2269
- Clinic 823-2213

Copper Center
- Fire Department (volunteer) 822-4385
- Health Clinic (Sierra & Kluti-Kaah) 822-3541

Gakona, Village Council **822-3664**
Fire Department (volunteer) 822-3935
Clinic 822-5175

Glennallen
State Troopers 822-3263
Fire Department (volunteer) 259-6288
Clinic (Cross Road Medical Center) 822-3203

Gulkana, Village Council **822-3746**
Fire Department (volunteer) 822-3172
Clinic 822-3646

Kenny Lake
Fire Department (volunteer) 960-3762

McCarthy, Area Council **554-4405**
Fire Department 554-2102

Mentasta, Village Office **291-2319**
Fire Department (volunteer) 291-2319
Clinic 291-2320

Native Village of Eyak **424-7738**
State Troopers/Village Public Safety Officer (Dispatch Line) 424-6100
Fire Department (volunteer) 424-6117
Cordova Medical Hospital 424-8000
Ilanka Health Center 424-3622

Northway
State Troopers 778-2245
Fire Department (volunteer) 778-2311
Clinic 778-2283

Tanacross, Village Council **883-5024**
Clinic 883-4131

Tazlina, Village Council **822-4375**
Fire Department (volunteer) 822-3244
Clinic 822-4385

Tetlin, Village Council **324-2130**
Clinic 324-2151

Tok **883-2222**
State Troopers 883-5111
Fire Department (volunteer) 883-5726

Village of Tatitlek **325-2311**
Village Public Safety Officer 441-5541
Fire Department (Valdez services) 835-3734
Clinic 325-2235

CULTURAL RESOURCES ADVISORS

State Historic Preservation Office (ADNR) 269-8721
FOSC Historic Properties Specialists ..... See the Resources Section, page B-81

HATCHERIES/AQUACULTURE SITES ..... See the Sensitive Areas Section

ALASKA REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM .....
Refer to the ARRT website at: **http://alaskarrt.org/** for the most current listing of ARRT members.

CHEMTREC (24-hr) **1-800-424-9300**
Hazardous substances information provided by the Chemical Manufacturers Association

9730.9 – Southeast Alaska

This list of local contacts is not exhaustive, and the LOSC may notify additional parties. Phone numbers are not listed in order of importance and contacts will be made at the discretion of the LOSC/SOSC. Initial notifications will be made by telephone, with concurrent transmission of any available documents (e.g., sitreps or other information) by fax or e-mail whenever possible.
(The *Resources Section, Part One* contains additional information and contacts for specific locales.)

NOTE: All telephone numbers are in area code 907, except as noted. **Phone / Fax**

Local Emergency Planning Committees
Capital City LEPC ..... 586-0221 / fx 586-5439
Greater Ketchikan LEPC ..... 228-6618 / fx 247-8439
Northern Southeast LEPC ..... 983-2832 / fx 983-2838
Petersburg/Wrangell LEPC ..... 772-3355 / fx 772-3599
Sitka LEPC ..... 747-3233 / fx 747-5470
Southern Southeast LEPC ..... 826-3275 / fx 826-3278

Boroughs
City and Borough of Juneau ..... 586-5240 / fx 586-5385
Haines Borough ..... 766-2711 / fx 766-3179
Ketchikan Gateway Borough ..... 228-6618 / fx 247-6625
City and Borough of Sitka ..... 747-3294 / fx 747-7403
City and Borough of Yakutat ..... 784-3323 / fx 784-3281

Cities/Villages
City of Angoon ..... 788-3653 / fx 788-3821
Public Safety 788-3631
Fire 788-3631
Clinic 788-3633

City of Coffman Cove ..... 329-2233 / fx 329-2212
Fire 329-2295
Harbormaster 329-2922

City of Craig 826-3275 / fx 826-3278
Police & Fire 826-3330
Clinic 826-3257
Harbormaster 826-3404
Dock 826-3395

Gustavus (Community Association) ..... 697-2451 / fx 694-2451
Fire (Gustavus) 697-2222
Fire (Glacier Bay National Park) 697-2230
Gustavus Health Clinic 697-3008

City of Haines 766-2231 / fx 766-3179
Police 766-2121
Fire 766-2115
Haines Medical Clinic 766-2521
Harbormaster 766-2448

City of Hoonah 945-3663
Police 945-3655
Fire 945-3344
Hoonah Health Clinic 945-3235
Harbormaster 945-3670

City of Hydaburg ..... 285-3761 / fx 285-3760
Hydaburg Clinic 285-3462

Hyder (Community Association) 250-636-9148
Fire / VPSO 250-636-9148

City and Borough of Juneau ..... 586-5240 / fx 586-5385
Police 586-2780
Fire: Auke Bay District 789-7554
Douglas District 586-5323
Glacier District 789-7554
Juneau District 586-5323
Lynn Canal District 789-7554
Hospital: Bartlett Memorial (51 beds) 586-2611
Juneau Recovery Unit 586-5321
Harbormaster 586-5255/5337

City of Kake ..... 785-3804 / fx 785-4815
Police (VSPO) 785-3393
Fire (VPO) 785-3393
Health clinic 785-3333

City of Kasaan ..... 542-2212 / fx 542-2223
Fire 542-2212
Clinic 542-2233

City of Ketchikan ..... 225-3111 / fx 225-5075
- State Trooper 225-5118
- Police 225-6631
- Fire 225-1950
- Hospital 225-5171
- Port & Harbor Dept 225-3111

City of Klawock 755-2261 / fx 755-2403
- Police 755-2777
- Fire 755-2222
- Health Clinic 755-4800

Metlakatla Indian Community 886-4441 / fx 886-7997
- Police 886-4011
- Fire 886-7922
- Clinic 886-4744
- Harbormaster 886-4646

City of Pelican 735-2202 / fx 735-2258
- Fire 735-2312
- Health clinic 735-2250
- Harbormaster 735-2212

City of Petersburg ..... 772-4519 / fx 772-3759
- Police 772-3838
- Fire 772-3355
- Hospital (25 beds) 772-4291
- Harbormaster 772-4688

City of Port Alexander ..... 568-2211 / fx 568-2211

City of Saxman ..... 225-4166 / fx 225-6450
- Public Safety/Fire 225-1981

City and Borough of Sitka ..... 747-3294 / fx 747-7403
- Police 747-3245
- Fire 747-3233
- Hospital (Sitka Community) 747-3241
- Hospital (SEARCH Mt. Edgecombe) 966-2411
- Medical Center 747-5861
- Harbormaster 747-3439

City of Skagway 983-2297 / fx 983-2151
- Police ..... (24hr, but must ring multiple times) 983-2232
- Fire 983-2450
- Skagway Medical Service 983-2255/2418
- Harbormaster 983-2542

City of Tenakee Springs ..... 736-2207 / fx 736-2207
- Public Safety/fire 736-2211
- Clinic 736-2347

City of Thorne Bay ..... 828-3380 / fx 828-3374
- Fire 828-8201
- Public Safety 828-3905
- Clinic 828-3906

City of Wrangell 874-2381
- Police 874-3304
- Fire 874-3223
- Hospital (Wrangell Medical Center) 874-7000
- Health Center (Wrangell Health Center) 874-3615
- Harbormaster ..... 874-3736&3051

City and Borough of Yakutat ..... 784-3323 / fx 784-3281
- Police & Fire 784-3206
- Community Health Center 784-3275

Unincorporated communities (no central telephone contact):

Cube Cove	Gustavus	Point Baker
Elfin Cove	Game Creek	Hobart Bay
Freshwater Bay	Myers Chuck	Port Protection/Labouchere Bay

9730.10 – Western Alaska

Subsistence hunting and fishing, rather than commercial endeavors, are the main activities of this region. The Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission serves to organize and promote whaling by the Inupiat and Siberian Yupik Eskimos living in the coastal villages in northern and western Alaska, a significant marine subsistence activity for many of the North Slope villages. Contact information is under Barrow in *Community Profiles.* By contacting specific communities, one may be able to obtain specific information regarding local weather, river conditions and topographic features.

9730.10.1 – Local Contacts

This list of local contacts is not exhaustive, and the LOSC may notify additional parties. Phone numbers are not listed in order of importance and contacts will be made at the discretion of the LOSC. Initial notifications will be made by telephone, with concurrent transmission of any available documents (e.g., sitreps or other information) by fax or e-mail whenever possible.

Akiachak (tribal council)	825-4626
Police Department	825-4313
Volunteer Fire Department	825-4313
Health Clinic	825-4011
Akiak (city office)	765-7411
Police Department	765-7914
Public Safety Office	765-7527
Volunteer Fire Department	765-7411
Health Clinic	765-7527
Alakanuk (city office)	238-3313
Police	238-3421
Volunteer Fire Department	238-3313
Health Clinic	238-3212
Aniak (city office)	675-4481
State Troopers	675-4398/4629
Public Safety Office	675-4326
Volunteer Fire Department	675-4601
Health Clinic	675-4346
Anvik (city council)	663-6328
Tribal Council	663-6322
Police Department	663-3644
Volunteer Fire Department	663-6314
Health Clinic	663-6334
Atmautluak (tribal council)	553-5610
Police Department	553-5775
Volunteer Fire Department	553-5775
Health Clinic	553-5114

Bethel (city council) 543-2047
State Troopers 543-2294
Police Department 543-3781
Fire Department 543-3781/2131
Health Clinic.....543-3773

Chefornak (city office).....867-8528
Public Safety Officer 867-8733
Volunteer Fire Department 867-8528
Health Clinic.....867-8919

Chevak (city office).....858-7128
Tribal Council.....858-7428
Public Safety Officer 858-7012
Volunteer Fire Department 858-7012
Health Clinic.....858-7029

Chuathbaluk (city office).....467-4115
Tribal Council.....467-4313
Public Safety Officer 467-4219
Volunteer Fire Department 467-4115
Health Clinic.....467-4114

Crooked Creek
Tribal Council.....432-2200
Volunteer Fire Department 432-2200
Health Clinic.....432-2222

Eek (city office) 536-5129
Tribal Council..... 536-5128/5208
Public Safety Officer 536-5129/5328
Volunteer Fire Department 536-5129
Health Clinic.....536-5314

Emmonak (city office) 949-1227
Tribal Council.....949-1720
Police Department 949-1728
Volunteer Fire Department 949-1227
Health Clinic.....949-1438

Goodnews Bay (city office) 967-8614
Tribal Council.....967-8929
Public Safety Officer 967-8113
Volunteer Fire Department 967-8614
Health Clinic.....967-8128

Grayling (city office) 453-5148
State Troopers Aniak 675-4398-4629
Volunteer Fire Department 453-5148
Health Clinic 453-5120

Holy Cross (city office) 476-7139
Tribal Council 476-7124
Public Safety Officer 476-7180
Volunteer Fire Department 476-7136
Health Clinic 476-7174

Hooper Bay (city office) 758-4311
Tribal Council 758-4915
Police Department 758-4615
Public Safety Officer 758-4996
Volunteer Fire Department 758-4011
Health Clinic 758-4711

Kasigluk (city office) 477-6125
Tribal Council 477-6405
Police Department 477-6128
Volunteer Fire Department 477-6247
Health Clinic 477-6211

Kipnuk (tribal council) 896-5515
State Troopers Bethel 543-2294
Volunteer Fire Department ..... No phone number listed
Health Clinic 896-5927

Kongiganak (tribal council) 557-5226
Public Safety Officer 557-5607
Volunteer Fire Department 557-5607
Health Clinic 557-5127

Kotlik (city office) 899-4313
Tribal Office 899-4326
Police Department 899-4626
Volunteer Fire Department ..... No phone number listed
Health Clinic 899-4511

Kwethluk (city office) 757-6022
Tribal Office 757-6715
Public Safety Officer 757-6629
Volunteer Fire Department 757-6928
Village Health Clinic 757-6627

Kwigillingok (tribal council) 588-8114
Police Department 588-8329
Volunteer Fire Department 588-8329
Village Health Clinic 588-8526

Lower Kalskag (city office) 471-2228
Tribal Council 471-2379
Public Safety Officer 471-2272
Volunteer Fire Department ..... No phone number provided
Health Clinic 471-2294

Marshall (city council) 679-6215
Tribal Council 679-6302
Police Department 679-6706
Volunteer Fire Department 679-6706
Health Clinic 679-6226

McGrath (city office) 524-3825
Tribal Council 524-3023
Public Safety Officer 524-3075
Volunteer Fire Department ..... No phone number provided
Village Health Clinic 524-3299/3104

Mekoryuk (city office) 827-8314
Tribal Council 827-8828
Public Safety Officer 827-8315
Volunteer Fire Department 827-8315
Health Clinic 827-8111

Mountain Village (city office) 591-2715
State Trooper St. Marys 438-2019
Police Department 591-2929/2715
Volunteer Fire Department ..... No phone number provided
Health Clinic 591-2926

Napakiak (city office) 589-2611
Police Department 589-2920
Volunteer Fire Department ..... No phone number provided
Village Health Clinic 589-2711

Napaskiak (city office) 737-7626
Tribal Council (Napskiak) 737-7364
Tribal Council (Oscarville) 737-7099
Police Department 737-7210/7639
Volunteer Fire Department ..... No phone number provided
Village Health Clinic 737-7344

Newtok (tribal council) 237-2314/2316
State Troopers Bethel 543-3494
Volunteer Fire Department ..... No phone number provided
Health Clinic 237-2111

Nightmute (city office) 647-6426
Tribal Council 647-6215
Police Department 647-6436
Volunteer Fire Department 647-6436
Health Clinic 647-6312

Nikolai (city office) 293-2113
Public Safety Officer ..... No phone number provided
Volunteer Fire Department ..... No phone number provided
Health Clinic 293-2328

Nunapitchuk (city office) 527-5327
Tribal Council 527-5705
Police Department 527-5718
Volunteer Fire Department ..... No phone number provided
Health Clinic 527-5329

Pilot Station (city council) 549-3211
Tribal Council 549-3373
Public Safety Officer 549-3213
Volunteer Fire Department ..... No phone number provided
Village Health Clinic 549-3728

Platinum (city office) 979-8114
Tribal Council 979-8220
Volunteer Fire Department ..... No phone number provided
Health Clinic 979-8212

Quinhagak (tribal council) 556-8202
State Trooper Bethel 543-2294
Police Department 556-8314
Volunteer Fire Department ..... No phone number provided
Health Clinic 556-8320

Russian Mission (city office) 584-5111
Police Department 584-5626
Volunteer Fire Department ..... No phone number provided
Village Health Clinic 584-5529

Saint Mary's (city office) 438-2515
Tribal Council (Algaaciq) 438-2932
Tribal Council (Andrefski) 438-2312
Tribal Council (Pitka's Point) 438-2833
State Trooper 438-2019
Police Department 438-2911
Fire Department 438-2911
Health Clinic 438-2347/2105
Pitka's Point Health Clinic 438-2546

Scammon Bay (city office) 558-5529
Tribal Council 558-5425
State Trooper Bethel 543-2294
Police Department 558-5515
Volunteer Fire Department 558-5515
Health Clinic 558-5511

Shageluk (city office) 473-8221
Tribal Council 473-8239
Public Safety Officer 473-0221
Volunteer Fire Department ..... No phone number provided
Health Clinic 473-8231

Sheldon Point (city office) 498-4226
Tribal Council 498-4184
Public Safety Officer 498-4911
Volunteer Fire Department ..... No phone number provided
Health Clinic 498-4228

Sleetmute (village council) 449-4205
Public Safety Officer ..... No phone number provided
Volunteer Fire Department ..... No phone number provided
Health Clinic 449-9901

Takotna (tribal council) 298-2212
Public Safety Officer ..... No phone number provided
Volunteer Fire Department ..... No phone number provided
Health Clinic 298-2214

Telida (tribal council) 843-8115
Police Department ..... No phone number provided
Volunteer Fire Department ..... No phone number provided
Health Clinic 843-8126

Toksook Bay (city council) 427-7613
Tribal Council 427-7615/7114
State Trooper Bethel 543-2994
Police Department 427-7313
Volunteer Fire Department 427-7313
Health Clinic 427-7712/7810

Tuluksak (tribal council) 695-6420
Public Safety Officer ..... No phone number provided
Volunteer Fire Department ..... No phone number provided
Village Health Clinic 695-6115

Tuntutuliak (tribal council) 256-2128
State Trooper Bethel 543-2294
Public Safety Officer 256-2634
Fire Department 256-2634
Health Clinic 256-2129
AK Army National Guard 256-2175

Tununak (tribal council) 652-6527
State Trooper Bethel 543-2294
Public Safety Officer 652-6812
Health Clinic 652-6512

Upper Kalskag (city office) 471-2220
Police Department ..... No phone number provided
Volunteer Fire Department ..... No phone number provided
Health Clinic 471-2276

9740 – Geographic Response Strategies

The Geographic Response Strategies provide unified (public, responders, and agencies) priorities and response tactics for the protection of selected sensitive areas for assisting first responders to an oil spill. The GRS list the sensitive resources of an area and the response strategies, equipment, personnel and logistical information necessary to protect the identified sensitive areas. Because the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the U.S. Coast Guard already have approved the GRS, they can serve as pre-approved strategies for the Unified Command during the emergency phase of an oil spill response.

Implementation of these Geographic Response Strategies is the third phase of an oil spill response. The first and primary phase of the response is to contain and remove the oil at the scene of the spill or while it is still on the open water, thereby reducing or eliminating impact on shorelines or sensitive habitats. If some of the spilled oil escapes this tactic, the second phase, which is no less important, is to intercept, contain and remove the oil in the nearshore area. The intent of phase two is the same as phase one: remove the spilled oil before it affects sensitive environments. If phases one and two are not fully successful, phase three is to protect sensitive areas in the path of the oil. Phase three efforts endeavor to protect the selected sensitive areas from the impacts of a spill or to minimize that impact to the maximum extent practical.

The sites selected for development of Geographic Response Strategies are not meant to be exclusive; other sensitive sites may require protection during any given oil spill. The fact that a GRS may not have been developed for a certain sensitive site does not mean that site should not be protected if it is threatened by an oil spill. Sensitive areas include not only locations of environmental concern, but those of cultural or human use value, as well.

These GRS are intended to be flexible to allow spill responders to modify them, as necessary, to fit the prevailing conditions at the time of a spill. Seasonal constraints, such as ice or weather, may preclude implementation of some of the strategies. It is not intended that all the sites be automatically protected at the beginning of a spill, only those that are in the projected path of the spill. The strategies developed for the selected sites were completed with a focus on minimizing environmental damage, utilizing as small a footprint as needed to support the response operations, and selecting sites for equipment deployment that will not cause more damage than the spilled oil.

To test these GRS, each site may be visited and equipment deployed according to the strategy, to ensure that the specified tactics are effective in protecting the resources at risk at the site. Revisions will be made to the GRS that appear in this document, if changes are indicated by site visits, drills, or actual use during spill responses. In the future, strategies may be developed for additional sensitive areas.

HOW TO USE THESE GRS

This document is intended for use by response professionals already familiar with spill response techniques.

The GRS contain basic protection and recovery strategies with directions for implementation in the field. Each description contains the strategy objective, deployment depictions, resource sets required to implement the strategy, and deployment considerations and limitations. These general strategies may be adapted to produce a protection scheme for any site in the Alaska Inland Area. The strategies are

taken from the State of Alaska's oil spill response tactics guide, Spill Tactics for Alaska Responders (STAR Manual). Responders should use refer to the ADEC's STAR Manual for more detailed information about the GRS tactics.

Each Geographic Zone listed below contains a link to the website that contains the site-specific response strategies available to download. An index map on of each sub-section on the webpage shows the location of the selected GRS sites. Each GRS consists of two parts: 1) a graphic showing a map, deployment diagram, picture and implementation notes; and 2) a matrix giving the location description, response strategy, response resources, staging area, site access, natural resources being protected and any special considerations.

WHO TO CONTACT FOR INPUT

Comments and recommendations on these GRS are welcomed. Please send your comments to either of the following agencies:

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Prevention and Emergency Response Program
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

United States Coast Guard
Captain of the Port, Western Alaska
Sector Anchorage
PO Box 5800
JBER, AK 99505

HOW THE GRS WERE DEVELOPED

These GRS were developed through a cooperative, workgroup process involving federal, state, and local spill response experts working with representatives from the oil production and transportation industry, citizens' groups, and natural resource agencies, as well as multiple local stakeholders. Workgroup participants identified all sensitive areas with potential to be classified as "Areas of Major Concern" under the criteria established in the Area Contingency Plan. These potential sites were evaluated by the additional criteria of 1) the risk of being impacted from a water-borne spill; and 2) the feasibility of successfully protecting the site with existing technology. Using this process, the workgroup selected a preliminary list of sites that was released for public input. Feedback on the site selection was solicited from local inhabitants (if applicable), tribal representatives, user groups, environmental organizations, and the general public. Based on the feedback received, the workgroup made the final site selections for each zone. Additional sites may be selected in the future.

SITE SPECIFIC GEOGRAPHIC RESPONSE STRATEGIES:

Geographic response strategies specific to the Alaska Inland Area are located on the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation website: http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/response-resources/grs

GEOGRAPHIC ZONE	LINK TO GRS INFORMATION
Aleutians	http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/response-resources/grs/aleutians/
Bristol Bay	http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/response-resources/grs/bristol-bay/
Cook Inlet	http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/response-resources/grs/cook-inlet/
Kodiak	http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/response-resources/grs/kodiak/
Interior	http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/response-resources/grs/interior/
North Slope	http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/response-resources/grs/north-slope/
Northwest Arctic	http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/response-resources/grs/nw-arctic/
Prince William Sound	http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/response-resources/grs/pws/
Southeast Alaska	http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/response-resources/grs/southeast/
Western Alaska	http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/response-resources/grs/western-ak/

9750 – Potential Places of Refuge

Leaking or disabled vessels may require a sheltered location with adequate water depth to lighter or repair the vessel. Leaking vessels need to be repaired to limit the amount of spilled product. If leaking vessels are not repaired, a spilled product, such as oil, can negatively affect downstream environmental resources and shoreline. Vessels need to be anchored or moored in protected waters to safely make repairs and stop the loss of oil or other hazardous products.

Each vessel incident presents unique circumstances that the UC must address. The goal is to safely repair or salvage a damaged vessel while avoiding or minimizing impacts to local resources. Prior to bringing a vessel into an anchoring or mooring location, the UC will need to consider:

- Status of the vessel
- Public safety
- Environmental resources at risk
- Strategies to protect sensitive areas
- Prevailing winds
- Navigational approach to the mooring site
- Anchoring ground
- Vessel traffic
- Available dock and support facilities
- Available skilled and spill response labor

The USCG Captain of the Port (COTP) – Western Alaska has jurisdiction over approving temporary mooring or anchoring locations for leaking or damaged vessels within this area. The COTP will consult with natural resource trustees and other appropriate stakeholders (e.g., tribal, State, and local government representatives) when deciding where and when to move a stricken vessel.
The most current version of the Guidelines for Places of Refuge Decision-Making is available on the ADEC website at: http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/response-resources/ppor

For information on the PPOR work groups and status of PPOR development in the state, visit the following website: http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/response-resources/ppor

GEOGRAPHIC ZONE	LINK TO POTENTIAL PLACES OF REFUGE INFORMATION
Aleutians	http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/response-resources/ppor/aleutians/
Bristol Bay	http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/response-resources/ppor/bristol-bay/
Cook Inlet	http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/response-resources/ppor/cook-inlet/
Interior	*Not applicable*
Kodiak	http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/response-resources/ppor/kodiak/
North Slope	http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/response-resources/ppor/north-slope/
Northwest Arctic	http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/response-resources/ppor/nw-arctic/
Prince William Sound	http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/response-resources/ppor/pws/
Southeast Alaska	http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/response-resources/ppor/southeast/
Western Alaska	http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/response-resources/ppor/western-ak/

9760 – Environmental, Fish and Wildlife Protection Plans

See the Wildlife Protection Guidelines for Alaska, compiled by the Alaska Regional Response Team, Wildlife Protection Committee at the following link:
http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/PPR/plans/uc/Annex%20G%20(Oct%202012).pdf

9760.1 – Sensitive Areas

GEOGRAPHIC ZONE	LINK TO SENSITIVE AREA INFORMATION
Aleutians	http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/PPR/plans/scp_al/Aleutians%20SCP%20D%20Sensitive%20Areas.pdf
Wildlife Protection Guidelines – Pribilof Islands	http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/PPR/plans/scp_al/al_PribilofWildlifeGuidelines-Revision8(July%202014).pdf
Bristol Bay	http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/PPR/plans/scp_bb/D-Sensitive%20Areas%20(Final-Feb%202013).pdf
Cook Inlet	http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/PPR/plans/scp_ci/CISCP_D-Sensitive_Areas_Jan2017.pdf

GEOGRAPHIC ZONE	LINK TO SENSITIVE AREA INFORMATION
Interior	http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/PPR/plans/scp_int/Int_SCP%20D-Sensitive%20Areas.pdf
Kodiak	http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/PPR/plans/scp_ki/ki_2010_D-SensitiveAreas.pdf
North Slope	http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/PPR/plans/scp_ns/NS_SCP%20D-Sensitive%20Areas%20(May%202012).pdf
Northwest Arctic	http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/PPR/plans/scp_nw/NWA%20D-SensAreas%20(Jan%202012).pdf
Prince William Sound	http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/PPR/plans/scp_pws/PWS_SCP_D-SensitiveAreas.pdf
Southeast Alaska	http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/PPR/plans/scp_se/SE%20D-SensitiveAreas%20(Apr2013).pdf
Western Alaska	http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/PPR/plans/scp_we/D-SensAreas%20(Final-Feb%202013).pdf

9770 – Community Profiles

The following information was extracted from the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development Community Database Online, various public websites associated with each of the community, and community questionnaire feedbacks received. It is provided as a quick reference to some types of available services. For complete and current information on specific communities within the geographic zone, visit the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Community Database at: http://commerce.alaska.gov/dnn/dcra/Home.aspx

9770.1 – Aleutians
9770.2 – Bristol Bay
9770.3 – Cook Inlet
9770.4 – Interior
9770.5 – Kodiak
9770.6 – North Slope
9770.7 – Northwest Arctic
9770.8 – Prince William Sound
9770.9 – Southeast Alaska
9770.10 – Western Alaska

9780 – Technical References List

9780.1 – NCP Product Schedule

Reference is found at the following link: https://www.epa.gov/emergency-response/alphabetical-list-ncp-product-schedule-products-available-use-during-oil-spill

9780.2 – Catalog of Crude Oil and Oil Product Properties

Follow link for the "List of Petroleum and Non-petroleum Oils":
https://homeport.uscg.mil/Lists/Content/Attachments/360/List%20of%20Petroleum%20and%20Non%20Petroleum%20Oils.pdf

9780.3 – Chemical Hazards Response Information System (CHRIS) Manual

Reference is found at the following link: https://www.hsdl.org/?abstract&did=24079

9800 – RESERVED

9900 – RESERVED FOR AREA/DISTRICT